TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Snow flurries. Temp. 22-19 (0—7). Tomorrow: Same. Yesterday's temp. 25-19 (—4.—7). LONDON: Rain, sleet, misty. Temp. 39-32 (4-0). Tomorrow: Changeable, snow. Yesterday's temp. 32-32 (0.—2). CHANNEL: Moderate. ROME: Overcast. Temp. 45-39 (7-4). NEW YORK: Clouds. Temp 38-20 (2.—7). Yesterday's temp. 50 30 (10.—1)
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Austria	7 S	Libya	9 Pias
Belgium	30 B.F.	Luxembourg	10 L.Fr
Eire (Inc. tax)	1/9	Morocco	1.20 Dh
Denmark	1.75 D.Kr.	Netherlands	0.85 Flor
France	1.00 Fr.	Nigeria	2/6
Germany	1.00 D.M.	Norway	1.75 N.Kr
Great Britain	1/6	Portugal	9 Esc
Greece	8 Drs.	Spain	15 Ptas
India	Rs. 9.25	Sweden	1.50 S.Kr
Iran	20 Rials	Switzerland	1.00 S.Fr.
Italy	150 Lire	Turkey	4.25 T.L.
Israel	1.51.00	U.S. Military	90.15
Lebanon	75 P.	Yugoslavia	3.00 D.

No. 27,364 — PARIS, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1971 — Established 1887

Nixon Bars New Taxes For 1971

Says His Budget To Spur Economy

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (WP).—President Nixon said last night he will not ask Congress for a "value-added" tax or any other new taxes this year, but will submit an "expansionary" red-ink budget to spur the national economy.

In a televised conversation with four network correspondents, the President said he had rejected wage-price guidelines or a wage-price board to check inflation.

Instead, he said, he will rely *on other tools to cure America's* economic ills—deficit financing, an expansionary money policy from the Federal Reserve Board, and a restoration of public confidence in the American economy.

He expressed complete confidence that these remedies will work; "1971 will be a good year," he declared, "and 1972 will be a very good year."

Goal of 4% Jobless

He declined to predict the extent of U.S. unemployment in the election year of 1972, saying such a prediction would be "completely irresponsible." He did say that 4 percent unemployment will be his "goal."

As for his legislation program for the year ahead, Mr. Nixon set forth some major priority items—enactment of welfare reform, a new health program, and a plan to share federal revenues with the states "far beyond" anything he yet has advocated.

Some of his economic advisers had suggested a "value-added tax" on manufactured goods—similar in effect to a national sales tax—as a method of paying for large grants to the states under a "revenue-sharing" plan. Such a tax would have been one way around the objection on Capitol Hill that revenue-sharing with a red-ink budget is really "deficit-sharing."

Not 'Realistic' in '71

Mr. Nixon said he had considered the tax proposals and rejected *them as not* "realistic" for "this year."

Without the new taxes or massive slashes in government programs, the federal government will have far more expenditures than receipts, and thus a large budget deficit for the second year in a row.

Mr. Nixon asserted this could not be inflationary, since spending will be held below that which would be financed by current tax rates applied to a full-employment economy.

The talk with the TV correspondents was staged in the informal setting of the White House library. Mr. Nixon set a moderate, conciliatory and businesslike tone.

He was, as he said, "wearing my *hat as President," and the tenor* of his remarks suggested an attempt to put the bitter politics of the recent campaign behind him.

In response to a question, he declined to "second guess" the 1970 campaigns—except to say that the election-eve rebroadcast of his Phoenix speech had been a mistake in content and technique. In meetings prior to last night's program, White House aides had informed the four commentators that Mr. Nixon was determined not to say anything on the air which would give the Democratic party a good chance to ask for and obtain "equal time."



United Press International.

FACING THE PRESS—President Nixon with television correspondent Nancy Dickerson following his televised press conference in Washington on Monday night.

Nixon Warns Soviet Base in Cuba Would Violate New Understanding

By Max Frankel

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (NYT).—President Nixon said last night that he would regard the servicing of Soviet nuclear submarines "either in Cuba or from Cuba" as a violation of a new understanding obtained from Moscow last October.

[Discussing the Middle East, Mr. Nixon said the next few months of negotiations will be a "critical time," that quiet diplomacy was vital now and that "there's a chance for success."]

Speaking out for the first time on a subject that he had hitherto treated as too delicate and confidential, the President said he believed the Russians did not want a second crisis over Cuba. For that reason, he added, "I don't believe that one is going to occur, particularly since the understanding has been so clearly laid out and has been so clearly relied on by us."

Mr. Nixon did not explain the circumstances or details of the agreement. He said it was obtained Oct. 11, which was two days before the Soviet Union issued a public statement on Cuba, offering not so much a new agreement as reassurance that it was doing nothing to "contradict" a 1962 agreement that concluded the first Cuban crisis over missiles.

The President stated clearly last night, however, that this understanding had been "expanded" from a provision barring offensive missiles to include a Soviet pledge not to put a military naval base in Cuba. Mr. Nixon's further statement that submarines could *not therefore* be serviced in or from Cuba appeared to be his own definition of what was meant by a naval base.

Mr. Nixon made his remarks in a one-hour conversation on television with four network correspondents, John Chancellor of NBC, Eric Sevareid of CBS, Howard K. Smith of ABC and Nancy Dickerson of the Public Broadcasting Corp. In a 20-minute discussion of foreign affairs, Mr. Nixon made these other major points:

● "We now see the end of Americans' combat role in Vietnam in sight," the President said. Mr. Nixon presumably meant ground combat and implied that the end would come before 1972. He did not say anything further, however, about troop withdrawals beyond the reduction to 280,000 scheduled for May 1.

● Mr. Nixon said he did not wish to resume the bombing of North Vietnam but reiterated that he will order the bombing of key areas if Hanoi expands its infiltration of the South at a time when Americans are moving out.

● Any promise or formal commitment to intervene to prevent the destruction of Israel "would only tend to inflame the situation" in the Middle East. But Israel and its Arab neighbors know how much help the United States is providing, he said.

They also know, Mr. Nixon said, that Israel will continue to receive the arms needed to defend itself *against the superior manpower* of its neighbors and Soviet forces in the region. This is a time for private negotiations on the Middle East, the President added, saying that peace depended upon the Soviet Union's readiness to play a "conciliatory, peace-making role."

● A "basic disagreement" about the definition of strategic weapons will prevent a comprehensive agreement to limit those weapons, but a limited agreement should be possible "eventually." Mr. Nixon praised a recent Soviet decision to limit the deployment of the SS-9 and other big missiles and said he sensed an overwhelming common interest by the two powers

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

'Confessions' Published

Calley Sees Army in Vietnam As a 'Frankenstein Monster'

By William Greider

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (WP).—"The Army's nothing but a Frankenstein monster and I was a little part of it," says 1st. Lt. *William L. Calley* in a published recollection of Vietnam, adding that he'd have preferred jail to military service if he had known how things would turn out.

Lt. Calley is on trial for mass murder, accused by the Army of *killing 102 Vietnamese civilians* in the hamlet called My Lai in 1968. In an article published in the current Esquire magazine, Lt. Calley offers a vivid preview of his own defense testimony.

The GIs in his platoon had wanted to shoot Vietnamese villagers in the My Lai area who were aiding Viet Cong ambushes and deceptions, Lt. Calley wrote. "I couldn't," he said. "Not without orders. And I got orders to My Lai on March 15. I know damned well, I did my duty there. The infantry's duty: to find, to close with and to destroy the VC.

"But people still ask me, 'What do you have against women and children?' Damn, I haven't a thing. I love women, I love children, too. I love people. I haven't a thing against them. But people say, 'Why did you kill, then?'"

Why Did He Go?

"Well damn! Why did I go to Vietnam? I didn't buy a plane ticket for it. Someone in Hawaii gave it to me. People say, 'Well then, why did you go? Why didn't you go to jail instead?' Dumb ass: if I had known it would turn out this way, I would have."

Lt. Calley's "Confessions," as Esquire has titled the three-part series written in collaboration with writer John Sacks, precedes the defendant's own appearance on the witness stand. The 27-year-old former platoon leader is expected to testify shortly after the court-martial resumes next week *at Fort Benning, Ga.*

In the current Esquire install-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Bishop Receives Life Sentence in Cameroon Trial

YAOUNDE, Cameroon, Jan. 5 (Reuters).—A tribunal here today sentenced the Roman Catholic bishop of Nkonsamba, the Most Rev. Albert Ndongmo, 44, to life imprisonment for plotting revolution against the Cameroon government.

Three other men tried with him were sentenced to death.

The trial of the bishop and 25 members of the clandestine Union of *Populations of Cameroon* ended Dec. 30.

In another trial, which was due to end today, the prosecution has demanded the death sentence for Bishop Ndongmo and two others of the 76 defendants facing similar charges.

The verdicts in that case are expected to be announced tomorrow.

Asks Support for Brandt

Goldberg Defends 'Ostpolitik' Against Clay, Acheson, Ball

By Arthur J. Goldberg

Mr. Goldberg, now a New York attorney, is the former U.S. United Nations ambassador and associate justice of the Supreme Court. This article was written for The Washington Post.

NEW YORK.—Recently there has been a spate of press stories reporting misgivings by a number of eminent Americans about Chancellor Brandt's Soviet policy. Among those who apparently disagree with West Germany's efforts to achieve a better understanding with the Soviet Union are Gen. Clay, Ambassador McCloy, Secretary Acheson and Secretary Ball. All of these former high-ranking government officials are men of distinction who have served their country well and all have had experience in times past with our German policy.

While I respect them personally, I nevertheless am impelled to express complete disagreement with their approach to this grave problem.

Their theme, as reported, is a common one: Brandt will be "entrapped by the Russians" to engage in diplomatic adventures with the Soviet Union that could loosen West Germany's firm Western ties. Chancellor Brandt's new policy of trying to arrive at understandings with Moscow should be slowed down. If pursued, it may result in a potential West German swing away from the Atlantic Alliance toward Moscow. Brandt is not receiving enough concessions from Moscow and the speed with which he is proceeding may be detrimental to the status of West Berlin and is prejudicing the four-power talks now under way.

I do not believe these criticisms of Chancellor Brandt's policy are valid and I fear that this cacophony of prestigious American voices may have the grave consequence of undermining Chancellor Brandt's government, which is a tenuous coalition at best. It also may have the serious consequence of convincing the cold warriors in the Kremlin that our country is not genuinely interested in a détente with the Soviet Union on vital matters of mutual interest and concern, particularly the SALT talks now under way.



Arthur Goldberg

In light of the Soviets' overriding concern with the German problem, this could easily follow, particularly because of

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Mideast Peace Talks Resume On Note of Arab Pessimism

By Robert H. Estabrook

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Jan. 5 (WP).—Forty-three months after the 1967 Middle East war, peace talks resumed here today in separate meetings of Israeli, Egyptian and Jordanian ambassadors with UN mediator Gunnar V. Jarring.

Even on the first day, however, there were troubles. Israeli Ambassador Yosef Tekoah reportedly concentrated on procedural matters related to the invitation for Mr. Jarring to visit Jerusalem to acquaint himself with top Israeli views on how he should conduct the talks before substance is discussed.

From the other side, Soviet press officers expressed pessimism in one of their periodic descents upon correspondents. They stressed that U.S. support for the Jarring mission is not enough to insure Egyptian continuation of the cease-fire after Feb. 5, and that much will depend upon the American attitude in the Big Four meeting tomorrow. The United States has played down the four-power role at this time.

In addition, Egypt charged that Israel is not approaching the talks seriously.

Thant Recounts UN Efforts; Opposing Positions Outlined

Although a UN spokesman announced that in Mr. Jarring's view the peace talks had begun with Mr. Tekoah's visit, the Israeli diplomat would neither *confirm nor deny* this to reporters. Israel agreed, in a message delivered to Mr. Jarring on Dec. 30, to resume participation in the discussions but wanted Mr. Jarring to come to Jerusalem beforehand.

Egyptian Ambassador Mohammed Hassan el-Zayyat and Jordanian Ambassador Muhammad el-Farra each met with Mr. Jarring late this afternoon. Afterward, Mr. el-Zayyat said: "I don't think there is a serious [Israeli] intention to begin talking."

Thant Gives Report

Mr. Tekoah's 40-minute session with Mr. Jarring was the first such meeting formally scheduled since Israel withdrew from the talks *last September* because of Egyptian missile violations of the standstill and cease-fire. Mr. Jarring and Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban met here privately in October, however.

Meanwhile, Secretary-General U Thant reported to the Security Council today on the results of the Jarring mission so far. The report was as notable for what it did not say as for its detailed chronology of the Swedish diplomat's efforts since 1967.

Perhaps the major new element was the disclosure that Mr. Jarring reassured Mr. Eban in a letter of Nov. 18 that a General Assembly resolution passed over Israel's protest did not change his view of his mandate as determined by the Security Council resolution of Nov. 22, 1967, on settlement guidelines.

Technically, assembly resolutions are only hortatory and are not binding. Mr. Eban had argued during the debate, however, that the assembly measure would tend to undermine the Security Council resolution because it "distorted" the scope of the original measure. Among other points, it deplored continued Israeli occupation of Arab territories.

Mainly the Thant report was a recitation of Mr. Jarring's efforts over three years to get the parties talking. It showed how positions gradually moderated, with the Israelis agreeing to indirect discussions and the principle of withdrawal, and the Arabs to the concept of a binding contractual peace that would specifically recognize Israel's rights.

The occasion for the report was a two-month deadline set in the assembly resolution. It is generally assumed here that if Israel had not agreed by now to return to the talks, Mr. Thant would have felt it necessary to record that fact.

Many authorities believe that Mr. Jarring, through Mr. Thant, could publicly assess blame only once and that once such a critical report were issued it might have fatally injured the chances of resuming the mission. Whether or not Mr. Jarring actually would have resigned, the threat of resignation has been among the few levers available to him.

Such considerations may have figured in the timing of the Israeli reply. Israel has tended

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)



United Press International.

WRAPPED UP IN HIS WORK—Technique is the secret of success for any drum and bugle corps, and style, come what may, shows through technique. Style, indeed, came through the perfect technique of this member of the Racine Kilties, who refused to let a wind-swept flag bother him during a demonstration in Milwaukee, Wis.

Italy, Spain Shiver in Snow As Sweden Basks in Sunshine

PARIS, Jan. 5 (AP).—Europe turned the climate table on its head today—while Mediterranean Italy and Spain were still recording their lowest temperatures in memory, Sweden glittered under bright sunshine.

Madrid was a skating rink. Hospitals reported two deaths resulting from accidents on icy streets *and more than 300 other people* were treated for arm and leg fractures.

In Turin, the cold accounted for at least six heart and respiratory deaths; while in Florence, museum and art gallery attendants threatened strike action if something was not done about the lack of heating which they claimed threatened the health of themselves and visitors alike.

A London sun filtered through three days of fog at Heathrow Airport and 10,000 stranded passengers *picked up their bags to resume* canceled flights, but officials warned that the backlog would take days to clear.

[A British European Airways spokesman said 58 planes had been diverted to other airports in Britain during the fog. Until they returned to Heathrow, there would be a general shortage, Reuters reported.]

Fog shrouded West Germany, too, with several fatal accidents reported on the nation's autobahns, but the bite seemed to have been taken out of a week-long freeze.

However, East Germany closed river and canal waterways today that connect West Germany with West Berlin and beyond. Two major routes are affected by ice: one via the Havel River that flows *through Berlin* and joins the Elbe running to Hamburg in the north and Dresden in the south and the other via the Havel connecting with what is called the Midlands Canal. The latter passes Helmstedt on the West German border.

The waterways carry about one

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 5)

Chile Recognizes Red China; First Nation in South America

SANTIAGO, Chile, Jan. 5 (UPI).—Chile announced establishment of diplomatic relations today with China.

The move, also announced by Peking, makes Chile the third nation in the Western Hemisphere and the first in South America to establish diplomatic relations with China. The other two nations of the hemisphere with such ties are Canada and Cuba.

The announcement was made here in a statement by Foreign Minister Clodomiro Almeyda. President Salvador Allende is expected to tell his nation of the move in a nationwide television broadcast tonight.

Mr. Allende, who was elected last year and took office Nov. 3, has outlined a foreign policy that includes establishment of relations with not only China but also North Vietnam, North Korea and East Germany. One of his first moves in office was to re-establish relations with Cuba.

Meanwhile, Nationalist China suspended diplomatic relations with Chile, the Nationalist Embassy announced today. The announcement came after a morning meeting between the Ambassador Ti Sung-li and Chilean Foreign Ministry officials.

Kremlin Cites 'Zionist' Attacks in U.S., Warns Americans in Russia

By Anthony Astrachan

MOSCOW, Jan. 5 (WP).—The Kremlin has told the U.S. government that it cannot count on Soviet protection of American offices here because it has done nothing to protect Soviet offices in America against attacks by "Zionist extremists," the Soviet news agency Tass reported today.

This made explicit the threat of what the Russians call "spontaneous" demonstrations or harassment of Americans, which was only implied in the previous Soviet protest on this subject Oct. 1.

The latest protest took the form of a "statement" by the Soviet Embassy in Washington to the State Department. The American Embassy here said it was delivered yesterday.

The diplomatic statement appears to be a Soviet intention that does not invite the same kind of reply as a note.

The new statement said, "Zionist extremists not only interfere with the normal functioning of Soviet institutions in the United States, but also venture to threaten openly Soviet diplomats and other Soviet citizens with physical reprisals. The U.S. authorities, despite their repeated promises to take appropriate measures, in fact continue to connive at these criminal actions."

Responsibility on U.S.

The statement emphasized, Tass said, "that the U.S. side, which has taken no essential measures to create normal conditions for the activity of Soviet institutions in the United States and for Soviet artistic companies which arrive there, cannot expect that such conditions will be provided for U.S. institutions in the U.S.S.R. The entire responsibility for such a trend of events in this connection will rest with the U.S. government."

This explicit threat contrasted with the implications of the Soviet protest of Oct. 1, which said that "the inaction of the American authorities in respect to the provocations . . . can only contribute to the campaign hostile to the Soviet Union, and have unfavorable consequences for the relations between our two states . . ."

The United States obliquely declined that protest and gave the Russians an explanation of American measures to protect Soviet personnel and offices and to find and

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

● Court-martial of Jewish officer accused in hijacking opens in Leningrad. Story on Page 5.

U.S. 'Shocked' By Warning From Russia

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The United States declared today that it was "deeply concerned and *shocked*" by the Soviet Union's "open threats" of possible retaliation against Americans in the U.S.S.R. because of anti-Soviet incidents in the United States.

Moscow's threat, the State Department said, was delivered to the *U.S. government by Soviet Ambassador* Anatoly F. Dobrynin in a meeting yesterday with Acting Secretary of State U. Alexis Johnson. Moscow Radio subsequently broadcast the contents of the Soviet note.

Mr. Johnson, the State Department said, "strongly rejected" allegations of U.S. complicity in the anti-Soviet acts, and told Ambassador Dobrynin that the United States has "taken appropriate and enforceable steps, which we hope will be effective against acts of violence" directed at Soviet installations and officials here.

Deeply Concerned

"We are deeply concerned and shocked by the open threat of possible retaliation against our establishments in the Soviet Union," Robert J. McCloskey, department spokesman, said.

"Deplorable as the acts against the Russians in the United States are, they are acts of misguided individuals and the U.S. government is acting aggressively to prevent further acts of this kind."

Mr. McCloskey told a news conference that the Soviet Union "is raising the specter of officially inspired retaliation. Such action by the Soviet government would indeed be serious and we consider such a threat most disturbing . . ."

Russians Manned Weapons For Sukarno, Indonesian Says

DJAKARTA, Jan. 5 (AP).—Foreign Minister Adam Malik said today that Soviet troops manned Indonesian war equipment in 1962 when the late President Sukarno launched his West Irian liberation campaign against the Dutch.

Mr. Malik made the statement when asked to comment on reports that six Soviet soldiers had been killed in fighting in *the Middle East.*

He said the killing of the Soviets did not surprise him.

After all, he said, when Indonesia opened the West Irian campaign against the Dutch, Indonesian military equipment was manned by Russians until the Indonesian soldiers themselves could handle it.

Mr. Malik's statement was the first public statement by an Indonesian official that Soviet troops actually took part in the West Irian campaign.

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Nixon Warns Russia on Cuba Base

Sees Understanding On Sub-Base Threat

(Continued from Page 1)

to avoid a nuclear competition and "the escalating burden of arms."

[The reference to the "basic disagreement" in the SALT talks apparently was a reference to the Soviet contention, resisted by the United States, that forward-based American planes in Europe and on carriers should be included in any treaty.]

● The election of a Marxist government, with major Communist support, in Chile was "not something that we welcomed," but relations with that country will remain cordial so long as Chile's foreign policy is not "antagonistic to our interests."

In his first public comment on the election of Salvadore Allende Gossens, which is known to have deeply disturbed him, Mr. Nixon said U.S. intervention in a free election would have disrupted relations with the rest of the hemisphere and been "far worse." He said he would continue to watch foreign policy developments in Santiago and said he had not "given up on Chile or on the Chilean people," and would preserve contact with them.

The concern here about a Soviet naval base in Cuba last fall was exacerbated by fear of events in Chile and a suspicion that Moscow was trying to capitalize on the election with a new show of military strength to propel developments in its favor throughout Latin America.

In September, after watching the construction of some port facilities in Cienfuegos, in central Cuba, and the arrival of two Soviet service barges and a submarine tender, Henry A. Kissinger, the President's foreign affairs aide, went so far as to invoke the memory of the 1962 Cuban missile crisis.

He recalled the agreement by which the United States promised not to invade Cuba in return for a Soviet pledge never again to introduce offensive strategic weapons into the island. He said Washington would take a most serious view of the establishment of a naval base in Cuba.

In the maneuvering that followed, including some direct conversations between Mr. Kissinger and Soviet diplomats here, the Russians were said to have agreed to an "understanding" that minimized the sense of crisis. Yet the shore facilities and the barges remained in Cienfuegos and the tender has continued to cruise in Caribbean waters from that facility.

'Not Doing Anything'

The only public Soviet comment, in tones of outrage about the charges of violation, was made on Oct. 13 and contained this key passage: "The Soviet Union has not built and is not building its own military base on Cuba, and is not doing anything that would contradict the understanding [of 1962] between the governments of the U.S.S.R. and the United States."

Mr. Nixon said last night that the inclusion of a military base in the understanding was an expansion whereby "they, in effect, said that they would not put a military naval base into Cuba." It was not clear whether his reference, on two occasions, to the Oct. 11 pledge referred to the known public comment in Moscow or to a different and private promise.

In any event, the President implied a further private definition of the arrangement when he said that the understanding had been "so clearly laid out" and that Moscow understood his stipulation that nuclear submarines were not to be serviced either in or from Cuban territory.

Moscow Warns U.S. Residents

(Continued from Page 1)

punish the perpetrators of damage. This reply has not been made public in Moscow.

American Zionists protesting the treatment of Jews in the Soviet Union have threatened, defaced or bombed offices of the Soviet Embassy in Washington, the Soviet mission to the United Nations, Aeroflot, Intourist and Amtorg (the Soviet trade organization). They have disrupted several concerts by Soviet artists and entertainers.

American institutions that could be the object of Soviet harassment include the embassy, which contains the consular offices; the offices of Pan American World Airways and American Express, in the Hotel Metropole, in the very center of Moscow; and 15 offices of news agencies, newspapers, magazines and television networks. These offices are in apartment buildings set aside for foreigners and guarded by uniformed police.

There are also American students and teachers here under exchange programs and a few American specialists at the new automobile factory in Togliatti, on the Volga.

An American Embassy spokesman said today that the statement had not had any effect so far on Soviet-American cultural exchanges under an agreement that runs until the end of the year. However Russia canceled a U.S. tour by the Bolshoi ballet and opera last month in protest over the demonstrations.

Thant Reports on Efforts

UN Mideast Talks Resume On Note of Arab Pessimism

(Continued from Page 1)

to look favorably upon the Jarring mission as designed to encourage negotiations among the parties—whereas it has mistrusted the Big Four talks here as distracting attention from the necessity of such efforts.

Replies to Queries

The United States has reflected some of the Israeli belief that settlement details are a matter for the parties themselves to determine, and for that reason has sought to prevent four-power discussions from getting in the way. It is expected to maintain this position at another ambassadorial-level Big Four meeting tomorrow. Mr. Thant's report consisted of 15 mimeographed pages of text with 23 pages of annexes, including 14 questions put to the parties by Mr. Jarring early in 1969 and the detailed replies. The responses, which have been published in substance, consisted largely of reservations on how the 1967 Security Council resolution should be carried out.

In replies to Mr. Jarring's questionnaire, Israel argued that "secure and recognized boundaries never existed between Israel and the Arab states. Accordingly, they should now be established as part of the peacemaking process."

Egypt and Jordan said Israel's borders were defined by the General Assembly resolution of 1947, which partitioned Palestine.

When Mr. Jarring asked Israel whether it would withdraw its troops from territories seized in June, 1967, the Israeli reply was "when permanent, secure and recognized boundaries are agreed upon and established between Israel and each of the neighboring Arab states, the disposition of forces will be carried out in full accordance with the boundaries determined in the peace treaties."

Views on DMZs

As for demilitarized zones manned by UN troops, Israel said that in the past such arrangements "have not prevented the preparation and carrying out of aggression against Israel." The two Arab governments said they felt demilitarized zones were not necessary but would not oppose them, if they are set up "astride the boundaries," meaning inside Israel, too.

In answer to Mr. Jarring's question whether the Arab states are willing to terminate all "claims or states of belligerency," Cairo and Amman said they would make such a pledge "effective upon withdrawal of Israeli forces from all Arab territories" seized in June, 1967. On the Palestine refugee problem, the two Arab governments said a just settlement of the problem was embodied in a 1948 General Assembly resolution that called for repatriation and compensation of the refugees.

Israel reaffirmed its position that a conference of Middle Eastern states be convened, possibly even before the peace negotiations, to work out a five-year plan for refugee "integration into productive life."

The report today gave the United States credit for starting the present process with its initiative of last June. The United States then proposed that Israel, Egypt and Jordan advise Mr. Jarring that they accepted and were willing to carry out the council resolution with the purpose of reaching agreement through him on a mutual acknowledgement of sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence, and on Israeli withdrawal from territories occupied in the 1967 war.

Mr. Jarring advised Mr. Thant on Aug. 7 that the parties had agreed on these points.

Riad in London

LONDON, Jan. 5 (Reuters).—The Egyptian and British Foreign Ministers, Mahmoud Riad and Sir Alec Douglas-Home, agreed here today that both countries should seek to see established a just and lasting peace in the Middle East area.

British officials said that the two ministers met for an hour. Their discussion was marked by a spirit of candor and friendship, the officials said. But they declined to give any details.

Schumann Sees Israeli

PARIS, Jan. 5.—Israeli Ambassador Asher Ben-Nathan paid an hour-long visit on Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann today to discuss the Middle East situation and the resumption of peace talks.

Sources had little to say on the details of the meeting, but said the atmosphere was good. They pointed out that it took place just prior to the scheduled Thursday meeting between Mr. Schumann and Egyptian Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad.

Cairo News Agency Canceled Sadat Report of Soviet Deaths

BEIRUT, Jan. 5 (AP).—A statement by Egypt's president reporting the death of Soviet soldiers a year ago while manning missile sites in Egypt posed a problem in the Middle East today.

President Anwar Sadat's assertion that six Soviet soldiers were killed was carried by the official Egyptian Middle East News Agency, and was then eliminated without explanation. Tass, the Soviet news agency, did not mention the fatalities.

The Cairo bureau of the Associated Press indicated that its report of Mr. Sadat's statement had been censored.

The Russians "were killed alongside our sons," Mr. Sadat was quoted as telling a rally yesterday in the Nile Delta town of Tanta. The agency said he referred to an Israeli air raid Jan. 28, 1970, on the town of Dahshur, 15 miles south of Cairo, on the west bank of the Nile.

An Egyptian communiqué at the time of the raid did not mention any casualties at Dahshur, but said the Israeli planes killed three civilians and wounded 12 in a strike against the Cairo suburb of Maadi the same day.

In his speech, Mr. Sadat touched directly on the presence of Russian troops on Egyptian soil.

"The Americans have said much in their propaganda about the Soviet presence in Egypt and Soviet occupation," he said.

"Would I leave my targets to be destroyed while friends offer to help us defend ourselves and be killed with us?" he said rhetorically.

Mr. Sadat said the United States and Britain "often ran up to Moscow to beg for Stalin's help" during World War II. "If they did so, it was all right... But when we do the same, it becomes shameful," in their eyes, he told the rally.

Strikes Hinder Travel in Italy

ROME, Jan. 5 (UPI).—Striking seamen, railroad workers and traffic police took over from the weather today in making it hard to get from one place to another in Italy.

Seamen called 24-hour strikes against private shipping companies and 48-hour walkouts against state-owned shipping companies to back demands for a new contract. The strikes will begin at the moment ships are scheduled to sail from Italian or foreign ports during the coming week.

In Rome, workers in the accounts and power departments of the state railroad struck for 24 hours. Railroad officials said that some local trains might have to be canceled.

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JUST TELL THE TAXI DRIVER
"SANK ROO DOZ NOO" OR
"DOOZ ROO MEWLAT" LYONS
(12 Rue Mulet, LYONS).

Goldberg Defends 'Ostpolitik' Against Clay, Acheson, Ball

(Continued from Page 1)

ambiguity as to whether these expressions by important private Americans have tacit administration support.

I believe, therefore, that it is necessary to point out some obvious and elementary truths.

Willy Brandt's opposition to totalitarianism of any kind is a matter of record. He stood up against the Nazis and chose exile rather than collaborate with Hitler's regime. As leader of the Social Democratic party, he is sophisticated about the Soviet Union and its policies. He is not taken in by Communism any more than he was taken in by Nazism. I can see no good reason for lecturing him about the character of the Soviet regime: he is well aware of how such a regime operates and of the dangers inherent in dealing with the Kremlin leadership.

Brandt's dedication to West Berlin as a bastion of freedom also scarcely needs reaffirmation. He was mayor of West Berlin and was a stalwart defender of its ties with West Germany and its allies. It stretches credulity to believe that he has changed his mind in any fundamental regard concerning the future of West Berlin.

Willy Brandt is seeking a détente with the Soviet Union in the interests of West Germany and the cause of peace and security in Europe and throughout the world. He believes that the mutual self-interest of Moscow and Bonn and its allies will be served thereby. I assume that he also believes that such a détente will have profound effects beneficial to the West in East Germany. I share this belief with him, and apparently Ulbricht does also since he and his colleagues in Communist East Germany have viewed the negotiations between Moscow and Bonn with grave apprehension. It is indeed interesting that this apprehension should be shared both by the Americans I have mentioned and by the East German Stalinist Communist leadership.

The simple fact of the matter is that 25 percent have elapsed since the end of World War II. Basically what Brandt is trying to do is to adjust West Germany to the realities of the situation. The status quo in Germany cannot be changed except by force or agreement. I do not know any responsible statesman who would recommend force; Brandt, therefore, is seeking an agreement which will ease the tensions that have arisen throughout the past 25 years with respect to Germany and Berlin. These tensions have affected not only Germany but all of us.

I think Chancellor Brandt should be praised and supported for his courage in seeking an understanding with the Russians. And I think, also, that the United States should not be more German than the Germany of Willy Brandt in the effort he is making in this most important area.

Finally, I do not think the United States can have it both ways. We have pressured West Germany to adhere to the Non Proliferation Treaty because of *our justifiable interest in preventing* the spread of nuclear weapons and also of achieving agreement between the two great super-powers, the United States and the Soviet Union, on disarmament measures. In other words, we have asked West Germany to accommodate itself to the realities of the nuclear situation. Why, therefore, should we object to West Germany's seeking a reasonable détente with Moscow, as we are attempting to do.

It would be the gravest of matters if, as a result of even subtle intervention on our part, Chancellor Brandt's regime were to topple. I can conceive of no action by our country more detrimental to the hope of a reasonable accommodation in Europe and the cause of a détente between the Soviet Union and the West if this were to occur.

U.S. General Hails Saigon Army's Power

Walt Says It Can Raid North Once U.S. Leaves

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (WP).—The South Vietnamese Army will be able to invade North Vietnam "any time they choose" once the Americans leave, Gen. Lewis W. Walt said yesterday.

"If I were in Hanoi," he said, 'I'd be worried" because of the growing military capability of the South Vietnamese armed forces.

Gen. Walt, who commanded the U.S. Marines in Vietnam before becoming assistant commandant of the corps, said in "another year or year and a half" American forces can safely pull out and leave the war to the South Vietnamese.

Crossing the Border

"When we pull out," Gen. Walt said, "the South Vietnamese will have the capability to cross that border any time they choose."

A long-standing optimist about winning the Vietnam war, Gen. Walt repeated again yesterday that it could have been won two years ago if the press, the military and others had explained the war sufficiently so the American people could have united behind it for the first three years.

He disclosed that when he commanded the Marines in the northern part of South Vietnam "I pleaded and begged to go into Laos and across the DMZ." He served in Vietnam from June, 1965, to June, 1967.

"If we could have followed them," Gen. Walt said of enemy troops retreating across the border into sanctuaries put off limits by American policy makers, "we could have destroyed them."

President Nixon, in rejecting that off-limits policy by authorizing the invasion of Cambodia on April 30, made a "courageous" decision. History, Gen. Walt said, "is beginning to prove it was the right thing to do."

Big Turning Point

He told his audience—the McDowell luncheon group founded by trade unionist Arthur McDowell—that the Cambodia invasion is cheered by citizens in the Midwest and other places "not under the New York Times and Washington Post umbrella."

He called the Cambodian assaults against Communist sanctuaries the "second big turning point" of the Vietnam war. The enemy's unsuccessful Tet offensive in January, 1968, he said, was the first big turning point.

Militarily, Gen. Walt said, the Cambodian offensive marked "the first time the South Vietnamese forces chose the time and place of attack" rather than being limited to defending themselves against enemy assaults.

He said the Communists are "using 10,000 troops now to guard [their] sanctuaries" — something they did not have to do before the Cambodian invasion.





Associated Press.

PRISONERS OF VIET CONG—Details from television film described as coming from the Viet Cong and shown in the United States by CBS, which said the Pentagon approved the showing, hoping relatives would recognize some men, identified as captives of the Communists.

Reputedly in 1968

Red Film Clip on TV in U.S. Depicts Surrender of 12 GIs

By James M. Naughton

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (NYT).—The Columbia Broadcasting System telecast a Communist film last night in which about a dozen American fighting men were depicted as though surrendering to the Viet Cong in South Vietnam.

The film, shown at the start of the CBS Evening News program, was said to be of Americans captured by the enemy in October, 1968, near Con Thien, a military outpost in northern South Vietnam, near the Demilitarized Zone.

The Department of Defense said tonight that there was no way of determining whether the film was "authentic," but Jerry W. Friedheim, a Pentagon spokesman, added that "it obviously shows Americans under Viet Cong control."

Mr. Friedheim said the film was the first in which Americans believed held captive inside South Vietnam had become available. He said the Department of Defense had encouraged CBS to telecast the film in the hope that relatives of the captured Americans might be able to identify them.

Brief Film Clip

The brief film clip showed Communist soldiers, heavily camouflaged, firing their weapons. Moments later it depicted Americans surrendering and then being herded along a jungle trail.

On the uniform jackets of several of the Americans the words "U.S. Army" were clearly visible. Others appeared to be wearing the combat uniform commonly worn by U.S. Marines.

Mr. Friedheim said that a number of American combat units had served in the Con Thien area. During late 1968 most of them were Marine units, he added.

"We've had very little information on people captured in South Vietnam," Mr. Friedheim said. The Pentagon estimated that only about 80 Americans were held prisoner by the Communists as a result of their capture within South Vietnam.

According to Mr. Friedheim, it was possible that the film—typical of Communist propaganda movies—had been prepared by the Viet Cong, using Americans who were taken prisoner in several locations.

Question of Authenticity

CBS said that a propaganda sheet accompanying the film claimed the captives were only a few of the "tens of thousands" of U.S. and South Vietnamese troops killed, wounded or taken prisoner in the Con Thien area during 1968.

Whether or not the film was of an authentic battle scene, the important thing, Mr. Friendheim said, was that it appeared to show Americans who previously had not been confirmed as captives. He urged, as did CBS, that anyone who might be able to identify the captives contact the casualty reporting officer at any military installation in the United States.

Hanoi Holds 1,600 GIs, Ex-POW Says

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 (UPI).—A U.S. Navy lieutenant released by the North Vietnamese last year after 683 days in captivity said yesterday there are about 1,600 Americans in prisoner-of-war camps, not 339.

Lt. Robert Frishman told a news conference in the lobby of the U.S. mission to the United Nations that the list of names released by Hanoi last month was incomplete.

The list contained 368 names, 29 of whom were identified as either dead or released and the other 339 were still reported in captivity.

Lt. Frishman was in New York to send petitions and letters, bearing 26 million signatures to the North Vietnamese mission in Paris.

The signatures were collected by the brothers of thee prisoners and two truck drivers who drove from San Diego, Calif., to New York through ten cities. The group is Concern for Prisoners of War Inc.

Lt. Frishman said past efforts to pressure Hanoi into allowing mail between prisoners and their families were successful and he is confident the 26-million signatures will produce more results.

According to the lieutenant the North Vietnamese would like to exploit the support they receive in the United States and do not want to lose it because of the prisoner-of-war issue.

He said his group as demanding immediate identification of all American POWs, inspection of camps by neutral parties, free flow of mail, and adequate food and medical care.

N. Vietnamese In Paris Dispute Nixon Forecast

PARIS, Jan. 5 (AP).—North Vietnam today responded caustically to President Nixon's assessment of the Vietnam war and again demanded that the United States "must totally withdraw" its troops.

In a televised interview last night, Mr. Nixon said "we are now seeing the end of America's combat role" in South Vietnam and that there will be a "just peace—the kind of peace that will discourage aggression in the future." He added that he was "confident that the South Vietnamese will be able to defend themselves in 1972."

A statement by the North Vietnamese delegation to the peace talks accused Mr. Nixon of having "invented false achievements and created an illusion of peace so as to deceive the people in the United States and the world. . . ."

The statement continued: "The Vietnamese people are deeply attached to peace, but it must be peace in independence and freedom, and not a 'pax Americana.'"

Laird in Paris For Consultations

PARIS, Jan. 5 (AP).—U.S. Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird arrived in Paris tonight on the first leg of a trip that will take him to Vietnam to study the possibility of further troops reductions.

Mr. Laird, accompanied by Adm. Thomas H. Moorer, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, is scheduled to hold a news conference tomorrow.

Mr. Laird will confer with ambassador David K.E. Bruce, head of the American delegation to the Paris peace talks, and will have lunch tomorrow with French Defense Minister Michel Debré before leaving for Saigon.

'Confessions' Published

Calley Sees Army in Vietnam As a 'Frankenstein Monster'

(Continued from Page 1)

ment, Lt. Calley stops short of describing the events at My Lai on March 16, 1968, but his main theme is a condemnation of the entire war and its brutal treatment of the Vietnamese people.

"We went there to save those people, but God," Lt. Calley laments, "we didn't give the straps from the dinner table to them. We didn't have the common courtesy to talk their language or learn of their customs: we scorned them. And killed them. A real disgrace."

'War Machine'

While Lt. Calley compares the Army "war machine" to Frankenstein's monster, he blames the American people for creating it.

"America tried to build sort of a superman: a war machine (it may sound ridiculous) that was a peace machine," Lt. Calley explained. "On paper the Army's a beautiful thing! But remember the story of Dr. Frankenstein? What a good doctor he was, at first! How he would build a superman with the smartest brain and the strongest body? . . . but it became uncontrollable. And it just killed."

Specifically, Lt. Calley recounts a series of frustrating and crippling episodes which he and his men experienced in the My Lai area before the March 16 raid. His platoon, repeatedly deceived by the innocent-looking villagers, found itself trapped by sniper fire or led astray into minefields, he wrote.

Lt. Calley said his initial sympathy and respect for the so-called civilians turned to suspicion of everyone as Viet Cong supporters—women and children included.

"I had no love for these people now," he remembers thinking. "I did have a few weeks earlier, but it had been slowly driven out." His platoon was reduced from 44 men to 24.

Hostility Reinforced

This hostility toward My Lai villagers was reinforced, Lt. Calley said, by his superior officers and by the example of how they handled prisoners. At one point, when he complained that Viet Cong guerrillas captured by his men had been released by intelligence officers at a higher command, Lt. Calley said the intelligence officer replied: "I'd like to be in the field with you, sure as hell wouldn't be taking prisoners."

According to Lt. Calley, Army interrogators operating Task Force Barker headquarters were using electrical torture techniques to question VC suspects but were forced to abandon it when one prisoner was "zapped" by the electrical charge.

"Guys in Vietnam knew a lot of physical ways to interrogate. I saw people dunk a Vietnamese as well. Sometimes the person said, 'I don't know.' I heard a Vietnamese once, he was drowning in holding a couple of grenades and he either had to blow himself up or let him drown! Then the American said to another guy: 'See what I got to Joe there?'"

Lt. Calley said he himself used physical coercion in questioning villagers, but abandoned it because the people would never talk. "I would pop a Vietnamese in the mouth, sometimes," he wrote. "If it threw him, I stepped on his ankle bone and started to grind it."

He concluded: "I was just frustrating them and I wasn't getting any answers. I was just hurting them, and so I stopped it."



AP.

1st Lt. William L. Calley Jr.

Ex-GI Is Granted Immunity To Testify at Calley Trial

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (AP).—Paul Meadlo, a former U.S. soldier in Vietnam, was granted immunity from prosecution yesterday, paving the way for his testimony when 1st Lt. William Calley's murder trial resumes on Monday. Mr. Meadlo had previously refused to give evidence at the court-martial.

Mr. Meadlo admitted in a nationally televised interview in November, 1969, that he personally killed ten to 15 Vietnamese men, women and children on the day Lt. Calley's platoon swept through My Lai village in Vietnam.

But as a prosecution witness on Dec. 3, Mr. Meadlo refused to answer any questions. He was granted testimonial immunity by the commanding general of Fort Benning, where the trial is being held, but continued to invoke his constitutional rights against self-incrimination.

Lt. Calley's lawyers argued that an earlier grant of immunity by the commanding general at Fort Benning would not bar an unforseen civilian prosecution of Mr. Meadlo, who is now out of military jurisdiction.

Colonel Reid W. Kennedy, military judge, ordered Mr. Meadlo to testify, but the former soldier persisted in his refusal. He was taken from the courtroom by military police and turned over to the U.S. Attorney for prosecution.

Under the order signed by Assistant Attorney General William Wilson, Mr. Meadlo cannot be forced to testify if called. His attorney, John A. Kesler, said Mr. Meadlo has been ordered to be at Fort Benning when the trial resumes.

Cambodian Tanker Is Struck By Red Shells on the Mekong

PHNOM PENH, Dec. 5 (UPI).—Communist gunners today ambushed a Cambodian Navy convoy escorting tankers up the Mekong River to alleviate the nation's growing gasoline shortage. At least one tanker was hit before air strikes silenced the Communists.

With fears growing of a Communist Tet offensive in Cambodia, U.S. B-52s and fighter-bombers resumed their attacks on the Ho Chi Minh supply trail, and Premier Lon Nol flew to the deep-water port of Kompong Som to try to expedite the clearing of Highway 4 between Phnom Penh and the coast.

In Saigon, military sources said more than a third of U.S. planes lost from all causes in Indochina in 1970 were lost over Laos, where another American fighter-bomber was reported shot down today.

The Cambodian high command said seven Cambodian Navy men were wounded in the one-and-a-quarter-hour attack by 75-millimeter recoilless rifles. Whether the tanker was sunk in the attack was not known. The men were flown to a nearby hospital.

All of Phnom Penh's gasoline supplies for the Cambodian Air Force and its few trucks and other vehicles have been transported up the Mekong River from South Vietnam since mid-December, when Communist troops cut the land link to Kompong Som, known as Sihanoukville before the overthrow last March of Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

has brought gasoline rationing to the capital and sent prices zooming.

Training-School Terror

SAIGON, Jan. 5 (Reuters).—Two Vietnamese militiamen opened up on a group of soldiers attending a lecture at a training school southeast of Saigon and kept firing their M-16 rifles on full automatic until the officer instructor shot them dead.

By that time eight men—seven recruits and a South Vietnamese officer—had been killed by a hail of bullets, and seven recruits were wounded.

The two men were thought to have been disguised Viet Cong terrorists.

The shooting occurred yesterday at the Van Kiep national training school in Phuoc Tuy Province, about 40 miles from Saigon, informed military sources said today.

South Vietnamese battled front today, Viet Cong ambushed a U.S. military convoy in Binh Dinh Province, killing one American and wounding another, the U.S. Command said.

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	16	61	Very cloudy
AMSTERDAM	7	19	Sunny
ANKARA	14	57	Cloudy
ATHENS	16	61	Very cloudy
BEIRUT	21	70	Cloudy
BELGRADE	—3	28	Overcast
BERLIN	—9	16	Sunny
BRUSSELS	—5	23	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	—8	21	Snow
CAIRO	—	—	Unavailable
CASABLANCA	17	63	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	0	32	Overcast
COSTA D' SOL	15	59	Cloudy
DUBLIN	4	39	Rain
EDINBURGH	1	34	Overcast
FLORENCE	7	45	Partly cloudy
FRANKFURT	—7	19	Very cloudy
GENEVA	—3	23	Snow
HELSINKI	—10	14	Sunny
ISTANBUL	15	59	Partly cloudy
LAS PALMAS	19	66	Very cloudy
LISBON	10	50	Partly cloudy
LONDON	0	32	Very cloudy
MADRID	0	32	Overcast
MILAN	—4	25	Sunny
MONTREAL	1	34	Cloudy
MOSCOW	—5	23	Overcast
MUNICH	—12	10	Partly cloudy
NEW YORK	7	45	Cloudy
NICE	6	43	Partly cloudy
OSLO	—6	21	Sunny
PARIS	—5	23	Overcast
PRAGUE	—11	12	Snow
ROME	7	45	Very cloudy
SOFIA	5	41	Overcast
STOCKHOLM	—6	21	Sunny
TEL AVIV	27	81	Partly cloudy
TUNIS	13	55	Very cloudy
VENICE	3	37	Very cloudy
VIENNA	—9	16	Very cloudy
WARSAW	—13	9	Sunny
WASHINGTON	7	45	Cloudy
ZURICH	—7	19	Very cloudy

(U.S., Canadian temperatures are at 1700 GMT; others at 1200 GMT)

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A 'Frame-Up' Angela Davis Tells Court

Declares Innocence At Arraignment

SAN RAFAEL, Calif., Jan. 5 (UPI).—Black militant Angela Davis charged today that she was the victim of "a political frame-up" and declared herself innocent of the murder of a judge killed with three others in a courtroom shoot-out.

Miss Davis, who raised her clenched fist in a black-power salute as she entered a heavily-guarded courtroom for her arraignment, said she was "innocent of all charges," but she did not formally enter a plea.

Superior Court Judge Joseph G. Wilson said she and Ruchell Magee, 31, a San Quentin Prison inmate chained in his chair during the hearing, would probably return to court in early March to enter formal pleas to charges of murder, kidnapping and conspiracy.

"I declare before the court and the public that I am innocent of all charges," Miss Davis said when allowed to speak. "I stand before this court on a political frame-up."

The judge permitted her to talk briefly in support of a motion that she be allowed to act as co-counsel with her five attorneys.

Judge Wilson gave the defense attorneys until Feb. 5 to file briefs supporting this and other motions. He gave the prosecution until Feb. 22. He said he would seek to have a judge from outside the county appointed to handle the case before then.

Co-Defendant Removed

Magee, who was chained to his chair because of violent behavior at previous proceedings, was finally removed physically from the courtroom while making a rambling speech saying that he would not cooperate with his court-appointed attorney.

About 60 supporters of Miss Davis—including her father, brother and sister—and 40 newsmen jammed the courtroom at Marin County Hall of Justice, where Judge Harold Haley, two convicts and their accomplice in an escape attempt were shot to death last Aug. 7.

Miss Davis is accused of purchasing the guns used during the escape bid, in which a judge, prosecutor and several jurors were kidnapped. Under California law, an accomplice can be charged with murder and faces the death penalty. Magee was one of three convicts trying to flee.

Prosecutor Objects

In her speech, Miss Davis contended the charges against her were political and therefore it was necessary for her to help represent herself if she were to receive a fair trial.

She was interrupted by Prosecutor Albert W. Harris jr., who objected to her remarks, and by the judge, who told her: "The courtroom is no place for a speech."

Her lawyers today were Allan Brotsky, Margaret Burnham, Dennis J. Roberts, Howard Moore jr. and Michael Tigar. Mr. Brotsky is a colleague of Black Panther attorney Charles Garry. Miss Burnham represented Miss Davis during her attempts to avoid extradition from New York. Mr. Moore is an Atlanta attorney who has represented Stokely Carmichael, H. Rap Brown and Julian Bond. Mr. Roberts was one of the attorneys at the "Chicago Seven" conspiracy trial. Mr. Tigar was one of the attorneys in the recent "Seattle Seven" conspiracy trial.



United Press International.

MOMENT OF APPREHENSION—Thoughts were elsewhere and eyes filled with fear as Gov. Ronald Reagan was being sworn in Monday in Sacramento, Calif. But the men on the inaugural stand were all friends of the governor, and the renewal of his term in office was not the cause of their concern, but an orange, thrown by a demonstrator, arching in their direction. The missile missed the group.

U.S. Clears Sale of 707s To Portugal

1st Such Transaction Since Embargo in '61

By Marilyn Berger

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (WP).—In what is believed to be the first transaction of its kind since the imposition in 1961 of a partial arms embargo to Portugal, the United States has approved the sale of two Boeing-707s to the Lisbon government.

Although there has been an embargo against the shipment of arms for use in the Portuguese overseas territories, State Department officials said that there was no restriction on the use of the Boeing-707s.

Because the planes are long-range and, therefore, would be of little use in a country the size of Portugal, informed sources said that they fully expected that the Boeing-707s would see service to and from the African territories of Angola, Mozambique and Portuguese Guinea.

The only limitation attached to the sale of the planes, State Department sources said, is the standard one that they cannot be resold to third countries without prior U.S. approval.

Approved in July

Daily listings of export licenses published by the Department of Commerce show that the transaction was approved last July. Boeing officials confirmed that the transaction was completed in Portugal with the director of civil aviation, whereas past sales have been to the Portuguese commercial airline, Transportes Aereos Portugueses (TAP).

The planes, Boeing officials said, are equipped with the "standard tourist configuration" of 178 seats each and have an extra "VIP kit" including a "heads-of-state" cabin and first-class seating.

The craft will be ready for delivery in July and August of this year, Boeing officials said. Planes of this type, they said, cost approximately $9.2 million.

The probable use of the Boeing-707s for transportation to African territories appears to run the fine line of the U.S. embargo. U.S. policy has been to encourage self-determination for the territories of Portuguese Africa.



United Press International.

NEW FAMILY MAN—Alabama Gov.-Elect George Wallace poses for a wedding picture with part of his new family after marrying divorcee Cornelia Ellis Snively, 32, in Montgomery, Ala., last Monday. George C. Wallace jr. stands with his father; in the front row, from left to right are Josh and Jim Snively and Lee Wallace.

George Wallace Weds Niece Of Alabama Ex-Gov. Folsom

By J. M. McFadden

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 5 (WP).—Alabama Gov.-elect George Wallace married the 32-year-old niece of former Alabama Gov. James E. (Kissin' Jim) Folsom last night in a private ceremony behind guarded church doors.

Mr. Wallace's marriage to Mrs. Cornelia Ellis Snively took place two weeks before his inauguration as governor.

Mr. Wallace, 50, announced wedding plans Christmas Day, but didn't set a date. Not even trusted staff-members attended the ceremony conducted by the Rev. Robert Strong in Montgomery's Trinity Presbyterian Church, three doors from the bride's home.

Police at Doors

The sanctuary, decorated with white floral arrangements, was closed off by several plainclothes troopers, who excluded all but the immediate family.

The bride and groom entered the church through a rear door, but with the wedding over, they appeared at the front door preceded by a row of children, dazzled by camera lights in the rainy night.

The bride, in pale blue trimmed in silver, held a hand on Lee Wallace, 9. The groom was with the two young sons of the bride, Peggy Sue Wallace, 20, beamed in the background. George Wallace jr., 19, hung back from the activity as best he could.

Gov. Wallace stood in unusual reticence and just smiled. His answers to all questions were variations of "I'm very happy. They're very happy. We're very happy."

The new Mrs. Wallace ended the photo session on the church steps with, "Okay let's go have dinner."

Widower Since 1968

Mr. Wallace has been a widower since May 7, 1968, when his wife Gov. Lurleen Wallace, died of cancer.

Mr. Wallace and Mrs. Snively began dating seven months ago after he won the Democratic nomination for governor in a run-off primary in June. Friends recall that Mr. Wallace's daughter, Janie Lee, spotted Mrs. Snively at a political rally, and told her father, "I want you to marry that black-haired girl with the two children."

Mrs. Snively, a divorcee, is the mother of two sons—Jim, 7, and Josh, 6.

Mr. Wallace's family, in addition to George jr., Peggy Sue, and Lee includes a married daughter, Mrs. James (Bobbi Jo) Parsons of Birmingham, 26.

Mrs. Snively is the daughter of Mr. Folsom's sister, Ruby Austin, who was official hostess at the executive mansion until Mr. Folsom himself married for the second time in 1948.

Mr. Wallace, who was at that time closely associated politically with Mr. Folsom, first met his bride-to-be in 1947, while she was living at the governor's mansion. She was nine at the time.

Mrs. Snively, who studied to be a concert pianist under Giancarlo Menotti, was runner up in the Miss Alabama contest one year.

Illinois Aides Find Another $700,000

Late Politico's Hoard Up to $1.5 Million

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 5 (AP).—A new hoard of cash and easily negotiable securities totaling some $700,000 was found in the estate of the late Secretary of State Paul Powell, Attorney General William Scott announced yesterday.

At a joint news conference he and Gov. Richard Ogilvie announced that an investigation would begin immediately into the Powell estate.

The new discovery, at an undisclosed site in the Edwardsville area, brought the amount of unexplained liquid assets in the estate to more than $1.5 million.

Mr. Scott said at the hastily summoned news conference that the new sum included cash, certificates of deposit and Treasury bills.

Also at the press conference was Mitchell Ware, director of the Illinois Bureau of Investigation, which has been charged with conducting the investigation into the wealth left by Powell.

Last week, John S. Rendleman, executor of the estate, announced that shortly after the death of Powell on Oct. 10, more than $800,000 was found crammed into shoeboxes, envelopes and strongboxes in his Springfield hotel suite and his office.

Mr. Scott said yesterday that both the Illinois income tax law and the inheritance law make it necessary to conduct an investigation into the estate to learn how much revenue is due the state.

At the time of the first disclosure there was speculation that the cash represented Powell's racetrack profits which he chose to keep in a closet rather than in bank accounts or deposit boxes where Internal Revenue Service agents could check his finances.

The IRS launched an investigation a year ago of political and underworld figures who held stock in Illinois tracks and some observers reasoned that Powell would not want his interests linked with the inquiry.

In 1949, Powell purchased a large block of stock in Chicago Downs racetrack. He paid 10 cents a share and has made large profits in dividends and capital gains.

Powell, the leading Democrat in southern Illinois at the time of his death, was a major power in Illinois politics for decades, first as a legislator and then as secretary of state. Both Mr. Scott and Gov. Ogilvie are Republicans.

Ex-Official Asserts Pentagon Gives 'Ludicrous' Aid Figures

By Bernard D. Nossiter

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (WP).—A former high-ranking Pentagon official today testified that the Joint Chiefs of Staff presented each year a "ludicrous" estimate of "free world" military needs to determine American arms aid.

The ex-official, Townsend Hoopes, said the chiefs' plans call for "astronomical" manpower and dollar totals. "We politely ignored it as a serious guide to the formulation of country programs," Mr. Hoopes said.

Mr. Hoopes was directly in charge of the military aid program as a deputy assistant secretary from 1965 to 1967. Later he rose to Air Force under secretary and now is in a firm advising corporate managers.

Yesterday, Mr. Hoopes appeared before a Joint Economic subcommittee which is examining the arms-aid program, variously estimated to cost $5 billion to $7 billion yearly.

The document that drew Mr. Hoopes's scorn is the chiefs' "Joint strategic operating plan," a paper that is still given the secretary of defense every year. Mr. Hoopes suggested that the paper was so bizarre, so out of touch with the "real world," that it was "not consequential."

As an example, he said it assumed that Taiwan had to be armed for a "massive invasion" by China, a prospect his studies had shown was far-fetched.

Another witness, however, Morton Halperin, testified that the chiefs' plan did and does have consequences. Also a former deputy assistant secretary of defense for international security affairs, Mr. Halperin was a consultant to the National Security Council until his resignation last May.

According to Mr. Halperin, the papers' goals serve as a basis for determining what arms are sent where and particularly for allocating weapons from the Pentagon's $17 billion "excess" stockpile.

The force levels set by the chiefs "have been much more important than most people realized," Mr. Halperin said.

Here is how Mr. Hoopes described the document: "In the 1965-1967 period [it] was one of those examples of military logic carried to ludicrous extremes. It presumed to establish the desirable size and composition of the military forces of nearly every sovereign non-Communist nation in the world. It calculated the military budget of each country, and then estimated the added equipment, training, and incremental funding that would be required to bring that country's armed forces up to JCS standards of size and quality.

"This annex was forwarded each year to the secretary of defense as JCS guidance for the development of the military assistance program. It included countries to which the United States neither gave nor contemplated giving military assistance."

Katzenbach Testifies

Chairman William Proxmire, D., Wis., of the subcommittee is attempting to build a picture of a machine out of control, and he received a few more strokes from Nicholas Katzenbach, Under Secretary of State in the final Johnson years.

Among other things, Nicholas deB.Katzenbach, now a vice-president with International Business Machines, testified:

● U.S. arms continued to flow to Greece for one or two months after Washington announced it had cut the Greeks off as a gesture of disapproval towards the colonels' coup in April, 1967.

● Mr. Katzenbach did not know until he read today's newspapers that the "food for peace" program had generated as much as $693.1 million in weapons for poor countries, and he was "shocked" at the total.

● Mr. Katzenbach was "surprised" to learn from yesterday's hearings that the Pentagon kept no records of its gifts of property to South Vietnam and Thailand.

As a Johnson official, Mr. Katzenbach once testified that Congress could not tell a President what he could and could not bomb. Like many former officials from that regime, he is now against the war. Today he said he didn't think that "anything likely to happen" in Southeast Asia "would be a serious blow to the United States."

Central U.S. Paralyzed by Bitter Cold

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 (AP).—Polar air spread from the Canadian border to the coast of the Gulf of Mexico today.

Sub-zero readings were common throughout the Rocky Mountain areas and the northern plains while freezing temperatures were reported throughout Louisiana and Texas.

It also was cold along the Pacific Coast from Washington to southern California.

Midland, Texas, reported a record temperature of 3 degrees for the date. Hard-freeze warnings were in effect for southern Arizona.

Cold and wet weather clung to the Atlantic coast. Drizzle fell from Georgia to lower New England, where it changed to snow in the areas further north. Light snow also fell over the eastern rim of the Great Lakes.

The return to normal activity was a slow process in Iowa and Nebraska, where blizzard conditions stranded thousands of motorists Sunday night and yesterday. Twenty inches of snow blanketed Mason City, Iowa; 16 inches fell in Waterloo, and 14 inches clogged Lincoln, Neb.

Many roads in both states remained closed despite daylong plowing yesterday. The clearing was frustrated by new snows during the day and drifting.

More than 30 deaths have been attributed to the storm.

In contrast to the severe winter weather in the midcontinent, the temperature hit a record of 82 degrees yesterday at Jacksonville. In the Far West, Flagstaff, Ariz., had a record low for the date when the mercury fell to 22 degrees below zero yesterday.

Temperatures before dawn ranged from 30 degrees below zero at Alamosa, Colo., to 76 at Miami.

Utah Family Travels Free, On Gasoline From Own 'Well'

ST. GEORGE, Utah, Jan. 5 (UPI).—Twelve-year-old Karl Johnson and some of his friends were digging an underground hideout last February when they struck high-octane gasoline.

Nearly a year later, the gasoline continues to seep out of the ground—sometimes at the rate of 30 gallons a day.

Twice a day Karl's father, Grant Johnson, dips the fuel out of a 6-foot-deep hole about 65 yards behind their house. He strains it through a chamois and burns it in the family's two cars, pickup and motor scooter.

Mrs. Johnson said her son and his friends had been digging the underground clubhouse for about two years.

"Last February they kept complaining they could smell gasoline. Finally, on Valentine's Day, they said they found the gasoline. They had candles in the dugout and they had dropped one and the ground started to burn. So they dug further and gasoline started seeping out of the ground."

Karl's father is a member of the St. George City Council and when the gasoline discovery was first made—and it was learned the gasoline was good, high octane—the council notified the 26 service stations in this town of 8,000 persons to put pressure tests on their tanks.

But none of the service station operators would admit that the gasoline was leaking from his tanks, apparently because of the possibility of lawsuits being filed by water well owners in the area.

So the gasoline continues seeping out of the ground at a rate sufficient to keep the Johnson family's motor vehicles moving.

Seven Full Barrels

"We have eight 50-gallon barrels and seven of them are full right now," Mr. Johnson said. "We also have a 1,000-gallon tank full."

Mr. Johnson is willing to share his free gasoline and has told "everyone they can have it if they'll dip it up." But he said most people wanted the gasoline but did not want to do the dipping.

Mr. Johnson said the gasoline has a tendency to "corrode a car up a little bit. We've had to clean the spark plugs since we started to use it.

"But we traveled about 10,000 to 12,000 miles last year and I guess we haven't bought very much gas," Mr. Johnson said.

Train Robber's Son, 10, Is Killed In Car Accident

MELBOURNE, Jan. 5 (AP).—The 10-year-old son of British mail-train robber Ronald Biggs was killed in an automobile accident at Kilsyth, 20 miles east of Melbourne, today.

His mother, Charmaine Biggs, who was driving the car, suffered shock and slight cuts.

Her other two sons, Christopher, 7, and Farley, 3, were in the back seat, Christopher was uninjured, and Farley suffered only minor cuts.

The oldest son, Nicholas, died when he was thrown from the front seat.

Immediately after the accident, Mrs. Biggs appealed to her husband not to contact her over the death of Nicholas.

"Stay where you are and do not try to come to me," she pleaded.

Biggs, 40, has been on the run since 1965 when he escaped from London's Wandsworth Prison after serving one year of a 30-year sentence for his part in a train robbery in which £2.6 million (then worth $6,259,000) was stolen.

Counterfeit Lire in Italy

ROME, Jan. 5 (UPI).—Officials warned Romans today the city has been flooded with counterfeit 10,000 lire ($16) bills. The bills are printed on non-filigreed paper but are otherwise very well done, officials said.

Nixon Fires Off Bitter Bolt At Departing 91st Congress

By James M. Naughton

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (NYT).—President Nixon described the 91st Congress today as one that would be remembered in history "not for what it did, but for what it failed to do."

The President said, in a caustic statement issued by the White House moments before he departed for San Clemente, Calif., that Congress had failed to act on welfare reform, federal revenue-sharing and a host of other "excellent proposals" before adjourning last Saturday.

He was especially critical of the Senate, which the President said had presented the American people in recent weeks with "the spectacle of a legislative body that had seemingly lost the capacity to decide and the will to act."

At the same time, the President let it be known through his press secretary, Ron Ziegler, that he had assured his cabinet at a meeting this morning that he did not intend to replace any more of its members.

The Team

"This is the team, sitting here," the President told the cabinet, according to Mr. Ziegler.

That spirit of harmony was not evident in the President's attitude toward the 91st Congress, most of whose members will return when the 93d Congress convenes Jan. 21.

Mr. Nixon's statement said that although the Congress enacted much valuable legislation, it missed an opportunity to respond to rising sentiment for reform and social innovation.

"The 91st Congress had the opportunity to write one of the most productive and memorable chapters in the history of the American government," the President said. "That opportunity was lost. The nation was the loser."

The sharp statement, evoking recollections of President Truman's denunciation of the "do-nothing" 80th Congress in 1948, was in contrast with an attitude of political conciliation the White House had adopted since the Nov. 3 congressional elections.

"In the final month and weeks of 1970, especially in the Senate of the United States, the nation was presented with the spectacle of a legislative body that had seemingly lost the capacity to decide and the will to act," Mr. Nixon said. "When the path finally cleared, vital days had been lost, and major failures insured.

"In probably no month in recent memory did the reputation of the whole Congress suffer more in the eyes of the American people," he added, "than in the month of December, 1970. In these times, when the need to build confidence in government is so apparent, that was good neither for the Congress nor for the country. Let us hope that it never takes place again."

French Air Strike

PARIS, Jan. 5 (Reuters).—Flights out of Paris on three airlines—Air France, Air Inter and UTA—were disrupted again today as pilots and crew continued a strike which started yesterday. Only about one-tenth of Air France's international flights departed, and these used planes chartered from other airlines.

Black Governor In Virgin Islands

CHARLOTTE AMALIE, Virgin Islands, Jan. 5 (AP).—Melvin H. Evans, the last appointed governor of the U.S Virgin Islands, became the first elected governor yesterday of this territory in the eastern Caribbean. He is a Republican.

Gov. Evans, a 53-year-old physician from the neighboring island of St. Croix, is the first black to win election to a governorship under the flag of the United States. He was sworn into office by Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall.

Housewife Calls N.Y. Radio Show And Threatens Suicide on the Air

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 (AP).—A housewife telephoned a direct-line radio show yesterday and threatened suicide. The woman in charge of the show, Dr. Joyce Brothers, a psychologist, engaged her in a 90-minute conversation on the air, while police traced her address and went to her aid.

Radio station WMCA said the call came at 9 a.m. The caller sobbed, "I've taken 15 barbiturate pills. I'm going to take my life."

The housewife, whose identity was not given, was described as a 50-year-old resident of Bethpage, Long Island.

The station said it canceled 15 advertisements and two newscasts to allow Dr. Brothers to extend her hourlong show and keep talking while police traced the call.

Dr. Brothers continued talking to the woman after the show left the air, until 11:50 a.m., when police got to her home and took her to a hospital, where later she was reported to be in a satisfactory condition.

"I would have stayed on as long as it took," Dr. Brothers said. "I told her what (her) death might mean to others and gave her alternatives about what to do."

About 150 persons who recognized the woman telephoned the station during the broadcast to give information about her.

Quebec Charges 4 With Murder in Laporte Kidnap

MONTREAL, Jan. 5 (AP).—Four young Quebec separatists were charged with "non-capital murder" today in the kidnap-slaying of provincial Labor Minister Pierre Laporte.

Charged were Paul Rose, 27; his brother Jacques, 33; Francis Simard, 23, and Bernard Lortie, 19.

Non-capital murder does not carry the death penalty, which in Canada is assessed only for the murder of a policeman or prison guard.

Yesterday, a coroner's verdict found the four responsible for the death of Mr. Laporte, who was found strangled Oct. 17. During the inquest, two police witnesses testified that Mr. Simard had said in their presence that he and the Rose brothers had strangled Mr. Laporte.

Soviet Airliner Crash Reported

MOSCOW, Jan. 5 (UPI).—A Soviet airliner capable of carrying about 100 persons crashed at the Leningrad airport New Year's Eve, killing an undisclosed number of persons, Western airline sources said today.

The sources said reports of the Ilyushin-18 crash filtered to Moscow through airline channels. It has not been reported officially by the Soviet press, which ignores accidents and natural calamities unless they are unusually large or involve foreigners.

The sources said that according to the reports the pilot and co-pilot died in the crash. It was not known if there were passengers aboard and, if so, how many may have been killed or injured.

The Ilyushin-18 is a four-engine turboprop plane capable of carrying 119 passengers. However, about 10 percent of the seats normally are removed in the winter to accommodate heavy coats. Aeroflot domestic flights usually run full or nearly full.

Maddox Tries New System of Going to Work

ATLANTA, Jan. 5 (AP).—Gov. Lester Maddox of Georgia leaves the chief executive's office Jan. 12, and no longer will have a state-owned, chauffeur-driven car. So, he rode a bicycle to work yesterday. Sort of an experiment, he said.

It is seven miles from the governor's mansion to the Capital, and Gov. Maddox pedaled the distance in an hour. He said he has not decided whether he'll go to work regularly on his bicycle when he becomes lieutenant-governor.

He said he may be able to buy just one car, and that Mrs. Maddox probably would have it most of the time, "so I need to practice up on my bicycling in case I have to resort to that."

Suspect in Yablonski Case Pleads Not Guilty

WASHINGTON, Pa., Jan. 5 (UPI).—Claude Vealey, 26, pleaded not guilty yesterday to three charges of murder in the slaying of United Mine Workers official Joseph Yablonski.

Mr. Vealey responded with a firm "Not guilty" when the three charges were read in Washington County Court. He and four other persons were charged with conspiracy by the federal government to murder Mr. Yablonski, his wife and daughter in their Clarksville, Pa., home on Dec. 30, 1969.

Kind U.S. Official Will Help Newlywed Land His Bride

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 5 (WP).—A newlywed Hollywood photographer and his British bride—separated by a quirk of U.S. immigration laws—are headed for a reunion Thursday, thanks to a kindly U.S. consular officer in Mazatlan, Mexico.

Ron Waller, 37, who was married to the former Elizabeth Jane Clark, 27, after a brief shipboard romance, will meet his bride and bring her ashore at last when the Greek liner Orpheus docks at Los Angeles harbor Thursday.

Mrs. Waller, a British subject who operated a gift shop aboard the liner, was prevented from landing here after her marriage on Dec. 23 under terms of a U.S. immigration law which denies entry to members of foreign ships' crews.

That law, according to Ronald Williams, Los Angeles deputy director of immigration, is intended to keep crewmen from "jumping ship," and Mrs. Waller is technically a member of the Orpheus crew.

Mr. Waller, however, made a trip to Mazatlan—a port where the Orpheus touches on its winter tour schedule—and found a somewhat more understanding bureaucrat, a U.S. consular officer who opened his office on a holiday, New Year's Day, to give Mrs. Waller a special 30-day entry visa.

Immigration officials earlier said Mrs. Waller would have to go back to England and apply through "normal channels" to join her husband. Mr. Waller, however, said he intends to apply for a permanent immigration visa soon after his wife comes ashore.

2 Injured in Crash Near LaGuardia

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 (AP).—A twin-engined Federal Aviation Administration plane used to check bad-weather landing systems crashed and burned in a vacant lot yesterday while coming into LaGuardia Airport in a rainstorm.

Two crewmen, Kemp R. Holden, 47, of Bayshore, N.Y., and Howard Law, 53, of Cresskill, N.J., were injured in the crash of the DC-3. Their conditions were described as good. The fire in the wreckage was quickly extinguished.

An FAA spokesman said the plane apparently struck an overhead power line and flipped over. One engine came off and smashed into a two-family house, demolishing a car in a basement garage.

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Dream and Nightmare

In the course of a generally cheery television conversation on Monday evening, President Nixon was asked about a statement he made in 1968, to the effect that the next President would have to give the nation "the lift of a driving dream." He replied that to get the lift of such a dream, it would be necessary to get rid of some of the inherited nightmares. "You can't be having a driving dream," he said, "when you're in the midst of the nightmare."

Mr. Nixon seemed confident that two of the nightmares—the Vietnam war and inflation—were coming under control, and that turbulence in the cities had diminished. He expressed the hope that youth would rally to the challenge of restoring the environment and coping with the problems of the cities and of poverty.

Many Americans will be less confident than Mr. Nixon of the vanishing of the nightmares of war and inflation; many, too, may be skeptical of his ability to articulate the dream in convincing terms. It is true that he has reduced American casualties and troop commitments in Vietnam spectacularly, but the entanglement there remains. It is true that many indices intimate a slackening of the inflationary tide, but pressures on wages, and thereby on costs, remain great. Will the combination of an "activist" budget and a continuation of present monetary policies produce what Mr. Nixon expects: an expanding, yet uninflationary, economy?

But apart from such stuff as the older dreams—and nightmares—were made of, the President was definitely encouraging when he announced that the two subjects which would engage his primary energies this year are revenue sharing and welfare reform. Virtually every governor, every mayor, has been making it clear that unless they can tap federal tax resources to a greater degree, bankruptcy looms for many local governmental treasuries. And welfare constitutes one of the most serious drains upon these agencies.

In fact, unless the President drives and Congress acts in these vital spheres, the strain upon local resources could well be the nightmare of 1971. And, thanks to the inconclusive results of the 91st Congress, the urgency of these problems creates an atmosphere that could result in emergency procedures that might be ineffective, or even dangerous, for the long run.

This is the threat. The hope lies in Mr. Nixon's appreciation of it. If he can communicate to Congress (whether through his new secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Connally, or otherwise) the sense of genuine need, it is still possible that the dream may emerge from the nightmares, and dissipate them.

Two Societies on Trial

An intriguing political sequence is revealed by the 14 Soviet scientists' expression of concern for Angela Davis, and by the American government's invitation in response to come and observe her trial. The 14 include not only distinguished academicians but also leaders of the Soviet human rights movement. Limited by their own government in what human rights work they can do at home, they found in America a case in which they could publicly advocate the very values —individual dissent, freedom from official persecution, open trial—for which even private advocacy is difficult and risky in their own country. That Angela Davis was already the vehicle of a vigorous anti-American campaign in the Soviet press enabled them easily to adopt her cause for their own. (It goes without saying that the Soviet campaign centers on her role as a "progressive" and not her status as a suspect in a murder and kidnapping trial.) Indicative of the support the 14 must enjoy in some official Kremlin quarters, they were allowed to send a cable to President Nixon in Miss Davis's behalf and the text was disseminated by the official Soviet news agency.

The United States government responded with admirable dispatch and sophistication. It acknowledged the genuine concern of the 14 and invited them to the trial to see for themselves whether justice is done. The offer is in nice keeping with the American tradition of an open society which affords its citizens due process in a court of law. It also is in keeping with the American tradition of judging a government by the way it handles its individual critics. This is the way many Americans judge Russia—often, it might be added, to the Kremlin's considerable irritation.

Soviet officials must now decide whether to give exit visas to some or all of 14 of the most accomplished and internationally respected citizens of the Soviet Union, so that they can attend the Davis trial. The issue is sure to divide the Kremlin. The granting of exit visas would imply a reciprocal Soviet willingness to let Americans attend "political" trials in Russia—something that Soviet officialdom has opposed out of fear that outside observers might discover that the trials are mere formalities. Observers' reports on the Davis trial could not fail to draw unflattering attention to the methods of Soviet trials and to the whole question of treatment of Soviet dissenters. There is some slight chance that the scientists might attend the trial and then dissemble in their public reports, as many Soviet visitors to the United States are forced to do in order to "pay" for their trip and buy the next. Yet the integrity of the Soviet scientists involved argues against this possibility. We hope their government allows them to attend.

THE WASHINGTON POST.



'The Better to Protect Us From Intruders, My Dear.'

Condemned to the Future

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—The one cliche worth repeating as another decade starts is that you can't escape the future, disagreeable as that future may appear to those who inhabit the present.

It was impossible for horse lovers to repeal the gas combustion engine and it is similarly impossible to repeal nuclear science with all its ghastly implications. It is impossible to repeal the missile age and the desire to cease spatial exploration shares a place in logic with the dream that the earth is flat.

There is, it would seem, no ultimate limit to knowledge, which now explodes in a boundless revolution that cannot be curbed by hankering for the past. Each generation finds it increasingly difficult to live with the consequences of its own discoveries.

One cannot eliminate atomic weapons entirely so long as this world is inhabited by human beings, not angels. It was impossible to eliminate gunpowder or dynamite, whose inventor, Nobel, thought he had made so terrible an explosive that war had become absurd. It had—but it continued to be practiced.

A Lesser Evil

The least bad substitute is to maintain the kind of armed balance existing today, a balance of terror, hoping thereby to discourage any nation from using atomic arms because it fears retribution. Thus the powers refrained from using poison gas during World War Two —although poison gas existed.

Only against this background can one regard the U.S. commitment to keep NATO strong and also to continue building adequate weapons systems including antiballistic missiles until there are checkable, enforceable guarantees that other powers will shrink their forces in rhythm with us.

The desire to build a sufficient ABM defense to insure minimal protection and maximal deterrence is only a reasonable program for a nation bounding into an unknown future from a known and disagreeable past. The idea of negotiating from strength is certainly less foolish than negotiating from weakness.

Likewise, the argument that money saved by unilateral penny-pinching on moon rockets, ABMs or supersonic transports is money that will be spent on urban development and social reform remains unconvincing. There is no guarantee that it will indeed so be spent.

ABM, The SST

Money is indeed lost by shunning mankind's permanent search for progress. The Senate decided at the last minute to postpone the issue, but should the United States for example, opt out of the international race for supersonic air transports in order to keep its national environment pure, the decision would be an absurdity. One doesn't ignore scientific developments; one tries to control them.

Just like the ABM, the SST is already a fact of international life even if many people view it as a needless intrusion on serenity. It is here, whether made in the U.S.A. or not. Test models of the Anglo-French Concorde have flown and the Soviet Tupolev is even further advanced. Whether our own SST is constructed or finally scrapped, the world is going to be buzzed.

Britain and France reckon they must proceed with their Concorde because otherwise Russia's Tupolev will grab the market. They are ready to retaliate if ecology-minded senators ban Concordes from transatlantic service. They believe they can launch it on other international routes anyway, eventually moving to North America later when U.S. common sense triumphs over inhibitions. By then the United States would have eliminated itself from the next stage in world transportation.

Ecological hysteria is understandable. As a trout fisherman, I for one share it, angling two streams in Normandy that have been successively ruined. Farmers have become prosperous enough to add flushing toilets to their houses and detergents used to clean them suddenly reached pollution level.

But the solution is not to order Norman farmers back to the privy; it is to impose sanitary controls. Likewise it has been realized that lead must be removed from gasoline fuels, that factory smoke must be filtered and that water must be purified and protected.

The SST, whether made abroad or at home, is bound to impinge upon American life just like the known existence of terrible military devices. These are inescapable negative facts that come along with the positive blessings of progress in medical and agricultural science. Accommodation and maybe even wisdom can influence the future but we are condemned to face it.

Backing Into the Spotlight

By Lee Lescaze

HONG KONG.—"We are in no hurry," China's Premier Chou En-lai said recently when asked whether Peking would soon establish diplomatic relations with Austria.

A lack of urgency marked China's foreign relations throughout 1970, but the year also saw several Chinese diplomatic victories. "China never exerted itself and never made concessions," one analyst said, summing up Peking's diplomatic year.

During the Cultural Revolution, China almost ceased to have a diplomatic presence abroad. It recalled all but one ambassador and many formerly friendly nations turned away in confusion and apprehension over the events of China's revolutionary experiment.

Now, however, foreign policy appears to be the area in which China's leadership is most united and there have been no signs of debate in Peking over the cautious diplomatic emergence that has almost brought China United Nations membership, in what a Taiwan spokesman called "a torrent of appeasement."

Why? One theory suggested here is that China can unite behind a foreign policy while serious debate over domestic policies continues because the leadership cares less about foreign policy. Any study of where China spends its money would support the view that foreign policy has a low priority in Peking.

But, most analysts believe, it is possible to exaggerate the lowly status of foreign relations in the Peking scheme of things. There are, it is generally thought, fundamental goals in relations with the world that the Chinese take very seriously.

Avoiding Isolation

A primary goal, and one that Mao Tse-tung and Chou En-lai have held to since their revolutionary days, is to avoid encirclement and isolation. Mao and the other leaders remember experiences from their first, small Communist-run areas of China—the Kiangsi Soviet. Chiang Kai-shek launched army after army against the Communists in what were called "encirclement campaigns," and finally the Reds were driven out and forced to flee to China's remote northwest.

Later, Mao's forces were badly mauled by the Japanese military offensive that threatened to drive them from their Yenan base area in the northwest.

After the Communists established themselves in power in 1949, they quickly found the United States sponsoring a policy of "containment" against them and there were wars on their borders in Korea and Vietnam. Following the break with Moscow in the early 1960s, China found itself isolated globally, with the two most powerful nations in the world as its enemies. The Cultural Revolution lost China friends among the underdeveloped nations that had looked to Peking as a counterweight to Washington and Moscow. Finally, in 1969, clashes between Soviet and Chinese troops along the border brought the two giant neighbors close to war and frightened China's leaders.

Wave of Recognition

Yet, last year, Canada, Italy, Equatorial Guinea and Ethiopia recognized Peking and, for the first time, the UN General Assembly cast a majority of votes in favor of seating Communist China. The change in attitude was remarkably rapid and there are signs that several other nations will soon establish diplomatic relations with Peking.

Recognition from Ethiopia may be followed by friendly approaches from another not-noticeably progressive government, Iran, according to one recent report.

Chile has recognized China, becoming the first South American nation to have diplomatic relations with Mao's China. Peru and Ecuador may follow. In Europe, Belgium, like Austria, is considering recognition of Peking.

A second major goal of China's foreign policy is to secure a leading role in Asia. In response to the Nixon doctrine of gradual American troop withdrawals not only from Vietnam but also from other Asian nations, China shifted some of its rhetorical abuse from the United States to Japan. China constantly charges that Japan is reviving its pre-World War II militarism—with the support and encouragement of the United States.

The official Chinese media also pay close attention to Japan's economic activities in Southeast Asia —commenting with dismay on the extent to which Japan has cornered Southeast Asia's raw materials and markets. The shift in Peking's rhetoric reflects China's awareness that its major rival in Asia for the future will not be America, but Japan.

A third major Chinese foreign policy objective is to unite Taiwan with China under Peking's control. Peking claims Taiwan as an "inalienable part" of China and all nations that have recognized Peking have had to support this view or at least "take note" of it.

One way to weaken Taiwan has been through the vote at the United Nations, and last year China broke with its earlier habit and was quick to thank any nation that spoke in favor of replacing Taiwan with China in the world body.

The superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, are the villains of all official Chinese foreign policy statements. They are portrayed as seeking to divide the world between them and as the enemies of "revolution," which Mao declared last May "is the main trend in the world today."

In reaching the present point in the post-Cultural Revolution development of its foreign relations, China largely has been the wooed, not the suitor. Peking has taken advantage of growing world feeling that it is not an aggressive power threatening others and deserves to be recognized as the real China. The opportunity to expand trade with a nation of 750 million adds incentive for nations seeking ties with Peking.

Future steps may be harder. If China were to enter the UN, for example, it would be forced to take up a position on hundreds of issues that Peking can now skirt. In addition, a Chinese delegate could become a target of rhetorical abuse from any nation that felt stung by Peking's official foreign policy statements.

Finally, Peking embraces revolution, at least theoretically, and this is not always a popular position in a body made up of representatives of sitting governments.

Lessons From Poland

Leashing the Dogma

By Stanley Karnow

WASHINGTON.—"The recent events reminded us in a painful manner of the fundamental truths that the party must always maintain a close link with the working class and the entire nation, that it must not lose its common language with the working people."

That observation by Edward Gierek, the new First Secretary of the Polish Communist party, not only says a good deal about the underlying causes of the ferment that has stirred Poland within recent weeks; it also touches the core of a crucial problem troubling almost every Communist state from Cuba to North Korea.

The problem, described in assorted ways by Marxist mavericks as disparate as Milovan Djilas and Mao Tse-tung, is that Communist parties in office inevitably tend to become entrenched, privileged machines that shackle the proletariat they purport to have liberated from the chains of capitalism.

Perhaps worse than being doctrinaire and repressive, most of these Communist bureaucracies are hopelessly inefficient—for the basic reason that, as vested interests, they are more concerned with clinging to power than improving economic and social conditions.

This is essentially the case in the Soviet Union, where citizens must have the ingenuity and enterprise of riverboat gamblers in order to obtain consumer goods, apartments, travel permits and other advantages from a rigid, overweight officialdom whose primary function seems to be the preservation of its own authority.

In a secret speech three years ago, Mao called Chinese Communist functionaries truculent, arbitrary, brainless, corrupt, deceitful, egotistical, feudalistic, irresponsible and "as slippery as eels." Yet his tumultuous Cultural Revolution, designed to purge these Red mandarins, has spawned new bureaucrats as unbending as those he ousted.

In Eastern Europe the Communist apparatus is playing a different but equally regressive role, as it attempts to stifle efforts by reformers to modernize the countries of the region, particularly in the economic sphere.

The ideas of these liberals vary according to country. By and large, however, they are all trying to boost productivity through economic decentralization, an increase in material incentives and, among other innovations, greater attention to market factors.

An argument might even be made that the reformers are more orthodox Marxists than the apparatchiks, since Marx envisaged the triumph of true Communism in highly productive, industrialized societies whose abundance would encourage the creation of a new social order without classes.

But whatever the ideological fine points, the apparatchiks perceive that downgrading central Communist officials, while raising the status of entrepreneurial specialists, is a threat not only to the party's economic control, but also to its political influence. Obviously, an economy geared to consumer demands cannot easily keep public opinion tightly leashed.

The Goulash Situation

The Hungarians have so far managed to eat their goulash and have it too, largely because Janos Kadar has skillfully appeased the party while initiating far-reaching reforms. In contrast, Alexander Dubcek's liberalization in Czechoslovakia directly challenged the party diehards and their Soviet supporters, with tragic results.

The rioting that prompted the change of leadership in Poland plainly stemmed from the fact that, as Edward Gierek put it, the party rulers formerly headed by the veteran Wladyslaw Gomulka were no longer speaking the same language as the people.

Indeed, the gap between the party and the population had grown so wide that the Communist hierarchy was too fragile to stand up to the protests against price rises that were, ironically, calculated to set the stage for an oft-delayed economic reform program.

In effect, therefore, the old-fashioned party h 'ts unwittingly undermined themselves by having repeatedly blocked reforms that should have been started long ago—and, consequently, may be difficult to initiate smoothly now.

For even though Poles may be elated at the moment at having forced a change of government, years of bureaucratic domination and economic stagnation have made them cynical, apathetic and suspicious of either the purity or promise of Communism.

In Warsaw a few months ago, a local editor summed up the Polish dilemma for this reporter in an aphorism: "The system isn't working because nobody believes in it, and nobody believes in it because it isn't working."

For Gierek and other Communist leaders elsewhere, then, the task ahead is to buck their bureaucrats and rationalize their economic structures if they hope to restore faith in a dogma that has, at best, functioned unevenly.

—Letters—

The Dutschke Case

Anthony Lewis's article "To be in England" (Dec. 28) shows a healthy and "liberal" disregard for the facts of the Rudi Dutschke case. Dutschke was initially admitted into England for a period of one month by the then Home Secretary, James Callaghan, in order to convalesce and to avoid undesired publicity that he was being subjected to in Italy. There were three conditions to his coming: the period of one month, refusing to undertake any political activities, and an express refusal that he should start university studies. The duration of his stay was prolonged at appropriate stages, by periods of three to six months, always reiterating the original conditions, which were explicitly agreed to either by Dutschke himself or his sponsors.

Following the general election in June, Maudling became Conservative Home Secretary and when the Dutschke issue came up for review, he questioned both the justice and the feasibility of enforcement in allowing an individual into the country but excluding to him certain rights of the ordinary citizen. Meanwhile, a completely new element had appeared in Dutschke's position: he was now requesting an extension of his stay for postgraduate studies—namely on the very grounds that specifically excluded his condition of stay. Mr. Maudling apparently did not consider it consistent with the original undertakings and thus did not extend his permit for a further period on revised terms. Maudling's questioning of imposing non-political behavior on an immigrant seems a just concern and does not, I submit, show him to be a "ruthless, Red-hunter." Was he not insinuating that the only way such conditions could be satisfied was by unacceptable security measures, and therefore to be deprecated?

J. J. GARNER.

Paris.

International Opinion

Clumsy But Workable

All in all, it must be said that the 91st Congress has been one of the more productive of the last 20 years. The U.S. system is clumsy, particularly when there is a party split between the executive and the legislature, and efficiency is certainly not its strong point. But the net result of the laborious wrangling, which sometimes assumes grotesque forms, is usually not at all bad.

Over the long haul the system of checks and balances has proved its worth. Even people who, 20 years ago, were saying that the system must be completely revised because it is too complicated and permits no rapid decisions, have now reached the conclusion that it is quite capable of functioning in a crisis, while in "normal" times it hinders rash and unconsidered moves.

—From the Neue Zuercher Zeitung (Zurich).

Heath's Travels

Englishmen living in South Africa do well out of apartheid. Indians do badly. The African Commonwealth countries have close concern as well. And leaving aside the rights of countries and nations to be heard, there is the American argument that the rearming of South Africa would not safeguard the Cape route or deter Communism in Africa, but would encourage the other countries to invite the Communists in. The military reinforcement of white supremists is immoral, but it is a bad bargain anyway. Mr. Heath must have the patience to listen in Singapore. A resolve not to be pushed around can be admirable. But to refuse to listen to reason is dangerous.

—From the Guardian (London).

* * *

Neither South African arms nor the related problem of the Indian Ocean are matters for jubilant agreement with India or Pakistan. Mr. Heath will now hope to clear the ground for the Commonwealth meeting by making the case for British interests as a priority. Both countries are in a state of political flux, Pakistan with its first general election just behind it and India calling a general election in March. This will mean shifting policies and personalities in both countries. On his quick stopovers Mr. Heath will have to reach his own, unsentimental judgment.

—From the Times (London).

* * *

Mr. Heath is likely to find the leaders of both India and Pakistan so wrapped up in their own respective electoral and home-political problems that they will have but half an ear for wider Commonwealth matters. This may be no bad thing in reality. Mrs. Gandhi is already reported to be unlikely to attend the Singapore prime ministers' meeting. She may care to dress this up as an anti-arms-for-South Africa gesture, but it will be much more because of her own problems over the coming India general election.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 6, 1896

LONDON—The Times, in its chief leader, deals with what it calls the "sudden explosion of unprovoked hostility against this country in the United States and Germany." It says: "The paramount necessity of the moment is to bring home to the German mind the fact that England will concede nothing to menaces and will not lie down under insult. Britain must defend her Empire. It will make large demands on our resources, but what we have to guard is worth fighting for."

Fifty Years Ago

January 6, 1921

BRIDGEPORT—There was a near-riot in the Nott trial here today when Mr. Elwood R. Wade, who, with Mrs. Ethel H. Nott, is being tried for the murder of the latter's husband, hugged and kissed Mrs. Nott as he was led into court. The sheriff struck Wade on the jaw and knocked him down. Mrs. Nott had hysterics and had to be led from the court, while Wade's wife screamed and fainted but refused the help of a physician.

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Great Brit. (air) £	3.13.6	12.5.6	19.17.0	South Africa (air)$	44.00	84.00	160.00
Greece (air) ....Dr.	847 -	1647	3200	Spain (air) ....Ptas	1090	2040	3972
Iran (air) ....$	23.50	44.50	85.00	Sweden (air) Sw.Kr	102.00	196.25	372.00
Ireland (air) ....£	5.12.6	10.5.0	19.17.0	Switzerland Sw.Fr	67.50	128.00	239.00
Israel (air) ....$	20.50	39.00	72.00	Thailand (air) ....$	52.00	98.50	187.00
Italy ....Lire	9700	18500	34400	Tunisia (air) ....$	16.00	30.50	58.00
Kuwait (air) ....$	44.00	83.00	157.00	Turkey (air) ....$	17.50	33.50	64.00
Lebanon (air) ....$	23.50	44.50	85.00	U.A.E. (air) ....$	23.50	44.50	85.00
Libya (air) ....$	23.50	44.50	85.00	Other Europe (air) $	17.50	33.50	64.00

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erek, Jaroszewicz Moscow for a Day

By Bernard Gwertzman

SCOW, Jan. 5 (NYT).—Ed- Gierek, Poland's new Com- st party leader, and Piotr zewicz, the new premier, re- d to Warsaw tonight after a ay meeting with top Soviet rs to discuss the recent dra- events in Poland.

mid I. Brezhnev, the Soviet chief, and Premier Alexei osygin were at Vnukovo Air- to greet the two visitors this ing and spent most of the with them before seeing them n the early evening.

statement issued after the de- ure of Mr. Gierek and Mr. szewicz said that "the Polish ades" told Mr. Brezhnev and Kosygin about "the economic social measures" taken in Po- since the disorders last month led to the forced resignations Wladyslaw Gomulka as party er and of Josef Cyrankiewicz remier.

e purpose of the "friendly as it was officially called, clearly aimed at demonstrating the changes in Poland's na- al leadership had the blessing the Soviet Union and did not ify any significant differences Soviet-Polish relations, which er Mr. Gomulka had been quite s in recent years.

Gesture of Respect

also was a gesture of respect the Polish leaders toward the et Union. This was their first ign trip since taking office in last weeks of December.

ommunist sources here said assumed Mr. Gierek per- ally briefed Mr. Brezhnev and Kosygin on the intraparty ation in Poland following the my December days in that ntry's political life. It is also med that he assured the So- leaders that matters are un- control and that the party is ing to ensure tranquillity.

hese sources said they think Kosygin probably offered to e a look at the possibility of an rease in Soviet food shipments Poland, particularly in the light an especially good grain harvest the Soviet Union this year. But Russians have their own prob- s in meat supply and probably do little except offer some ancial help in that sector.

oviet media have treated the nts in Poland in low-key fashion spite widespread interest in them Russians. Many were fascinated read that there were strikes and orders in Poland, which most ssians thought had a better liv- standard than here. Moreover, was a surprise for Russians to d that the top party leaders uld be replaced so quickly follow- such disorders.

he press here in its comments s indirectly suggested that Pol- party leaders were lax in deal- with problems in their country. e press has not given much at- ion to Poland in recent days, d has avoided a detailed discus- n of events there.

Soviet Prices

Many Russians, without much pporting evidence, believe that e disorders in Poland, spurred by e Christmas price rises on certain ms, persuaded the Soviet leaders t to announce price rises on a mber of consumer and food ods. In recent weeks, Soviet ficials have gone out of their y to deny that any price rises ere contemplated in the new year.

The statement issued tonight id the two sides expressed a utual desire "to deepen" political, conomic, scientific, technological d defense cooperation both on a lateral and a multilateral basis.

Both sides affirmed their support r the treaties each has signed ith West Germany, while at the me time expressing "solidarity" ith East Germany, "which plays n important role in the struggle r strengthening European secu- ity."

The statement said that the alks, held in an atmosphere of ordial friendship and fraternal utual understanding," demon- trated complete unity of views."

Manila Hit by Fire

MANILA, Jan. 5 (UPI).—A fire raced through a business section of downtown Manila last night, gutting 1,800 structures including business establishments and tinder- dry wooden student dormitories in a five-block area. Police said they feared several persons were killed.



Associated Press.

FIRST REPORT—Edward Gierek (center), new head of the Polish Communist party, welcomed to Moscow by Soviet party chief Leonid Brezhnev. At left is newly appointed Polish Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz, accompanying Mr. Gierek to the Kremlin.

Army Trial of Jewish Officer Reported Under Way in Russia

MOSCOW, Jan. 5 (UPI).—The Soviet Army today began a court-martial against a Jewish officer accused of taking part in a hijack attempt by a group trying to reach Israel, Leningrad sources said today.

The court-martial, for Maj. Wolf Zalmanson, 31, was closed to all but trial officials, the defendant and his attorney, the sources said.

No relatives, not even Maj. Zalmanson's father, were permitted in the courtroom, the sources said. They estimated that the verdict would be delivered sometime Thursday after one more day of testimony.

Maj. Zalmanson could be sentenced to death on the charge.

Maj. Zalmanson was one of 16 persons, most of them Jews, charged in the plot to take over a Soviet plane and flee in it to Sweden. Once there they hoped to obtain political asylum and emigrate to Israel.

Four of the defendants — all women—were freed without trial. The 11 others were civilians and they were found guilty last week by a civilian court of committing high treason by attempting to carry out the plot. Two, Mark Dymshits and Edvard Kuznetsov—received death sentences. The sentences were commuted to 15 years in prison.

Among the other nine were Maj. Zalmanson's sister, Silva, and his younger brother, Israel, both given long prison sentences.

The trial of nine Jews accused of Zionist propaganda was scheduled for tomorrow. But informed sources said that it would be delayed at least two weeks to the latter part of January. Other sources, however, held that the trial would begin as scheduled.

Those not charged with the actual hijacking attempt were accused of carrying out "Zionist" or "anti-Soviet" activities in connection with their demands for permission to emigrate to Israel. The postponed trial was to have been the first in a series of prosecutions of those persons.

Last month's trial, and two death sentences resulting from it, brought a strong international protest including criticism by some foreign Communist parties. The Russians, apparently stung by the criticism, carried out a hurried appeal and commuted the two death sentences to 15 years in prison, the maximum allowable.

The commutations succeeded in softening the criticism, and Western observers said the postponement of new prosecutions may have been ordered to allow the situation to cool still more.

The Soviet press has published a defense of the harsh penalties of the first Leningrad trial, representing the Soviet Union as a defender of international law and order. The criticism of the sentences was denounced as "slander" emanating from Israel and "Zionist circles" seeking to distract attention from Israeli policy in the Middle East.

Susan Eisenhower To Wed in Gettysburg

GETTYSBURG, Pa., Jan. 5 (UPI).—Susan Elaine Eisenhower, granddaughter of the late President, and Alexander Hugh Bradshaw, her British fiancé, applied for a marriage license yesterday at the county courthouse here.

A spokesman for Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower said the couple would be married here Friday evening in a Roman Catholic ceremony. No reason was given for the change in plans previously announced for an April wedding in Belgium, where Miss Eisenhower's father is United States ambassador.

Tokyo 'Hot Line' To Fight Pollution

TOKYO, Jan. 5 (AP).—A telemetric "hot line" linking 89 big factories to Tokyo's air pollution control center soon will record, like a fever chart, the amount of sulphur in the city's air.

When it reaches the danger point, an automatic electronic signal will order the factories to cut down as much as 20 percent in their consumption of heavy oil containing sulphur.

The system—described as unique—will go into effect for 78 mills and workshops by March. Eleven others will be included before the end of the year.

Conservative for Rotterdam

Vatican and Dutch Catholics Join Battle Over New Bishop

THE HAGUE, Jan. 5 (NYT).—The appointment of a conservative priest as bishop of Rotterdam has set off a new round in the conflict between the Vatican and the Roman Catholic Church in the Netherlands.

The Pastoral Council, a democratic advisory body of priests and laymen in the diocese, declared officially that it would make every effort to bring about the withdrawal of the nominee, the Rev. Dr. Adrian Simonis.

The 14 deans in the diocese also tried to persuade the new bishop to refuse the appointment. The deans feel that Father Simonis would not be able to cooperate in a truly progressive spirit with the six other Dutch bishops.

But Father Simonis said that he was not prepared to step down.

On Saturday, the new bishop held a three-hour private talk with Bernard Cardinal Alfrink, primate of the Netherlands. Both refused to comment on their conversation. But they asked all Dutch priests to refrain from mentioning the conflict at Sunday mass.

Differ on Celibacy

The cardinal and the Dutch church differ with the Vatican on the question of celibacy, which the Dutch feel should be optional for priests, and other issues.

Father Simonis supports the Vatican's stand on compulsory celibacy and is one of the few members of the Dutch hierarchy who opposes birth control.

Cardinal Alfrink is scheduled to visit Pope Paul on Jan. 18. This visit was arranged before Father Simonis's nomination. The cardinal's talk with the Pope was scheduled to deal with the celibacy issue. Informed sources believe the dispute over the Rotterdam appointment will also be discussed.

Father Simonis was appointed after a poll among Rotterdam church members on the qualities they expected in their new bishop. The Rotterdam Pastoral Council used this poll as the basis for their recommendation of eight names to the Vatican.

The Pastoral Council criticized the nuncio in The Hague, the Most Rev. Antonio Felici. A spokesman for the nuncio accused the Pastoral Council of having manipulated the list of candidates.

At several stages, diocesan institutions and councils of priests and laymen were able to present names for this list. Father Simonis was second on the list. He gathered 15 percent of all the votes. A special council of priests finally made the definite proposal. On that list, Father Simonis became number eight.

The chairman of the Pastoral Council said that the authorities in the diocese did not consider Father Simonis a candidate with any special qualifications. He added: "The recommendation of the diocese was overruled by means of power. We fear that the diocese will be unmanageable and, as a church, fall apart."

Munich Rail Crash Injures 39 Persons

MUNICH, Jan. 5. (AP).—An express train and three linked switching locomotives collided at a suburban station today, injuring 39 persons—two seriously.

Two locomotives were heavily damaged and a large hole was ripped in the side of a passenger car of the Munich-Dortmund express. The cause of the accident was not immediately determined.

In Basel, two trains of a narrow-gauge suburban railway, the Birsigthalbahn, collided head-on shortly after noon today on a stretch of single-line track. A Basel hospital official, where the injured were taken in buses, said 21 persons were injured, eight of them severely.

The railroad is privately owned and not a part of the Swiss national railway system.

Teams Attend Glasgow Soccer Tragedy Mass

GLASGOW, Jan. 5 (AP).—Members of the Glasgow Rangers and Celtic soccer teams were among 1,200 people who jammed St. Andrew's Cathedral today at a requiem mass for the 66 Ibrox Stadium disaster victims.

Police had to hold back more people who tried to squeeze into the church. The crowd included relatives of those who died when crash barriers at an exit staircase gave way at the end of the Rangers-Celtic game Saturday. Of 145 fans injured in the incident, 15 were still in hospitals.

Marines Reject Any Softening Of Discipline, Tough Training

By William Beecher

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (NYT).—The Marine Corps is determined to hold fast to its long tradition of tough training and discipline because it is confident that it will continue to be successful in attracting volunteers.

Gen. Leonard F. Chapman jr., commandant of the Marine Corps, said in an interview that he and other senior officers had considered proposals being tried by the Army, Navy and Air Force, such as doing away with reveille and permitting beer in the barracks.

But, he said, the Corps quickly rejected these and other schemes aimed at relaxing the spartan atmosphere in the corps. This includes micro-haircuts, as usual, instead of sideburns.

"We've decided," he said, "that the Corps is going to be leaner, tougher, more ready, more disciplined, and more professional than ever before."

He insisted this was in no way a reflection on contrary trends in the other services. But the Marine Corps, being much smaller than the others, has less of a problem getting enough volunteers, he said, and also has a mission of being prepared to be the first into a fight.

The first combat unit sent into Vietnam in 1965 was the Ninth Marine Expeditionary Brigade.

Plans call for cutting back the size of the Marine Corps from roughly 225,000 at present, to about 205,000 in the fiscal year starting in July, he disclosed.

Assuming normal retention rates, Gen. Chapman estimates the Corps can continue to fill its ranks with about 35,000 enlistees and 2,000 new officers each year.

U.K. Denationalization Seen Issue in Coal Chief's Quitting

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON, Jan. 5 (NYT).—The sudden resignation last night by the chairman of Britain's National Coal Board indicated that the Conservative government has decided to sell off parts of the country's nationalized industries.

Lord Robens, chairman of the Coal Board for ten years, quit rather than preside over the denationalization process. At a meeting of the board, he made it clear that the issue was the government's refusal to let his nationalized enterprise decide for itself what fields it should enter.

His resignation, which was formally announced today, is bound to raise an outcry from the Labor party opposition in Parliament, reviving some of the faded controversy about nationalization. It could also arouse unrest among miners.

The coal mines were nationalized by Prime Minister Clement Attlee in 1947.

The miners used to be this country's most militant union members, with a record of frequent strikes. In recent years, that picture has been transformed, at least in part because of Lord Robens's deep personal identification with the industry and the miners' confidence in him.

Named by Macmillan

It was another Conservative prime minister, Harold Macmillan, who gave the Coal Board job to Alf Robens, a Labor member of Parliament, then made him a life peer.

But Edward Heath is a different kind of Conservative from Mr. Macmillan—more doctrinaire, more determined to get back on the path of free enterprise.

Mr. Heath's government offered Lord Robens another five-year term as chairman. But he refused because the government would not give him veto power over sales of the Coal Board's side ventures.

[Lord Robens's resignation becomes effective on Jan. 31, when his current five-year term ends, but he has said he will stay on six months longer to help break in his successor, United Press International reported.]

The board has invested, for example, in the search for natural gas in the North Sea, which could prove very profitable. The board has some money-producing chemical plants. It makes bricks, and it leases some unneeded time on its computers to private industry.

These are among the activities that Lord Robens wanted to protect. A few weeks ago he said publicly that the Coal Board's ancillary businesses would be sold off "over my dead body."

Popular Figure

Lord Robens carries considerable political weight. He was a minister in Mr. Attlee's government 20 years ago, and he is a popular figure inside and outside the coal business.

Just yesterday a minister in the Department of Trade and Industry, Sir John Eden, said firmly that nationalized industry could not be sacrosanct in its present form. He indicated it would have to concentrate on its own prime activities and give up those that could be done effectively by the private sector.

"Nationalization as a political act is a quarter of a century old," he said. "It is obviously right to look afresh at these massive accretions of economic and industrial power—not only at their structure but at their place in the industrial scene as a whole."

Obituaries

Miss Moreau, Aided French Resistance

LENS, France, Jan. 5 (Reuters).—Emilienne Moreau, 72, heroine of two world wars and last surviving woman member of Gen. Charles de Gaulle's Order of the Liberation, died at her home here today of a heart attack.

She was first decorated—with Britain's Military Cross and France's Croix de Guerre—for her part in the World War I battle of Loos-en-Gohelle in 1914.

A 17-year-old schoolteacher at the time, she watched German troop movements from an attic window and kept the British informed, then took part in the battle with hand grenades.

In World War II, still a schoolteacher, she took an active part in the Resistance, helping to organize the network which smuggled Allied agents across the border into Switzerland.

She was one of only eight women named Companions of the Liberation, an order founded during the war to honor leaders of the fight against Nazi occupation.

She was married to Juste Evrard, also a Resistance hero.

Rev. Arthur A. Ford

MIAMI, Jan. 5 (AP).—The Rev. Arthur A. Ford, 74, a minister of the Disciples of Christ Church and a well-known medium, died yesterday.

The Rev. Mr. Ford was a friend of the late Dr. James Pike, former Episcopal Bishop of California, who disappeared in September, 1969, in the desert in Jordan. His body was found after a five-day search.

During the search, Mrs. Pike said she was convinced her husband was still alive and said she based her conviction on two "visions" by the Rev. Mr. Ford.

Luigi (Fanfulla) Visconti

BOLOGNA, Italy, Jan. 5 (AP).—Luigi (Fanfulla) Visconti, 57, a popular Italian comedian who acted in several films of director Federico Fellini, died today of a heart attack.

Fanfulla impersonated the fat, cruel comedian Pernacchio in Mr. Fellini's film "Satyricon." He also acted in Mr. Fellini's recent television film "The Clowns."

Italy, Spain Shiver in Snow As Sweden Basks in Sunshine

(Continued from Page 1)

fifth of everything that moves in and out of Berlin.

Meanwhile Stockholm, capital of a country overlapping the Arctic Circle, reported the weather "exceptionally mild". A white New Year was melting under a clear blue sky.

In Denmark, meteorologists promised milder weather—from the north. Minor shipping, however, was encountering some icing-up in the fjords.

In France, the Burgundy vineyards lay under their annual, protective covering of snow, but over the rest of the country no change was reported in the slow recovery from the weekend's heavy snowfalls.

Switzerland's Italian-speaking Ticino region was suffering the heaviest snowfalls in living memory. Tourists found huge snowdrifts blocking approaches to the world's longest underpass, the Simplon railway tunnel.

In Poland, the Polish power industry appealed tonight to householders to save electricity during peak morning and evening hours, saying reduced coal supplies made it difficult for power stations to meet increased demands due to the cold weather.

Railway authorities announced they were temporarily canceling 43 long-distance passenger trains starting Thursday because many trains were running late due to snow and frost and timetables were being disrupted.

But to the south it was even worse. Three-quarters of Spain was under snow in the coldest winter of the century and it was a similar picture in Italy.

Snow has fallen in parts of Andalucia's citrus fruit areas near Malaga for the first time in 18 years. In Albacete province, located in southwestern Spain, the temperature plunged to —24 C (11.1 below zero F.).

In Italy, it was —13 C (8.6 F) in Turin and heavy snow again fell on the central highlands. Up to ten feet of snow was reported around Camerino. Many Apennine roads were impassable.

Pope Urges Bishops to Defend Essentials of Catholic Faith

By John D. Morris

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (NYT).—Pope Paul VI has called on the world's Roman Catholic bishops to rededicate themselves to teaching the traditional fundamentals of the faith.

In a 4,600-word "apostolic exhortation," made public here by the National Conference of Catholic Bishops, the Pope said that many Catholics were "troubled in their faith by an accumulation of ambiguities, uncertainties and doubts about its essentials."

He asked the bishops to carry out their duty of "handing on the faith in its fullness," by teaching "the word of God, the whole word of God." He called this "a grave and urgent duty."

The message reaffirmed the Pope's adherence to conservative and fundamental interpretations of church teachings. It was dated Dec. 8 to coincide with the fifth anniversary of the close of the Second Vatican Council. The Pope noted that the council had brought about changes in the methods of presenting what the church teaches as unchangeable truths.

However, he said, bishops should beware "lest this necessary effort should ever betray the truth and continuity of the teaching of the faith."

"We must beware, in particular," he added, "lest an arbitrary selection should reduce God's design to the limits of our human views and restrict the proclaiming of His word to what our ears like to hear, excluding on purely natural criteria what does not please contemporary taste."

The Pope re-emphasized several "essentials" of the faith, including belief in the Triune God, the "real" presence of Christ's body and blood in the eucharist, the church as an institution of salvation and the value of prayer and the sacraments.

Among other such essentials, he cited "the moral responsibility concerning, for instance, the indissolubility of marriage or respect for life." The allusion was to divorce, birth control and abortion.

"While silence gradually obscures certain fundamental mysteries of Christianity," he said, "we see manifestations of a tendency to reconstruct from psychological and sociological data a Christianity cut off from the unbroken tradition, which links it to the faith of the Apostles, and a tendency to extol a Christian life deprived of religious elements."

[In Paris, a UNESCO spokesman confirmed today that Pope Paul VI has been invited to visit the organization's headquarters here but said that reports that such a visit had been arranged were premature.]

French Autoroute Facing Suit Over Spoiled Yoghurt

MARSEILLES, France, Jan. 5 (AP).—Because a million containers of yoghurt spoiled while eight trucks were blocked during a snowstorm, a Marseilles company plans to sue the operators of the highway for damages.

Jacques Benoit, president of the Société Chambourcy in Marseilles said he had instructed a lawyer to file the suit against the company which operates the autoroute south of Lyons.

The Chambourcy company said the operators of the autoroute were responsible because its eight trucks were permitted to enter the road, which was blocked by a long line of immobile cars, not by snowdrifts.

The administrative court in Marseilles is expected to hear the case.

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ALTA MODA

Woman Dares the Immortals

By Patricia Gallagher

PARIS. — Author Françoise Parturier, whose work includes a controversial 1968 best seller and whose newspaper career includes a front-page column in Le Figaro, recently announced that she will stand for election to the Académie Française, among the last male bastions.

She is a small, lithe self-composed woman who works in the velvet-lined writing room in her home in the 16th Arrondissement of Paris. "I have no hope of being elected. I know from experience the mountains of prejudice I'm up against. Not for a moment do I think I'll be judged on my merits."

Mrs. Parturier submitted her candidacy to the French Academy "in the name of the female sex." "But," she says, "I did it because of my situation as a writer—considering that I am a woman columnist in a man's newspaper and the grande repercussion my novels have had—permitted me to do so without being in the least shocking or ridiculous."

To date, reactions from the French Institute on the Quai de Conti, where the literary society founded by Cardinal Richelieu in 1635 will vote Jan. 14, support a pessimistic view of her chances.

'Outrageous'

Academician Maurice Druon gave his opinion on the radio: "Indecent and outrageous." ("And he is the youngest of them all... 52," Mrs. Parturier mused.) Another academician, Marcel Pagnol, who at 75 is still a year below the average age, called her candidacy a joke.

The academy is limited to a membership of 40 "immortals." When an immortal dies, prospective members must apply and the surviving members choose the replacement. Mrs. Parturier is applying for the seat of Jérôme Carcopino, a historian, who died last year.

"There are a few who have said they would vote for me because they think I have the most talent," Mrs. Parturier reports, but describes most members as furious at the "threat to their habits."

Mrs. Parturier is not the first woman to apply. Pauline Savari, a novelist, submitted her candidacy to the academy in 1893 but even her bid was rejected—contrary to the rules since there is nothing in the academy's by-laws excluding women. "L'Histoire de l'Academie Française," recently published by Daniel Oster, reports that the academicians, "considering that tradition did not permit an examination of the question," refused to consider Mrs. Savari's candidacy.

Needless to say, a similar decision in the present case would not have got past the women's liberationists. The candidate herself could have made an eloquent defense, having spent the better part of her career evoking the problems of women in contemporary society.

For instance, her novel "Lettre Ouverte aux Hommes," on sexual inequality and briefly a best seller in France when it was published in early 1968, is virtually a philosophic "Feminine Mystique."

"We laughed about it when we met," says Mrs. Parturier, of meeting Betty Friedan a year later in New York. "We had done the same thing—she with the American method, much more realistic, and I with the French method, going much further into psychology."

"She didn't say so," Mrs. Parturier continued, "but I think Kate Millet was influenced by my book in her book 'Sexual Politics.'"

In her turn, Mrs. Parturier has been influenced by the Americans, in particular by her encounter with the Witches, NOW and WLM, at a conference on women held at Cornell University in 1969.

"They taught me to dare," says she. "There is a courage in the American women's movement that shocks me a little, but had it not been for that encounter, I would probably not have taken the step I took in applying to the academy."

However, she thinks the academy needs a woman. The academy is charged with the editing of the official French dictionary (undergoing its eighth revision, begun in 1932, in 335 years), and Mrs. Parturier thinks the dictionary is "important to our mother tongue if its purity is to be preserved. The present academicians don't seem to take it seriously. If they continue at the present speed—and they are still on the letter C—the dictionary will be completed in 3095. Women are much more conscientious and work harder; perhaps one would act as a stimulant."

'Jockey Club'

The writer says the academy could be more useful than it is. "It doesn't fulfill its functions because it is made up of a group of old gentlemen to whom it is nothing but a Jockey Club, a deluxe men's club. They don't do their jobs as guardians of the French language."

A woman could contribute a valuable sense of nuance to the work of the academy as well as something more sensual, closer to the earth. "Women are more at ease on this earth; women are more sensitive—which in no way means that a woman does not reason in the same way as a man, nor possess the same rigor of spirit," according to Mrs. Parturier. What it does mean, she says, is that a woman with the same intellectual capacity as a given man is superior "before the world and with her mother tongue."

In her opinion, there are other women who merit membership, Simone de Beauvoir, for one. "She may now at least have the leisure of saying 'No, I don't want a seat in your midst.' Before it wasn't possible."



Françoise Parturier, who has asked to join the Académie Française.

Paris Theater

A Mini Playhouse With Maxi Wit

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Jan. 5.—There is a tiny, new playhouse in Paris: le Théâtre du Sept (at 12 Rue Sainte-Anne). A transformed nightclub, it has been tastefully decorated and refurbished to seat 88 spectators. A bar from the past survives in a rear corner where refreshments are served during intermission.

The initial offering on its 2-by-4 stage is an intimate revue of literary cabaret design. Written by Philippe Jullian and Bernard Minoret, "Les Morot-Chandonneur" traces amusingly the splendors and miseries of several generations of an imaginary French family as they might have been recorded by eminent French authors from the 18th century to the space age.

It begins with a horrific incident during the reign of Louis XVI. A duchess has given birth to a child by an abbot, and a Marquis de Sade cardinal orders her to devour her infant. On second thought he decides it would be more sadistic to wait until the boy grows up and have him devour his mother. But the French Revolution—heralded in terms of the historian Jules Michelet—comes along in time to prevent cannibalism. The fortunes of the endangered baby and his mother are described in the varying styles of Dumas père, Stendhal, Chateaubriand, Balzac, Alfred de Musset, George Sand (whose literary labors are disturbed by an off-stage Chopin at the keyboard), Victor Hugo, Zola, Wilde (in a burlesque of one of his drawing-room comedies), Proust—maliciously giggling gossip over the telephone—and a miniature Feydauesque bedroom farce.



AP.

Francis Blanche ... singlehanded

The adventure of the Morot-Chandonneurs from 1900 are disclosed in pastiches of Giraudoux, Montherlant, Colette, Jean-Paul Sartre, Roger Peyrefitte, Marcel Aymé, Ionesco and Marguerite Duras, the finale being a send-up of Arrabal black mass with deafening electric guitars and psychedelic lighting.

These witty caricatures of celebrated authors were probably inspired by Paul Reboux's "A la Manière de . . ." and Max Beerbohm's "A Christmas Garland," but they match both as devastatingly funny imitations. Philippe Jullian—operating here with the playwright Bernard Minoret as his collaborator—is a distinguished writer and a connoisseur of changing fashions. He caricatured Tout Paris in his comic "Dictionnaire du Snobisme" and has published engrossing biographies of Robert de Montesquiou and Wilde in addition to ten novels.

"Les Morot-Chandonneur" is resourcefully acted in close quarters by a quintet of players—Julia Dancourt, Nicole Dubois, Gérard Miaro, Georges Montillier and Gaston Vacchia. A sound track helps evoke the different backgrounds: An Offenbach waltz for the Zola exposé of high society during the Second Empire, le *jazz hot* for the Colette skit in a 1920s nightclub, a rattling Métro to accompany the Dura dialogue and machine-gun fire for a Sartre novel of the Resistance.

An evening of civilized, witty entertainment awaits you at Le Théâtre du Sept. The smart supper club across the street (Le Club du Sept) is under the same management.

* * *

Francis Blanche, the rotund cinema comedian, is giving a show almost singlehandedly at the Théâtre Fontaine. But in "Franciscorama" he has two aides, Henry Leca and Nono Zamnitt, to act both as musicians and as stooges in several sketches.

The stout funnyman star commences the proceedings by selling programs in the lobby.

The humor is not lily white. It is often as broad and rough as it is inexhaustibly ready, but Blanche's engaging impudence carries most of it off.

Blanche is hilarious in a skit depicting the agony of a reformed chain-smoker who insists on touching the flame of his cigarette lighter to everything that comes into his hands. Aside from such robust monkeyshines, he manages black comedy with equal facility.

* * *

"Sleuth", the British thriller, is a mystery play in more than one sense. A phenomenal success in both London and New York, it has not pleased the Parisian critics and the public does not seem to be rallying to its support.

Yet the adaptation at the Théâtre de la Michodière is an accurate translation and Clifford Williams, who directed the two English-speaking productions has staged it here, providing as far as possible a replica of the version in St. Martin's Lane.

The secret of its failure here is largely due, it would appear, to the miscasting of Pierre Fresnay in the role of the insidious novelist intent on committing a perfect crime, having invented so many for his books. Fresnay, otherwise a sterling actor, has neither the necessary dry humor nor the underlying malice that Anthony Quayle conveyed in his characterization.

Composing the Differences Between Western and African Music

Music in Nairobi

By Stanley Meisler

NAIROBI.—There are a handful of young African composers trying to write serious music for the concert stage. All face a dilemma.

Should they take African themes and fashion them into Western music played on Western instruments? Or should they somehow figure out a way of writing African music on African scales for traditional musicians who cannot read notes? Or should they combine the two?

The young composers have chosen the last way, recognizing that, as young Africans educated in Western music, their work is the product of two cultures. But it is easier to talk about than do.

The difficulties were illustrated recently in a series of lectures and recitals by Nigerian composer Akin Euba during a music festival in Nairobi sponsored by the German government. Mr. Euba, who lectures in music at the University of Ife in Nigeria, received his master's degree in music from the University of California in 1966.

The work of the 35-year-old Euba is clearly experimental and not wholly successful. Sometimes his work sounds completely Western, sometimes the Western elements are simply overwhelmed by the rhythms of African drums. The marriage rarely seems made.

But Mr. Euba clearly is on the track that young African composers want to take. His experiment, even at this early stage, is worth watching and listening to.

The main problem comes from the great differences between Western and African music and the way the young composers are steeped in both. As Mr. Euba puts it, "Some of us in Africa today, not only in music, represent elements of two cultures—we are bicultural."

Very little study has been made of African music, but it is clear that, though it uses many flutes, lyres, and xylophones it depends heavily on drums. Rhythm and percussion are at the heart.

Most musicologists say that harmony is absent in traditional African music. There is some controversy among the experts about whether a 16-tone scale is used, but, in any case, it is probably different from the chromatic scale of most European music.

African music is usually played for a practical purpose—a dance, a festival—and not for contemplation in a concert hall, and it is played by their elders, or they improvise on traditional themes.

Western music came to Africa mainly through the missionaries. They taught their African converts church hymns and organ music. The hymns are usually translated into the vernacular African languages.

Tonal Languages

Later, African church leaders realized that the vernacular words and the Western church hymns sometimes did not fit. A number of African languages are tonal. If the music forces a singer to accent a syllable with a high tone instead of a low tone, the meaning of the word can change.

To get around this, some African organists began composing new hymns, changing the music to fit the vernacular words. The music, however, was still Western, not African. But it created a group of African composers among the Christian churchgoers.

The new young composers have often come from these families of church elders and organists. They were taught to play the piano and organ and then sent to Europe and America for a Western musical education. Gradually, they have broken away from writing for the church and have started writing for secular performances.

It was a simple step for them to try to incorporate African melodies into their compositions, just as Anton Dvorak incorporated folk tunes into his symphonies.

"At first," says Mr. Euba, "I just used African tunes, but still using Western scales and instruments. It was still essentially Western music.

"When you write traditional folk tunes on a Western piano scale," he explains, "you lose all African elements."

Later, he decided that his best course was to combine Western and African instruments and write for both in the same composition.

"But, of course, the difficulties here are immense," he says, "because if you combine Western and African instruments, which idiom are you going to write in?"

Mr. Euba has written in both, but he is trying to do most of his work now in the African idiom.

One problem arises when he uses African instruments. The best players are the traditional African musicians. But Mr. Euba has difficulty in giving them direction. They do not read notes and often refuse to play differently from the way their elders taught them. Mr. Euba has found that he is best off with amateur African musicians who will play the way he wants.

© Los Angeles Times

Exclusive Eton School 'Lifting Its Cloak of Privilege'

By Bernard Weinraub

ETON, England (NYT).—Eton, the Gothic school on the Thames that has symbolized starched exclusiveness, is quietly lifting its cloak of privilege.

The shift in the celebrated school, which has educated prime ministers, diplomats and a large share of the aristocracy, among them Anthony Armstrong-Jones, is being made with some gentleness by a 45-year-old classics scholar, Michael McCrum, who was named headmaster in September.

"The young in Britain today are simply far more classless in outlook than their parents," said Mr. McCrum, seated in his office in this ancient town 20 miles west of London. "Some of the students who come here are oversensitive, even guilty, about the school. They feel guilty that their fathers can afford to pay."

As headmaster of Eton, which was founded in 1440 by King Henry VI, Mr. McCrum will seek to open up registration and provide scholarships to poorer students whose families can hardly afford the yearly tuition of $2,066, one of the highest in England.

"We want a wide range of students," said Mr. McCrum. "We want this to happen. It is not lip service to egalitarianism.

"A lot of people see Eton's exclusiveness as socially divisive," said Mr. McCrum, a Cambridge graduate and former teacher who co-authored "Select Documents of the Principates of the Flavian Emperors A.D. 68-96."

"More than 80 percent of our students have fathers who came here," he said. "A lot of the students do go into the stock exchange or take over the family's estate. But with this we've got to extend the social boundaries of the school. The students and the staff want this."

Mr. McCrum will also seek changes in the curriculum, following the example of American prep schools. "We'll be tending more toward the American pattern with less specialization in the senior years" he said. "The tendency to specialize in classics or languages or the sciences is changing because boys simply don't want to make their minds up as early as they used to."



Anthony Armstrong-Jones ... Eton in 1940s

Eton's effort to break down tradition and build up social awareness among its students, aged 13 to 18, underlines the shifting role and needs of the aristocracy, whose power has steadily waned with the rise of industry, state schools, the professional civil service and estate taxes. Within the past ten years, the wealthy young have especially blurred the class structure.

"The life style of the young cuts across all classes—they're wearing the same clothes, listening to the same music, engaging in the same activities," said Mr. McCrum, a naval officer's son who served aboard a battleship in the Mediterranean during World War II. "Television and the media have had an impact in England. And so have the Beatles.

"What I would hope to do at Eton is make the weak strong and the strong gentle," he said, walking from his office past a colonnade whose walls were covered with the names of Etonians who died in two World Wars.

"There's a tremendous importance placed on the individual here and I would hope that the school could give self-confidence without arrogance and teach the students to stand on their feet without kicking other people."

Mr. McCrum conceded, however, that certain Etonian traditions would remain unwavering. One of these is the traditional morning uniform of tails and striped trousers. "A uniform gives a sense of belonging," said the headmaster. "We all want to belong to something."

Another tradition that remains firm is the all-male enrollment. "Coed education is definitely a trend in Britain as well as the States," said Mr. McCrum, stepping into the courtyard beside the soaring Gothic chapel.

"I don't think there's a possibility of coed education taking place at Eton," he said with a smile. "I don't think there's a possibility in the world."

On Stage In New York

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—This is how critics rated new plays in New York:

"'Slag Movie' got the new theatrical year off to its most lamentable start since the death of Little Nell," according to Clive Barnes in The New York Times. A musical by Jacques Urbont with book and lyrics by David Newburge and produced by Robert L. Steele, the show is "as appetizing and as erotic as cold mulligatawny soup laced with frozen porridge." Barnes had kinder words, however, for the hero and heroine who "are quite jolly and deserve to be congratulated on the lack of embarrassment they show when on occasion they have to wander around stark naked."

"A Place Without Doors," a play by the French author Marguerite Duras, got enthusiastic reviews from five of the seven critics who wrote about it. "I found Marguerite Duras's play absolutely gripping," said Clive Barnes. "It is an odd and beautiful play, based on a sensational misfider. The structure of the play, only two dialogues, is as uncompromising and as inexorable as a subway journey. The game is really set from the start. The director, Brian Murray, has accepted the challenge face on. And the play is exquisitely acted. Richard B. Dysart, the murderer's husband, is exemplary. Together with the writer and the director, Mr. Dysart patiently builds up a portrait of a complex man. The same is true, even more so perhaps, of Mildred Dunnock's marvelously unworldly, slyly cunning and beautiful murderess. And finally there is Alvin Epstein as The Question, the play's most demanding role. Anonymous, bland and searching, Mr. Epstein provides a character of very personal impersonality."

She's Producing 'No, No Nanette' on Broadway

By Eugenia Sheppard

NEW YORK.—"No matter how gray I'm getting, I wouldn't have missed it," says Mrs. Samuel Rubin of "No, No, Nanette," the giant musical she is producing virtually singlehanded.

Actually, there are no gray hairs visible in Cyma Rubin's '30s-type hairdo. From head to toe she is something of a '30s person, which may account for her love affair with "Nanette."

It all started about five years ago when she noticed that Busby Berkeley, who did all the big '30s movie spectacles, had become big with the campus crowd again. "I watch for trends," she says.

Finally she met Berkeley, and they started talking about kids identifying with their parents through films. Wouldn't it be great if he could come back in the flesh? For Cyma Rubin, to think is to act. She had successfully created the American Symphony for Leopold Stokowski, and it seemed no less of a project to set up Busby Berkeley in a smash musical.

After they chose "Nanette" from among many other period pieces because it had more plot than most, the heartaches began. "People didn't believe in it," Mrs. Rubin says. "I finally persuaded my husband to finance the whole thing. I tried to bewitch him. Then I screamed and shrieked until he gave in."

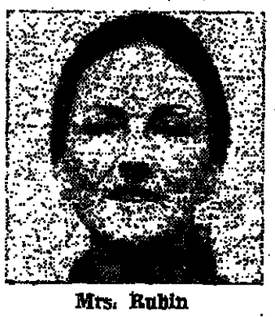
$500,000 Cost

She estimates the cost of "Nanette" at $500,000. "He was very brave." The thought keeps her awake at nights, but only occasionally. The day after they opened in Boston, they had offers of four New York theaters, and there were dozens of eager, would-be backers. The Rubins, though, decided to keep the investment for themselves.

If "Nanette" was expensive to create, there are plenty of good reasons. Besides Busby, who is now 76, and stars like Ruby Keeler and Patsy Kelly, "Nanette" revives the old-time chorus line. There are 34 dancing girls in the show, dressed and made up to be complete individuals. "We want the audience to identify with them, that way and say that one or this one is my favorite," says Cyma Rubin.

"No, No, Nanette" first appeared on Broadway in 1925, but Mrs. Rubin's isn't the same as the original show. It has kept the plot and the songs but presents them in a somewhat simpler way.

"If we had put it on just as it was, it would have been pure camp," says Mrs. Rubin.



Mrs. Rubin

The costumes are by Raoul du Bois. "We researched like mad. We spent four months in Paris," Mrs. Rubin says. "It (1925) was a very elegant period. Skirts were about mid-calf. The flappers came later."

Audiences

What makes the whole thing most worthwhile for Mrs. Rubin is the way audiences have reacted so far. "Men are dragged to the theater by women, but you should see them. The minute they see the wild, old-fashioned curtain, they begin to unwind." They stamp their feet, everybody holds hands and hums through "Tea for Two," sung and danced by girls in mauve chiffon. Some of the other famous old songs in "Nanette" are "I Want to Be Happy" and "Too Many Rings Around Rosie."

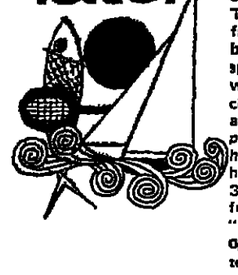
The musical opens here Jan. 14. After a brief collapse at their farm on the Côte Basque, near the Spanish border, Mrs. Rubin wants to take her musical on tour to Europe, Australia, and even behind the Iron Curtain.

The Rubins are famous philanthropists, but play production doesn't seem to Mrs. Rubin a switch from their other projects. "It's funny. People laugh." She thinks of "Nanette" as group therapy on Broadway.

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FINANCE

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1971

ıpan May Allow 35% oreign Stake in Autos

YO, Jan. 5 (Reuters).—may allow foreign firms to much as a 35 percent stake anese auto firms, Ministry ernational Trade and In- chief Kiichi Miyazawa in- today.

lenied at a press conference he ministry is opposed to plans for large U.S. motor firms to take over 20 percent of Japanese manufacturers.

Local industry sources said Mr. Miyazawa was thus opening the way for approval of a capital tie-up between Isuzu Motor and General Motors.

Reiterates Policy

JAPAN, Jan. 5 (AP-DJ).—Mr. Miyazawa reiterated the government policy that Japanese automakers should not be allowed to fall under the control of foreign interests.

The main way of insuring this, officials explained, is to make sure controlling interests of Japanese firms are held by "strong" domestic shareholders—that is, investors who are not likely to sell.

Japan's auto industry is scheduled to be opened to foreign capital this spring.

At present all three major U.S. automakers have expressed interest in buying into existing Japanese auto companies. Chrysler wants 35 percent of Mitsubishi Motor; Isuzu Motors has said it *may offer General Motors 35* percent of its capital; and Ford has had talks with Toyo Kogyo in which the latter has offered to let *Ford purchase 20 percent of its* capital. Ford reportedly wants more.

Exports at Record

TOKYO, Jan. 5 (UPI).—Japanese automobile exports in 1970 jumped 26.1 percent, topping the $2 billion level for the first *time, the Japan Automobile* Manufacturers Association said today.

Passenger car exports totaled *1.08 million units. Total auto pro*duction was 5.29 million, up 13.2 percent over the 1969 figure.

Automobiles sold on the domestic *market totaled 4.095 million for a* 6.8 percent increase over the previous year. The association had predicted total domestic sales would increase 12 percent.

Automobiles accounted for about 10 percent of Japan's total exports last year, the association said.

ıbor Costs t Italy State irms Climb

ɛ, Jan. 5 (AP-DJ).—Labor n Italy's state-controlled in- s rose 25 percent in 1970, further rise of 35 percent is ed in 1971, according to a ment labor official.

an interview in the weekly ine Il Mondo, Giuseppe Glı- who heads negotiations be- the government and the , said that such a rise was rable."

ompares, he said, with an e annual increase of 10 per- uring the preceding 20 years ly, and 5 to 8 percent during me period for other Euro- ountries.

Work Lost

loyees of state-controlled mies lost an average of 93 of work because of strikes the last three months of he said, compared with 115 during the more dramatic stoppages during late 1969. decline was insignificant, he l, if one considered that there no major contracts due for al during late 1970.

is my impression," Mr. ıli said, "that unlike the au- of 1969, when the unions d to have control of the ex- st fringe elements, in the n of 1970 this fringe got out d."

continued: "It is right, and t possible, to reduce working improve working conditions, the standard of living of the rs and to meet and discuss problems without rancor. ver, I maintain that the time method of meeting workers' nds cannot be correctly judg- the unionists."

main government-controlled tries are steel, petroleum and, gh indirect control of Monte- i Edison, textiles and chemi-

Carli Sees More Loans

ME, Jan. 5 (Reuters).—Guido governor of the Bank of said Italy intends to con- its foreign borrowing pro- with the aim of consolidating g loans and extending re- ion periods.

Carli, in an Il Mondo in- w, said the foreign borrowing am is aimed at relieving the cing problems of Italian in- y and rebuilding a high level serves.

said the majority of loans racted up to now are due for mption in the 1975 to 1990 d. At no time will the volume edemptions assume worrying ortions, Mr. Carli added.

did warn of the dangers in- nt in the changed labor- agement relations resulting new labor contracts. He said have caused fundamental ges in Italy's industrial orga- tion which threaten, at least he short term, to create an omy in which increased unts of investment fail to result proportionately increased out-

a remedy this, Mr. Carli called more discipline on the part of the trade unions and manage- t.

ıssets of Largest OS Funds Fell 9% Last Year

ENEVA, Jan. 5 (AP-DJ).—Com- ed assets of the five largest n-end mutual funds of Investors rseas Services declined 49 per- t to about $902 million on Dec. from $1.769 billion a year lier, company statistics released ay show.

he decline in assets resulted n a drop in world security mar- s, investor liquidation of fund dings and a so-far unpaid stock idend of Fund of Funds.

n terms of performance, Fund *Funds recorded the largest 1970* line in asset value per share— ut 68 percent, excluding the ck dividend—while Fonditalia 1 the best showing with a decline only 15 percent. International vestment Trust dropped 26 per- t, Investors Funds 23 percent d Venture Funds 17 percent. Of the smaller IOS funds that sted at the beginning of last ar, only one, IVM Invest of the therlands, showed a gain. It rose about 11 percent, while its sets under management increas- to $6.9 million from $2.9 mil- n.

December Outflow

GENEVA, Jan. 5 (Reuters).—IOS d the net cash outflow of its unds fell in December to $12.6 illion compared to $29.5 million November.

The gross cash inflow in Decem- r was $17.9 million and redemp- ns totaled $30.4 million.

NEWS AND NOTES

Japan Container Plan

State-operated Japan National Railways (JNR) says it is negotiating with 20 European nations, including the Soviet Union, to inaugurate this autumn a fast container freight service between Japan and Europe. JNR officials said realization of the plan *depends mainly* on a Soviet accord on use of the Trans-Siberian Railroad. They said the plan would cut trans*portation costs*, compared with sea routes, by 20 percent, with a one-way trip taking 25 days. The overland route now takes "about 40 days due to a lack of concrete coordination among the railroad authorities involved," JNR said.

German Stocks Drop

The West German share price index compiled by the federal statistics office was 119.2 at the end of 1970, down 22.9 percent from 154.6 a year earlier. The level as of Dec. 31, 1965, is taken as *100. Gains during 1968 and* 1969 were almost entirely eliminated by the 1970 downtrend, which was interrupted by some minor rallies, the office stated. The 1970 close was 1.2 percent above the year's low of 117.8 on May 27. Last year's decline affected all major groups, with the utility and steel index off 17.6 percent, other industrials down 24.7 percent and construction off 16.7 percent. The index *of the remaining groups declin*ed 24 percent.

Oil Found in Nigeria

Gulf Oil says it has another oil discovery off the Nigerian coast which tested at a rate of 3,500 barrels a day. The find is about eight miles from its Escravos terminal in midwestern Nigeria, about 60 miles southwest of Benin. Gulf already produces 355,000 barrels of oil daily from five offshore Nigerian fields, second to Shell-BP, which takes over 1 million barrels daily.

Tobacco Stock Split

British-American *Tobacco* Ltd. has announced that, effective Jan. 11, its ten-shilling par value common stock will be split *two-for-one.*

French Link Cleared

Shareholders of Sté. Roussel-*Uclaf and Sté. Industrielle pour* la Fabrication des Antibiotiques have approved previously reported plans to merge. Roussel-Uclaf, a major chemical and pharmaceutical concern, will issue 565,336 new shares of 50 francs nominal value each on the basis of 5 new shares for 4 SIFA shares, increasing Roussel capital to 151.89 million francs.

Allied Breweries Net Rises; Sandoz Cites Cost Squeeze

LONDON, Jan. 5 (AP-DJ).—Allied Breweries Ltd. said today net profits for the year ended Sept. 26 rose 16 percent, to £19.18 million ($46 million) from £16.53 million the year before.

The directors recommended a final dividend of 12 percent, making a total payout for the year of 18 percent, up from 16.5 percent in fiscal 1969.

Sales were £384.39 million last year, up 11 percent from £345.54 million.

The company said demand for its beers increased substantially, although operations and profits in this division were adversely affected by industrial disputes. Sales and profits from wines, spirits and soft drinks continued to expand, it added.

Sandoz Sales Up

BASEL, Jan. 5 (AP-DJ).—Sandoz Ltd. expects sales to rise this year at close to the 1970 rate of 11 percent, but the chemical and pharmaceutical company faces a continuing cost-price profit squeeze on profits, C. M. Jacottet, chairman, said today in a letter to shareholders and employees.

Mr. Jacottet said consolidated sales rose last year to about 2.75 billion Swiss francs ($638 million) from 2.48 billion francs in 1969.

He said 1970 earnings would be up from the 189 million-franc 1969 level, but that the rate of increase would not match the 11 percent sales gain.

Mr. Jacottet said improvements in productivity were insufficient to compensate for an inflationary rise in payroll costs and general expenses. He added that the prices of principal Sandoz products had either remained about unchanged or declined.

Reserve Total Up in France

PARIS, Jan. 5 (AP-DJ).—*France's gold and foreign currency* reserves rose $131.7 million in December, the Finance Ministry announced today.

Most of the increase, however, or some $128.7 million worth, was used in payment of the gold portion related to France's quota increase *with the International Monetary* Fund.

December's gain compares with a rise of $172.8 million in November.

France has recorded consistent reserve gains since January, 1970, and the total at the *end* of 1970 was $4.79 billion, the highest since July, 1968, *and up from* $3.83 billion at the end of 1969.

During 1970, France also reimbursed all its short-term debts to *foreign central banks, totalling* $1.55 billion, as well as $246.3 million owed the IMF.

France's IMF quota has been in*creased to $1.5 billion from* $985 million. It has been allocated $160.5 million in SDRs for 1971.

Fiat May Lay Off Men as Strikes Delay Supplies

TURIN, Jan. 5 (AP-DJ).—Fiat may be forced to lay off workers because of a shortage of tires and rubber parts, a spokesman for the company said today.

"We are getting the necessary spare parts at present," he said, "but in increasingly lower volume."

Regular production at Fiat has *been halted* in the past by a shortage of supplies following strikes by Italian rubber workers.

"Layoffs may be necessary if *shipments of tires and rubber* parts don't arrive in the next few days," the spokesman said.

In Milan, workers at Pirelli, *Italy's top tire and rubber prod*ucts manufacturer and Fiat's main supplier, struck for two hours each shift yesterday and stopped *all shipments.*

Output of Alfa Romeo, Italy's second largest auto maker, has not been disturbed by shortages.

"We had material in store, but this situation may trouble us too in the near future," an Alfa Romeo spokesman said.

U.S. Officials See Upward Move in Rates

By Eoin Belton

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (Reuters).—Financial officials here believe short-term U.S. interest rates have fallen to a "soft floor," and may *start moving upwards between the* second and third quarters.

The officials conceded that Treasury bill rates and the cost *of short-term bank borrowing had* eased to below expectations—mainly due to the extended long-term funding of corporate debt.

"It would be safe to say that most if not all of the decline in short-term rates has already occurred, and that the next significant movement will be upwards," one official commented.

While the officials did not rule out a further quarter-point cut either in the prime rate of commercial banks or in the Federal Reserve's discount rate, they generally agreed that short-term yields in the credit market would hold about unchanged in the immediate future. (First Pennsylvania Banking & Trust and several small banks have reduced the prime rate to 6 1/2 percent. But major banks have not yet followed.)

On the demand side of the equation, the officials see Eurodollar repayments, the expected upswing in consumer purchases of durable goods and the limitations on long-term funding activity by corporations all pointing towards some resistance to the downtrend in rates.

Although Christmas retail sales performance was disappointingly slack, the officials foresee bigger consumer spending.

These developments would have the dual upward impact on rates of reducing liquid deposits in the banking system and enhancing demand for consumer credit, they noted.

At the same time, any further repayment of Eurodollar borrowings will tend to constrict domestic bank liquidity and will therefore argue in favor of a tightening of credit rates.

In addition, the officials believe that corporate borrowers will have completed their phenomenal wave of long-term debt funding by mid-year.

This could force corporate treasurers back into the bank credit market to finance future growth in working capital requirements, they believe.

On the other hand, the apathetic outlook for plant equipment and inventory investment in coming months implies that rates are unlikely to swerve sharply upwards, at least before the second half.

The officials noted that conditions now were unseasonably quiet, with no appearance of any selling in tax-exempt portfolio holdings by banks and with the relatively slack decline in commercial paper holdings during the December tax period.

Other factors determining the course of short-term rates in the immediate future include inflationary expectations—which are waning—and Fed actions. The general view here is that the Fed will not move to accelerate the narrow*ly-defined money* supply beyond the average 5 1/2 percent annual growth rate witnessed through 1970.

'70: It Was a Year To Buy Tankers

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 (AP).—"Everyone should have bought tankers in 1970—the best investment," says Franz Pick, a world currency specialist, in Barron's, a financial weekly.

"It was the rather prosaic industry of shipbuilding which scored the best performance of 1970. Tankers of 250,000 tons capacity rose not less than 75 *percent in value during the* year," Mr. Pick wrote.

Even the world of art did not match this, he said.

U.K. Firm Buys Insurer in U.S.

LONDON, Jan. 5 (UPI).—A British investment firm today announced its acquisition, for $15 million cash, of the U. S. Resolute Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn., and a subsidiary which between them are licensed to transact business in more than forty states.

Triumph Investment Trust said it has Bank of England permission to form a U. S. offshoot—Triumph American—to hold the share capital of the Resolute group.

Triumph said the actual cash payment was $13.5 million, but that $1.5 million was reserved against possible tax liabilities relating to past years.

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

P.J.R. Butler, formerly vice-chairman, has been named chairman of International Nickel Ltd. D.J. Phillips, former marketing manager and assistant managing director, becomes managing director of International Nickel, with A.T. Shadforth his deputy. J.H. Reevy, managing director of the firm's affiliate, Henry Wiggin & Co. *Ltd., also becomes chairman of* Wiggin. L.E. Grubb, formerly chairman and managing director of both firms, goes to Toronto as a director and executive vice-president of the Canadian parent firm.

* * *

Gulf Oil has named C.M. Short, London-based manager of financial analysis and budgets, financial administrator for Gulf Italiana to replace J.T. O'Brien who becomes comptroller, Gulf Oil—Latin America.

* * *

British Overseas Airways Corp. has named Robert Boutelcupt, 46, head of commercial operations for France, Belgium and Luxembourg, replacing R.W. Marks who takes a similar position for BOAC in Switzerland.

* * *

Robert J. King has been named *managing director for* Affiliated Hospital Products' new European, North African and Mideast marketing arm, to be based near Brussels. Mr. King had been corporate business manager, hospital products, for Dow Chemical's Gruppo Lepetit SpA subsidiary in Milan.

Citibank Net Rose in 1970, Last Quarter

Parent's Acquisition To Test Regulation

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—First National City Corp., parent holding company of the nation's second-largest bank, announced today that 1970 profits rose 10 percent, with a 14 percent jump registered in the last quarter of the year.

Citibank earnings totaled $143.78 million, or $5.29 a share, in the year, up from $130.58 million, or $4.83 a share, in 1969.

Securities transactions resulted in a net loss of $4.49 million last year compared with $11.17 million in 1969. Thus, net income after such transactions was up 17 percent to $139.29 million.

In the fourth quarter, profits climbed to $42.34 million, $1.56 a share, from $37.28 million, $1.38 a share, in the year-earlier period. Losses from securities transactions were cut to $240,000 in the latest quarter from $4.38 million in the 1969 period, leaving net up 28 percent at $42.1 million after such operations.

Acquisition Revealed

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 (NYT).—Citibank disclosed yesterday that on Dec. 18 it acquired one of the nation's leading management consultants Cresap, McCormick & Paget Inc. Terms were not disclosed.

The transaction will provide an early test for the one-bank holding company law, which President Nixon signed on New Year's Eve. *Under the new law, such companies* as First National City Corp., are limited in their non-banking activities to businesses "so closely related to banking or managing or controlling banks as to be a proper incident thereto."

The Federal Reserve Board will have to determine whether management consulting fits within this framework.

William I. Spencer, Citibank president, said that "particular attention has been given in the acquisition arrangement to protect the professional autonomy and integrity of Cresap, McCormick & Paget."

He did not elaborate, but banks figure prominently on Cresap, McCormick's list of clients. Presumably, other banks would have little interest in hiring the concern if they thought that their innermost business secrets would end up in Citibank's hands.

Citibank was a leader in the movement to form one-bank holding companies as a vehicle for diversification. But its attempt in 1969 to acquire Chubb Corp., an insurance holding company, was called off when the Justice Department threatened an anti-trust suit.

Expanded Losses Forecast By U.S. Air Industry Group

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (Reuters).—The nation's 12 major airlines will increase their pre-tax losses this year to $192 million unless they receive substantial fare increases, the Air Transportation Association estimated today.

Stuart G. Tipton, president of the association, told a press conference that the scheduled airlines need a 20 percent fare increase.

The association is estimating that the 12 will show a $123 million loss before taxes for 1970.

George James, association vice-president, said that the fourth quarter of 1970 was one of the two worst in airline history. Traffic volume decreased by 5 to 6 percent in the quarter.

He said four of the 12 domestic trunk airlines showed a profit of $134 million and eight registered losses of $257 million last year.

Mr. Tipton said the association's projections for 1971 include a 5 per*cent increase in domestic traffic* and a 15 percent international increase. Airlines, he added, will cut their unit cost by about 1 percent and substantially reduce their capacity.

But losses of $192 million will be registered unless there is a fare increase, he said.

He also said that total U.S. airline industry losses of both the 12 trunk airlines and the regional airlines will be $150 to $170 million before taxes.

Sugar Contracts In N.Y. Increase

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 (AP-DJ).—World sugar futures rose to six-year highs today wi h aggressive demand extending gains to 17 points. Nearby March contracts were the strongest. In London, world sugar futures rose 1 to 3 points.

Much of the buying was credited to commission house short-covering prompted by failure of the market to decline after an increase in sugar export quotas last week by the International Sugar Council.

The International Sugar Council raised the export quotas to 100 percent of basic tonnages set up under the International Sugar Agreement after world raw sugar prices reached six-year highs of about 4 1/4 cents a pound.

Chile Takeover Plan Evaluated by Anaconda

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 (Reuters).—Anaconda Co. said Chile's proposal to take over large copper mines would—if enacted in the present form—"clearly have a substantially adverse effect" on Anaconda's financial position.

In a letter to stockholders, C. Jay Parkinson, Anaconda chairman, noted that enactment of the present proposal would result in the immediate expropriation of Anaconda's mines, related plants and other assets.

Nixon's Optimism Fuels N.Y. Rally

By Vartanig G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 (NYT).—The New York Stock Exchange, taking its cue from President Nixon's encouraging remarks about the economy, bounced back with a convincing gain today after yesterday's depressed opening for the new year.

Numerous glamour stocks lived up to their descriptions, while both blue-chip and low-price issues shared in the broad advance.

The Dow Jones industrial average, moving ahead steadily during the session, rose 5.20 to close at 838.77, after dropping 8.35 yesterday.

In his television appearance last night, Mr. Nixon described 1971 as "a year of an expanding economy" and he predicted progress in fighting both inflation and unemployment.

The President also told network correspondents that he did *not* consider it "realistic" to propose new taxes this year.

It was the sort of reaffirmation, devoid of jolting statements, that the financial community welcomed.

Buoyant Actives

On the active list, a noticeably buoyant tone prevailed. Natomas bounded ahead 3 1/2 to 56 3/4, while Polaroid climbed 3 1/8 to 80 3/8.

Both Polaroid and Tenneco, up 1 to 24 7/8 as the most heavily-traded issue, appeared to benefit from brokerage-house recommendations. Last spring it took a recommendation and a stick of dynamite to push a stock up.

Volume went up along with stock prices, rising to 12.6 million shares from 10.01 million yesterday.

Glamour gainers included International Business Machines, up 3 1/4 to 318 1/4, and Kerr-McGee, up 3 1/4 to 108 1/4. Disney rose 2 7/8 to 141 1/8.

Blue chips advancing a point or more included Union Carbide, Alcoa and International Harvester.

American Telephone added 3/4 to 49 1/2. General Motors went up 3/8 to 79 1/4. Standard Oil of California, which forecast a "marked improvement" in second-half profits, edged up 1/8 to 53 5/8.

Two airlines that had separate mergers recently approved by government authorities climbed. American Airlines rose 1 1/4 to 23 3/8, while Northwest Airlines rose 1 1/4 to 22 1/2.

There was only one 1970-71 low—the same as yesterday—while highs rose to 70 from 60. The Big Board showed 1,043 winners and 401 losers as one broker remarked, "Nearly everything seems to be moving today."

Amex Prices Higher

On the American Stock Exchange, prices finished sharply higher in moderate trading. The index jumped .17 to 22.89.

Yates Industries was the most actively traded issue and gained 1/8 to 12.

Dow Gains 5.20 As Volume Rises

Complex Plan Could Grant Insurer Access to Big Board

By Terry Robards

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 (NYT).—A major insurance company would gain potential access to the New York Stock Exchange through a complex merger transaction that is under negotiation between a small member firm and a small regional brokerage house.

The arrangement has quietly received the NYSE's preliminary blessing through what apparently was a liberal interpretation of its membership rules. Insurance companies and other institutions historically have been barred from joining.

The transaction being negotiated calls for Percy Friedlander & Co., the Big Board member, to take over the Westamerica Trading Corp., the regional house. If consummated, the deal would give exchange access indirectly to Home Insurance Co., one of the nation's largest insurers and a subsidiary of City Investing Co. That conglomerate holding concern indirectly owns Westamerica Trading.

Insurers' Role

Insurance companies conduct billions of dollars in securities transactions annually, investing the proceeds of their premium income. In so doing, they pay out many millions of dollars in brokerage commissions.

Taking over an exchange member firm or buying a membership on the exchange theoretically would enable insurance companies to avoid paying these commissions, since they could channel all their business through their own member-firm subsidiaries.

A spokesman for City Investing, when asked yesterday to comment on the pending takeover, said, "It is not contemplated at this time that the Hom Insurance Co. will use the services of this firm."

However, Wall Street sources said it was significant that the door at least had apparently been opened for institutions such as insurance companies to have Big Board access through interests in brokerage-house subsidiaries or corporate partners.

Deal's Details

The transaction calls for Percy Friedlander to offer preferred stock, giving the holder an equity interest of some 50 percent in Friedlander.

This interest would go to the Westamerica Financial Corp., the direct parent of Westamerica Trading. Westamerica Financial is a subsidiary of City Investing, as is Home Insurance.

City Investing (through Westamerica Financial) would also receive a substantial interest in Friedlander's profits. This originally was to amount to 80 percent, *after executive compensation and* bonuses, but apparently has been reduced slightly.

In an internal memorandum, the *Big Board took note of the ar*rangements, including the equity interest and the profit participation, and said it was "clear" that no violation of exchange rules existed.

The key factor in determining the approval was that none of the voting stock of Friedlander would be acquired by Westamerica.

GM Elects First Black Member To Its Board

DETROIT, Jan. 5 (NYT).—General Motors has elected a black member to its board of directors for the first time—Leon Howard Sullivan, a Philadelphia minister who has been a pioneer in helping Negroes find better jobs in industry.

James M. Roche, chairman of the world's largest corporation, said yesterday that Mr. Sullivan "can bring to our board the benefit of his knowledge and expertise in areas of public concern."

The leaders of Campaign GM interpreted the appointment as another victory in their attempt to make the corporation more responsive to social problems and the environment movement.

For GM, this is the second attempt to placate its critics. Last August, the corporation established a board-level public policy committee to advise it on such issues as pollution and safety.

Telex on the Defensive; IBM Acts on Peripherals

By Robert M. Kearns

NEW YORK (Reuters).—Telex Corp., a favorite trading vehicle through the 1970 doldrums, took it on the chin *in the first trading day of the* new year.

It lost 1 1/8 to 15 1/2 on the Big Board Monday and analysts who had been hot on the Tulsa-based computer peripheral equipment firm generally bemoaned their selection.

They say that where they went wrong was in judging giant International Business Machines' role in the computer peripheral field.

One analyst, who wished to remain nameless, explained that all the favorable outlooks for the computer peripheral field—applying mainly to Telex, Memorex and California Computer—were based on the assumption that IBM would be unwilling to get into a price battle over peripheral equipment.

But IBM dashed that assumption, recently announcing moves that, in effect, sharply cut IBM's disc drive prices putting its equipment at lower prices than those of the three peripheral firms and thereby eliminating their biggest advantage.

Today, the feisty independent moved to neutralize the IBM offensive by announcing a price cut, but Telex shares fell 1/2 to *close at 15.*

The reasoning apparently had been that IBM would be afraid to cut prices because of possible anti-trust implications.

"Apparently, when IBM saw mainframe deliveries slackening, it decided it had a better case on the anti-trust side and went ahead in undercutting the independents," the analyst reasoned.

Industry estimates are that IBM's price move will cut its disc drive price by some 20 percent. The independents have been selling theirs from 10 to 15 percent below IBM's present prices.

Black & Co.'s Gene Collins noted that Telex, Memorex and *Calcomp, "were all counting on* the disc drive business for growth."

Today, Telex said it will reduce monthly charges to users of its disc drive systems so that as of May 1 prices will be 9 percent below the new IBM level, effective in April.

After the stock market close today, Calcomp announced a cut in disk drive prices to 10 percent below the IBM level.

Imperial Corp. Merger Intention Announced

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Jan. 5 (Reuters).—Imperial Corp. of America said today it has agreed in principle to acquire Columbus Savings & Loan Association of San Francisco for an undisclosed amount of stock. Columbus has assets of $213 million.

NYSE Hikes Listing Fees On Securities

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 (AP-DJ).—The New York Stock Exchange announced yesterday a series of substantial increases in fees it charges corporations to list their securities.

The increases, the first "major overhaul" of listing fees in 20 years, are effective April 1. They result from rising costs involved in enlarged surveillance procedures in trading as well as automation costs and the creation of a central stock depository, the exchange said.

Under the new schedule, the initial listing fee for each issue of common or preferred stock or long-term warrants will rise to 1 cent a share from 0.5 cent for the second million shares listed and to 0.5 cent a share from 0.25 cent for the third and fourth million. The 1-cent-a-share rate for the first mil*lion shares listed remains unchang*ed, as do the 0.25-cent-a-share charge from the fifth million up to *300 million shares and the 0.125* cent fee above that.

The exchange also established a separate $15,000 fee for a corporation's *initial listing of its common* stock.

Fees for applications for additional listings will rise to a *minimum of $1,000 from a current minimum* of $250. Minimum annual fees for continued listing will be raised to $5,000 for common stock and $1,000 *for each issue of preferred stock or* long-term warrants. The current annual fee is $250 per common or preferred issue, or $1,000 per *company, whichever is higher.*

The new annual fees for continued listing will not apply to issues currently listed until new issues are authorized by the Big Board. At that time, the new annual fees would be applied to the company's total securities outstanding after the new issue.

The exchange did not change its present one-time bond issue fee of $120 for each $1 million of face value.

Industrial Production Increases in Norway

OSLO, Jan. 5 (AP-DJ).—Norway's industrial production rose 3.9 percent in the first ten months of 1970 from a year earlier, the Bank of Norway said in its latest economic bulletin.

Mining production rose 5.1 percent and manufacturing 4.3 percent, the bulletin said, while power output declined slightly.

The seasonally-adjusted index for the three sectors rose 3 percent in the third 1970 quarter from the second quarter, compared with a rise of 8 percent in the second quarter from the first.

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

1970-71 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
26⅜	9¼	Abacus Fd	10	14½	14½	14½	14½	
78½	55¼	AbbtLb 1.10	111	71½	72¾	71½	72½	— ½
51½	35⅝	ACF Ind 2.40	61	45⅛	46½	45⅜	46½	+ ¾
24	12	AcmeClev .80	3	13⅞	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
46	36	Acme Mkt 2b	27	43⅞	44	43½	43⅝	— ¼
16½	11⅛	AdmsE 1.24e	21	14⅛	14½	14⅛	14½	+ ⅜
15⅝	8¼	Ad Millis .20	108	13⅛	14⅛	13⅛	14⅛	+1
62	9½	Address .5g	158	25½	26¾	25½	26½	+ ½
14⅞	6½	Admiral	35	8	8½	8	8¼	+ ⅜
48¼	32½	AetnaLfe 1.40	378	46	47⅜	45⅜	47	+ ⅞
41	33½	AetnaLf pf 2	2	39½	39½	39½	39½	— ½
19	6	Aguirre Co	10	10	10¼	10	10¼	+ ¾
41½	19	Aileen Inc	36	40	41¼	40	41⅛	+ ⅞
48⅞	33⅜	Air Prod .20b	34	44⅞	45⅜	44⅞	45¼	
127½	102½	AirPrd pf4.75	13	123	123	123	123	—2
23⅜	12½	Air Red .80e	344	21½	21¼	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
11½	3¼	AJ Industries	29	4	4	3⅞	3⅞	
37	24⅛	Akzona 1a	13	35	35	34¼	34½	— ⅛
18½	14¼	Ala Gas 1.10	9	16¾	17¼	16⅞	17¼	+ ¾
27¼	9½	Alaska Inters	51	23¼	24	23¼	24	+ ⅜
43⅝	25¾	AlbertoC .32	147	40¾	41⅞	40¾	41⅝	+ ⅞
12⅜	8	Albertsns .36	x54	12½	13	12½	13	+ ⅜
27½	19¾	AlcanAlu 1.20	121	22¾	23⅛	22¾	23	+ ⅜
23⅝	13	AlcoStand .30	139	17½	18½	17½	17½	
25⅞	14½	Alexndrs .30r	5	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
13½	4½	Alleg Cp .2e0	41	11½	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
39⅜	25⅛	AllegLud 2.40	66	27⅜	28⅛	27⅜	28⅛	+1
46½	35⅛	AllegLud pf 3	30	37⅜	37⅝	37½	37⅝	+ ⅛
23¾	17⅛	Alleg Pw 1.32	62	22⅛	22⅜	22⅛	22⅜	+ ⅛
28	16⅞	Allied Ch 1.20	116	23⅜	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	+ ⅛
29⅜	25¼	Alld Main .40	10	28⅛	28⅜	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
43⅜	20½	AlldMill .75b	14	24⅞	24⅞	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
22⅜	11½	Allied Pd .68	15	16½	16¾	16⅜	16½	
65	31¼	AlliedPd pf 3	1	44	44	44	44	+2
32¼	17⅝	AlliedStr 1.40	81	26¼	27	26⅝	26⅞	
55	47½	AlliedStr pf 4	z100	52	52	52	52	+1
14½	4⅝	Allied Super	24	6¼	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
27	12⅞	Allis Ch .05g	52	15⅜	15⅞	15⅜	15⅞	
22¼	12⅝	AllrigtAut .60	12	21½	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅜
74	47	Alcoa 1.80	112	56⅜	58	56⅜	57⅞	+1⅛
20⅞	7½	AMBAC .50	110	12⅞	12⅞	11⅞	12⅞	+ ½
24⅛	15⅜	Amer Es 1.20	14	22½	22½	22⅛	22½	
43⅝	31	Am Es pf2.60	4	39⅛	39½	39⅛	39⅛	— ⅛
47⅝	20	Am Hess .30r	317	47½	47⅝	46⅞	48	+ ⅜
104¼	48	AmeH pf3.50	129	104¾	106⅛	104¼	106⅛	+2⅛
66½	34	AAirFltr .80	142	63	63½	62½	62⅞	— ½
31⅛	15	Am Airlin .80	345	22⅛	23⅜	22⅛	23⅜	+1⅛
18¼	8⅛	ABaker .05g	16	16	16½	16	16⅜	+ ½
46	29½	A Brnds 2.10	130	45⅛	45⅛	44⅞	44⅞	— ⅛
29¾	19⅜	AmBdcst 1.20	99	25½	25⅞	25½	25⅞	+ ⅜
45¼	34	Am Can 2.20	154	39⅞	40⅛	39⅞	40	+ ⅛
27⅛	21⅛	A Can pf1.75	11	25⅛	26	25⅞	26	+ ⅛
14⅛	6½	Am Cement	123	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
29⅞	21	A Chain 1.60	6	25⅛	25½	25⅛	25⅛	+ ¼
29	15⅛	ACrySug 1.40	1	23½	23½	23½	23½	— ⅛
35⅞	21	ACyanid 1.25	275	33⅞	34⅛	33⅞	34	+ ⅛
31⅞	19½	ADistTel .40e	27	29¼	29¼	28¾	29	— ½
16¼	6⅛	Am DualVest	74	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
13⅜	11	ADuVt pf.84a	12	13⅛	13¼	13⅛	13¼	+ ¼
32	22	AmElPw 1.70	455	28¾	29⅛	28⅞	29¼	+ ⅜
21⅛	7⅞	Am Exp Ind	52	11	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+ ¼
46	30	AmExp pf A6	z130	57½	57⅛	55⅛	55⅛	—1⅛
24⅜	11	A Genins .50	111	16	16⅜	16	16⅜	+ ½
36¼	22¼	A Gnin pf1.80	60	28	28	27⅞	27⅞	+ ⅛
15⅝	7⅛	Am Hoist .40	53	9⅛	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+ ¼
72⅛	51⅛	A Home 1.60	256	70½	71	70	71	+ ¾
107¾	76⅞	A Home pf 2	3	104¾	105¼	104¾	105¼	+ ½
47½	26⅝	Am Hosp .26	181	34⅛	35⅜	34⅛	35⅜	+1⅛
17⅜	7	Am Invst .50	38	13	13½	13	13	
45	10½	A Medical .12	48	25⅜	25⅞	25⅛	25½	— ½
40	28¾	A MtlClx 1.40	112	33¼	34	33¼	33⅞	+ ⅝
97	85¼	A MtlCx pf 4	3	90⅜	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	+ ⅛
11⅜	5⅛	Am Motors	221	6	6⅛	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
43⅜	30⅜	AHatGas 2.10	53	42⅜	42¼	42¼	42⅜	— ¼
14⅛	6	Am Photo .16	89	10¼	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
99½	37⅛	AResDv .23e	106	44⅞	46¼	44⅞	45½	— ⅛
24½	14½	Am Seating 1	6	17	17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
28	12⅜	Am Ship .60b	15	26⅜	26⅜	25⅜	26⅛	
36⅛	21¼	A Smelt 1.90	204	27¼	27⅞	27¼	27⅞	+ ⅜
49½	27¾	AmSoAfr .70	25	43⅛	43⅛	42⅛	42½	— ½
37⅜	25½	Am Std 1	77	30⅛	30⅛	29⅞	29⅞	+ ¼
103	78	A Std pf4.75	17	85½	87	85½	87	+ ½
38½	12⅛	Am Steril .48	37	23¼	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	+ ⅜
13	7¼	AT&T wt	367	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
53⅝	40⅝	Am T&T 2.60	501	48⅝	49⅛	48⅝	49½	+ ⅜
14	8¼	Am WWk .56	7	13⅛	13⅜	13¼	13¼	
16½	13⅞	AW pref 1.25	z440	16	16⅜	16	16¼	+ ½
19⅜	7	Am Zinc	3	7⅜	7⅞	7⅜	7⅞	+ ⅜
25⅞	13	Ameron .60	38	18⅞	18⅞	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅜
21⅞	8⅜	Ametek .60a	34	14⅝	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	+ ½
29½	16⅝	AMF Inc .90	110	28⅛	28⅛	27⅞	28	— ¼
50⅞	23½	Amfac .80	10	40	40	39⅞	40	
59	41	AMP Inc .58	43	57⅜	57⅜	57	57	— ½
14⅛	6⅛	Ampco .09g	7	8⅜	8⅛	8½	8⅛	+ ⅛
48⅛	12½	Ampex Corp	215	18	18½	17⅞	18⅜	+ ⅜
38¼	22	Amstar 1.70	235	34⅞	35⅞	34⅞	35⅞	+1⅛
53½	36	Amstr pf2.65	200	49	49	49	49	+1
9⅛	8	Amstar pf.68	6	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
39½	24½	Amsted 2.40	18	30⅛	30½	30⅛	30½	+ ¼
15⅞	5⅜	Amtel .32	16	7⅜	7½	7¼	7⅛	+ ⅛
32¼	19½	Anacon 1.90	405	21½	21¾	21	21⅛	+ ½
44⅜	21¼	Anch Hock 1	30	33	33⅞	33	33⅞	+ ⅞
20¼	13	Ancorp Svc 1	4	19⅞	20½	19⅞	20½	+ ⅞
40¼	27½	And Clay 1.20	194	37¼	38	36⅞	38	+ ¾
24⅝	10⅝	ApacheCp .25	53	13⅛	14¼	13⅜	14⅜	+ ⅝
39⅜	29⅛	ApcoO 1.29t	21	32⅛	32⅛	31⅞	32⅛	+ ⅜
28⅛	11⅜	APL Corp	13	20⅛	20⅜	20	20⅜	+ ⅜
120⅞	74½	ARA Svc 1.06	17	117	118⅛	117	117⅜	— ¼
42¼	15½	Arcata .14e	105	20¾	22¼	20¾	22¼	+1¾
39	23	Arch Dan 1	21	33½	34⅞	33½	34⅞	+ ⅞
23½	16⅝	Ariz PSv 1.08	86	22	22½	22	22½	+ ½
19⅜	6⅜	Arlans D Str	55	8⅞	9	8⅜	9	+ ½
29½	18⅞	ArmcoS 1.60	571	21⅞	21⅜	21	21¼	+ ⅛
29⅜	24	Armc pf 2.10	24	27⅜	28	27⅜	27⅜	
62	50	Armr pf4.75	1	54¼	54¼	54¼	54¼	+ ¼
35⅜	21¼	Armst Ck .80	91	32⅞	33½	32⅞	33⅛	+ ⅜
43	24	Arm Ru 1.60	30	34⅜	35	34⅜	34⅜	+ ½
20¼	13	Aro Corp .90	8	17⅜	17½	17⅜	17½	+ ⅛
26½	17¼	Arvin Ind 1	12	25¼	25½	25¼	25½	+ ¼
28⅛	17	Ashld Oil 1.20	164	25	25⅜	24⅞	25¼	+ ⅜
55½	39	AshlO pf2.40	4	49½	50½	49½	50½	+2
14	6¼	Assd Brew	4	7⅜	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	
45¼	25⅛	Assd DG 1.20	121	41⅛	41⅞	41⅛	41½	— ¼
12	5¼	Assd Transp	4	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
28¼	12½	Athlone Ind	47	13⅜	14⅛	13⅜	14⅛	+1
26	19½	AtlCyEl 1.36	37	23⅜	23¼	23⅜	23¼	+ ¼
97	75	AtlCE pf5.87	1	93	93	93	93	
61¾	53	AtlCyEl pf 4	z20	56	56	56	56	+1
90⅛	44⅞	Atl Richfld 2	348	64	65½	63⅛	65⅛	+1⅜
59	46	AtlRch pf3.75	z370	55	56½	55	55½	+ ⅜
61	38⅛	AtlRch pf2.80	123	50¼	53	50¼	52⅞	+2⅜
25⅛	18½	Atlas Chem 1	44	24⅛	24⅞	24½	24½	— ¼
4⅝	2⅛	Atlas Corp	42	2⅛	2⅛	2⅜	2⅛	+ ⅛
12⅜	6	ATO Inc .08a	127	8⅜	8⅞	8⅜	8⅞	+ ½
16⅞	4⅞	Aurora Prod	24	9⅛	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	+ ⅛
49½	23½	Autom Data	65	43⅜	46	43⅜	45½	+1½
13⅛	3½	Automtn Ind	654	4⅛	5⅜	4½	5⅜	+ ¾
25⅛	9	Avco Corp	190	12⅜	13	12⅜	13	+ ⅝
6½	2¼	Avco Cp wt	84	3¼	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	+ ⅛
53¾	25	Avco pf3.20	32	38	38⅞	37⅜	38⅞	+ ⅞
42¼	24¼	Avery Pd .20	19	34	34⅜	34	34⅜	+ ⅜
13⅜	6⅛	Avnet Inc	179	8⅜	8½	8⅜	8⅜	
88⅛	59⅛	Avon Pd 1.10	243	85	86½	85	85	— ⅛
15½	8½	Aztec Oil .73t	25	15	15⅛	14½	14½	— ½

B

1970-71 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
30⅛	12⅞	BabckW .50	98	22	23⅛	22	23	+ ⅜
27½	13⅜	BakrOil/T .65	132	25⅜	27	25¼	26⅜	+ ⅞
33⅛	25⅜	Balt GE 1.82	184	32⅜	32⅜	32½	32⅜	— ¼
66⅜	57½	Balt pf B4.30	z100	64½	64½	64½	64½	+ ½
19¼	5½	Bangor Punt	18	8	8¼	8	8¼	+ ¼
27	15	BangP pf 2	8	19	19⅜	19	19⅜	+ ⅜
22¼	11¾	Bang pf1.25	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅜
28	18⅛	Bk ofCal 1.34	10	25⅜	26⅜	25⅜	26¼	+1
53½	39¼	Bank of NY 2	10	45⅛	45½	45⅛	45⅛	+ ⅜
70⅞	55¼	Bank Tr 2.84	92	64⅜	65	64⅜	64¾	
50½	23⅜	BarbO 2.31t	18	43⅜	43½	43⅜	43½	+ ½
56⅛	29½	Bard CR .25a	8	44⅛	44⅜	44⅜	44½	
14	6⅜	Bates Mfg	18	13	13	12⅞	13	— ⅛
17½	10½	Bates Mf pf 1	11	17⅛	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	
26	8¾	Bath Ind .05e	313	22⅛	23⅜	22⅜	23¼	+ ¼
62	28	Bathin pf2.30	25	55	56⅜	55	56	
79⅛	27⅛	BauschLb .80	290	47⅛	48⅜	47	48⅛	+1⅛
35½	19½	Baxt Lab .11	146	25⅞	26⅛	25⅜	26	+ ⅜
50¼	33½	Bearings 1	1	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	+ ⅛
39½	23⅛	Beat Fds 1	49	35⅛	35⅜	35	35⅛	+ ⅝
51½	19	Beckman .50	122	26⅛	27⅜	26⅜	27⅜	+1⅛
62¼	27⅜	Bect Dick .30	169	36⅞	37⅛	35⅛	36⅞	[illegible]
19⅛	8	Beech Air .75	47	12⅛	12½	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅜
34⅛	10½	BelcoPet .50b	47	18⅛	19	18⅛	18⅛	
27¼	22⅛	Belden 1.60	5	23⅛	23⅛	23⅜	23⅛	+ ¼
57⅜	22⅛	Bell How .60	64	32½	33	32⅛	32⅞	+ ⅜
15	5⅜	Bell Intrcon	30	9½	9½	9¼	9⅜	— ⅛
27¼	12½	Bemis Co .40	17	17½	17⅜	17½	17½	— ⅛
34⅜	20½	Bendix 1.60	62	25⅞	26⅜	25⅞	26¼	+ ⅜
58	38½	Bendix pf 3	5	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜	—1
52⅞	31	BenetiCp 1.60	57	51⅛	52⅛	51⅛	51⅞	— ⅛
156⅝	94	Benefi pf5.50	3	155	155¼	155	155¼	+1⅛
84	55½	Benefi pf4.30	1	82¼	82¼	82¼	82¼	— ⅜
33	26½	Benfl pf 2.50	z30	32	32	32	32	— ¼
13⅞	4⅜	Benguet	118	6¼	6½	6¼	6⅜	
13⅞	5⅛	Berkey Pho	221	7⅞	8⅞	7⅞	8⅞	+1
30⅜	19½	Beth Stl 1.80	399	22½	22⅜	22¼	22⅜	+ ¼
50⅞	29	Big Three .60	16	46¼	46⅜	46	46⅛	+ ⅛
60	39½	Black Dk .88	102	58½	59	58⅜	58⅜	+ ⅜
23⅛	10¼	BlairJohn .48	21	16	16½	16	16½	+ ½
29⅞	17½	Bliss Laug 1	49	20⅜	20⅜	20	20⅛	— ⅜
68½	37⅜	BlockHR .36	82	61⅛	64	61⅛	63⅜	+1⅞
56⅜	26½	Blue Bell 1.20	54	55⅜	56⅜	54⅜	56⅜	+ ⅞
149	86½	BluBll pf4.75	23	153	156	153	156	+7
18¼	8¼	Bobbie Brks	25	15⅛	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	+ ⅜
31½	12	Boeing Co .40	163	14⅜	15⅛	14⅜	15⅛	+ ⅜
76⅞	40	BoisCas .25b	294	45¼	46	45¼	45⅞	+ ½
12	7½	Bond Ind	9	8	8¼	8	8¼	+ ¼
25	13⅜	BookMth 1.28	3	19½	20	19¾	20	+ ½
27¼	17⅝	Borden 1.20	101	26¼	26½	26	26	+ ⅛
29⅜	18	BorWar 1.25	95	29⅜	29⅞	29⅜	29⅞	+ ⅛
14⅜	9⅞	Bormans .40	11	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
39	30⅜	Bos Edis 2.24	x6	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	+ ⅛
107¼	105	Bos Ed pf8.88	y860	105	107¼	105	106½	+1½
24⅛	8¼	Bourns Inc	7	10⅛	10⅜	10⅛	10½	+ ⅛
11½	6¼	Branf Air .50	36	8½	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
59⅜	43⅜	BrlSt 2.40a	18	55⅜	55⅞	55½	55⅜	— ¼
75¼	47⅛	Brist My 1.20	61	63	63	62½	62⅜	— ⅛
47⅛	34	BrisMy pf 2	13	42½	44	42½	44	+1
13⅜	8⅜	Brit Pet .43e	211	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
37¼	21½	Bdwy Hale 1	16	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	+ ⅛
46	32	BdwyHal pf 2	78	45	46	44½	44½	— ⅜
33⅜	23¼	Brkwy Gl .60	16	33	33	32¼	32⅜	— ⅛
27½	21⅞	BklynUG 1.72	10	25⅞	26	25⅞	26	+ ½
10⅜	3	Brown Co	10	5⅜	5½	5⅛	5½	+ ¼
17¼	8⅛	BwnShrp .20	2	10¼	10½	10¼	10½	+ ⅜
36	21¼	BwnShoe 1.50	8	34	34	33⅜	33⅜	— ½
19⅜	9⅞	Brunswk .12	161	18½	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+ ¼
27	14⅜	Bucy Er 1.20	38	24⅜	25⅛	24⅜	25⅛	+ ⅜
18¼	6	Budd Co	107	11⅜	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅜
64⅞	48⅞	Budd Co pf 5	z40	52	52	52	52	
19	5	Budet Ind	83	8	8⅜	7⅜	8⅜	+ ⅜
57	27	BuffFor 1.10	5	35½	36	35½	35⅞	+1⅛
38½	13¼	BulovaW .60	63	22¼	22⅜	22¼	22½	
14½	6½	Bunkr Ramo	82	9⅞	10⅛	9⅞	10	+ ¼
43⅜	20⅛	BunkR pf1.50	3	32⅜	33	32⅜	33	+ ⅜
46¼	32¼	cBurl Ind 1.40	129	45⅜	45⅜	45½	45⅜	— ⅛
41⅜	20¾	BurlNor .37e	197	33½	34⅜	33⅛	34⅛	+ ⅜
8½	5⅞	BurlNor pf.55	18	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅛	+ ⅛
23	12⅜	Burndy .70	42	18½	18⅜	18½	18⅜	+ ½
172⅜	78⅜	Burrhs .60	346	109⅜	110⅜	108⅜	110⅜	+1⅜
19¼	9¼	Bush Univ	4	10⅜	11	10⅜	11	+ ¼

C

1970-71 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
44⅜	28	Cabot Cp .70	65	43¼	44	43	43½	— ¼
16¼	5	Cadence Ind	86	8	8⅜	8	8⅛	+
11⅜	5	Cal Financ	42	8¼	8⅜	8	8	— ⅛
22⅞	7½	Callahn Mng	48	10⅜	10⅞	10⅜	10½	+ ⅛
34⅜	15⅜	CampRLk .45	21	28⅜	28⅜	27¼	27¼	—1⅛
36⅞	24⅛	Camp Sp 1.10	44	32¼	32½	31¼	31⅜	— ¼
8¼	5⅜	Cdn Brew .40	42	7½	7⅜	7½	7⅜	+ ½
75¼	48⅜	Cdn Pac 3.30	5	66⅜	66⅞	66⅜	66⅞	+ ⅛
23½	13	CanalR 1.10	5	14⅜	15⅛	14⅜	15⅛	+ ⅜
36⅛	19½	Cap C Bdctg	85	29	29½	29	29¼	+ ¼
57¼	37	Carbrun 1.50	73	48⅜	49	48½	48⅜	— ⅛
17	9½	Carlisle .60	8	16½	16¾	16½	16¾	+ ½
68½	53	CaroC&Oh 5	z160	61	61	60⅜	60⅜	+ ¼
33⅞	21½	Caro PLt 1.46	75	26	26⅜	26	26¼	+ ¼
28	20	Carp Tec 1.60	12	21⅛	21⅞	21⅛	21⅞	+ ⅛
39⅞	26½	CarrierCp .60	26	35	35⅛	34⅞	35	— ¼
32¼	25⅜	CarrG 2.50e	1	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	— ⅜
35¼	11	CartWal .40a	53	15⅛	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	+ ⅛
30⅞	19⅜	CastleCk .60b	34	21⅜	21⅞	21⅜	21⅞	— ⅛
44⅜	30	CaterTr 1.20	231	42⅞	42⅜	42⅛	42¼	
8⅜	3½	CCI Corp	14	4⅜	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
25⅞	13	CCI Cp pf1.25	3	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
23	14⅜	Ceco Corp .90	20	18¼	19¼	18¼	19¼	+1¼
64⅜	48⅞	CelaneseCp 2	36	62½	62½	62½	62½	— ⅛
59½	49	Celan pfA4.50	5	58¼	58¼	58	58	+ ¼
48½	16½	Cenco Ins .30	59	40¼	40½	40	40⅛	+ ½
13	7½	Cent Fdy	12	10	10⅜	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅜
24⅞	19⅜	Cen Hud 1.48	6	24	24⅜	24	24⅜	+ ¼
28¼	19	Cen IllLt 1.44	22	26⅜	26⅞	26⅜	26⅞	
21¾	14¼	CenIlPS 1.20	77	21¼	21½	21¼	21⅜	+ ¼
25⅜	18⅜	CentLaEl 1	37	25	25	24⅜	25	— ⅛
19½	14⅜	CenMPw 1.20	16	19⅛	19⅜	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
49¼	34⅞	Cent SW 1.90	87	48¼	48⅜	48¼	48⅜	+ ¼
33	19⅜	Cent Soya 1	58	22⅜	23¼	22⅜	23¼	+ ⅜
22⅜	15⅜	CenTelU .90b	44	19⅜	19⅜	19½	19⅜	
29¼	16⅛	Cerro 1.60b	x98	17⅜	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
26⅜	13¼	Cert-teed .80	4	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	+ ¼
25⅛	14½	Cert-ted pf.90	2	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	
24	11⅞	CessnaAir .60	32	17⅜	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	+ ⅛
16½	5⅛	Chadbrn Inc	39	6¼	6¼	6	6⅛	— ⅛
7⅜	4⅝	Chadbn pf .46	1	6	6	6	6	
31⅜	19⅜	ChampS 1.20	30	29⅞	30⅛	29⅞	30⅛	+ ½
49½	2½	Charter NY 2	12	40¼	40½	40⅜	40⅜	— ⅜
56¼	37½	ChaseMn 1.80	261	50⅜	51⅜	50⅜	51⅜	+ ⅜
33⅜	27½	Chse MT .40g	11	32⅜	32½	32⅜	32½	+ ⅛
30¼	10⅛	Checker Mot	5	24½	24½	24¼	24½	— ⅛
14⅜	6¼	Chelsea .24	50	8	8⅜	7⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
28¾	19½	Chemetron 1	20	25⅜	25½	25⅛	25½	— ⅛
67⅜	45½	ChemNY 2.88	61	64¼	65	64¼	64½	+ ¼
13⅜	4⅝	Chemway	24	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
34¼	22½	ChesVa 1.60	1	29½	29½	29½	29½	
58⅜	39⅜	Ches Ohio 4	53	53⅜	54⅜	53⅜	54½	+1⅛
52⅜	32¼	Chesbgh 1.04	47	46	46⅜	45⅜	45⅜	+ ⅜
10½	4⅜	Chi East Ill	11	8	8⅜	8	8⅛	+ ⅜
19½	6¼	ChiMil SPP	15	11⅜	11⅜	10¼	10½	— ⅜
25⅛	10	Chi Mil SP pf	5	13⅛	13⅛	12⅜	12⅞	— ⅛
38½	27¼	ChiPneuT 2	55	36	36⅜	36	36⅜	+ ⅜
22	11⅜	ChRIP ct UP	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
21⅜	10	Ch RI ct NW	12	15⅜	16	15⅜	16	+ ⅛
116⅜	5⅛	ChocFull .25r	11	8½	8⅜	8	8⅜	+
11½	4⅜	Chris Cratt	20	8	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
31⅜	13⅛	Chromall .50	108	18	19	18	19	+1½
114	67½	Chroml pf 5	2	80	80	80	80	+ ½
35⅜	16⅞	Chrysir .60	225	27½	27⅜	27½	27⅜	+ ½
45⅜	33½	Cinn Bell 2.40	6	44⅜	45¼	44⅜	45	+ ½
28½	21	Cinn GE 1.56	367	27⅜	28	27¼	27⅜	— ½
115	105½	CinG pf9.30	z200	115	115	114½	114⅛	
68	61½	CinG pf4.75	z190	67¼	68½	67¼	68½	+ ½
61	51½	CinGE pf 4	z80	57	57	57	57	+1⅜
48¾	29	CinMilac 1.40	6	41	41	40¾	41	— ½
44½	28⅜	CITFin 1.80	66	43⅛	43⅜	43⅛	43⅛	— ⅛
110½	80	CIT pf5.50B	1	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	—1⅛
110½	94	CIT pf5.50C	3	107	107	107	107	—3½
50¼	34	CitiesSvc 2.20	69	45⅛	45⅜	45⅛	45⅜	+ ½
28¼	10½	City Inv .50	1475	18½	19½	18	19¼	+1⅜
46½	22⅛	CityInv pf B2	132	31¼	33	31¼	33	+2
57	24⅛	CityIn pf1.31	1	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¼	+1¼
11¼	5	Cit yStrs	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
38	24⅞	Clark Eq 1.40	112	36¼	37⅜	36¼	37⅜	+1
33¼	15	Clark Oil .40	58	20⅜	20⅜	19⅜	19⅞	— ⅛
57½	33⅜	Clev Clif 1.80	4	57⅜	57⅜	57¼	57¼	+ ¼
39⅜	28	ClevElIll 2.16	41	38⅜	39⅛	38⅜	39⅛	+ ¼
36½	18⅜	Clorox 1e	43	35⅜	36¼	35⅜	36⅛	+ ⅜
31⅜	14¼	CluettPea .90	95	23½	24⅜	23¼	24⅜	+1⅛
21¼	12⅜	CluettP pf 1	6	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
24	10½	CNA Finl .50	198	18¼	18⅜	17⅜	18	— ⅛
30¼	15¼	CNA pf A1.10	29	25	25⅜	24⅜	25⅛	— ⅜
49¼	31⅛	Coast St Gas	238	47⅜	47⅜	47	47	— ¼
52⅜	34	CstSGs pf1.19	20	52	52⅜	52	52⅜	+ ⅜
87½	63	Coca Col 1.44	224	82¼	83⅜	81⅜	82	—1⅛
29½	22¼	Coca Btlg .66	55	26	27⅛	26	27	+1¼
47⅜	31¼	Colg Pal 1.40	32	47⅛	48	47⅛	48	+ ⅜
53½	47	Colg P pf3.50	z20	52	52	52	52	+1
40⅜	20⅜	Collins Aik 1	37	39½	39⅜	39⅛	39⅛	— ¼
37⅜	9	Collins Rad	49	14	14¼	14	14⅛	+ ¼
37⅜	24	Colointst 1.60	23	33¼	33½	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
26	12½	Colt Ind 1	102	16⅜	17	16⅜	16⅜	
54½	37½	Colt In pf4.25	4	45⅜	46	45⅜	45⅜	+ ⅛
23¼	16	Colt In pf1.60	5	20½	20⅜	20½	20⅜	+ ⅜
49⅜	23⅜	CBS 1.40b	88	30⅜	30⅜	30¼	30⅜	+ ⅜
30	15¼	CBS pf I	31	20¼	20⅞	20½	20⅞	+ ⅜
35¼	25⅜	Colu Gas 1.68	149	34¼	34⅜	34	34⅛	— ⅛
31½	8⅜	ColuPict .45r	67	11⅜	12	11⅜	12	+ ⅜
32½	22¼	ColSoOh 1.80	102	29¼	29¼	28⅞	29⅛	+ ¼
54	34½	Cmb En 1.30	29	51⅜	52¼	51⅜	52	+ ¼
48	36	CmbE pf1.70	3	47¼	47⅜	46½	46½	— ½
34½	15⅜	ComlSolv .40	39	17¼	18⅜	17⅜	18⅛	+ ⅜
40½	28¼	ComwE 2.20b	65	38⅛	38⅜	38	38¼	
118⅜	106½	ComE pf9.44	11	116⅛	116⅛	115½	115½	— ⅜
24⅜	20	ComE pf1.42	9	24½	24½	24¼	24⅜	— ⅛
24	13⅜	Comw Oil .60	72	17¼	17½	17	17⅜	+ ⅛
34⅛	5⅜	Comput Sci	263	9	9⅜	9	9¼	
57⅜	25	Comsat .50	128	49⅛	50¼	49⅜	49⅜	— ⅛
21½	13⅜	Cona Mills 1	24	21	21⅜	21	21⅜	+ ⅜
24½	20¼	ConnMtg .38g	133	23¼	23⅜	23¼	23⅜	
32¼	11	Conrac .60	29	15⅜	15½	15⅛	15½	
28⅜	22	Con Edis 1.80	264	27	27⅛	26⅜	27⅛	+ ⅛
88⅞	72½	Con Edis pf 6	13	84	85½	84	85½	+1⅜
67⅜	57	Con Edis pf 5	5	64½	65	64½	65	
63	53	ConE pfC4.65	z150	59½	59½	59	59	— ½
43¼	25⅛	Con Fds 1.20	139	42¼	42⅛	40⅜	42	
106⅜	74	Con Fd pf4.50	4	101	102	101	102	—1
31½	18¼	Con Frght 1	27	30⅛	30¼	30⅛	30¼	+ ⅛
10⅜	3⅜	Con Leasing	113	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7½	+ ¼
30	22⅞	ConNatG 1.88	61	30	30¼	29⅞	30¼	+ ¼
39	27⅜	Cons Power 2	32	35⅜	35⅜	35⅛	35⅛	+ ⅛
65½	56⅜	ConPw pf4.50	z180	64	65	64	65	+1¼
13⅜	7⅛	Cont Air Lin	144	13⅛	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅛
47	34⅜	Cont Can 1.60	113	39	39	38⅜	38⅜	— ¼
12⅜	7	Cont Cop .30e	25	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
45⅜	27½	Contl Corp 2	183	36⅛	38¼	36⅛	37⅜	+ ½
48½	32½	Ct Cp pfA2.50	71	42⅜	43⅜	42⅜	43	+ ½
48	31½	Ct Cp pfB2.50	2	42¼	43	42⅜	43	+ ⅜
24¼	12½	ContMtg 1.04	74	18⅜	18⅜	18¼	18⅛	— ⅛
32¼	19⅛	Cont Oil 1.50	252	31¼	31½	31	31	— ⅛
45	29½	Cont Oil pf 2	3	43⅛	43⅜	43⅛	43⅛	— ⅛
33¼	16¼	Cont Stl .80	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
26¾	17⅛	Cont Tel .80	202	25	25¼	24⅜	25	— ⅛
122⅜	28⅜	Control Data	200	49	50	49	49⅜	+ ⅜
59	45	CnDat pf4.50	z160	52½	53	52½	53	+ ½
35⅜	29	Conwood 1.90	3	35	35⅜	35	35⅜	+ ⅜
43⅜	17	Cook Unit .50	27	30	30	29⅜	29⅜	+ ⅛
35¼	22⅜	Cooperln 1.40	319	30	33	29⅛	30	
20⅜	11⅜	Cooper TR	12	12⅜	13	12⅜	13	+ ⅜
20½	15½	CoopT pf1.25	17	17⅜	17⅜	17	17⅛	
58⅜	28	Copeland 1.20	17	53⅜	53⅜	53	53	— ⅜
85	26⅜	CoppRge .50b	108	29⅜	30½	29⅜	30⅛	+ ⅜
18½	10	CopwldStl .60	9	12¼	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅜
33⅜	19⅜	CorlnthB .30a	91	27⅛	28	27⅛	28⅛	+1⅛
261	145⅜	CorGlW 2.50a	31	174½	180¼	174½	180½	+6⅛
29⅜	16½	Coronetln .22	19	25⅜	26	25⅜	26	+ ⅜
10⅜	3⅛	Cowles Com	35	8⅛	8⅛	8	8	— ½
24⅜	10¼	Cox Bdcst .30	17	18	18	17⅜	18	
36⅛	28⅜	CPC Intl 1.70	108	33⅜	34⅛	33⅜	34	+ ⅜
41⅜	27	Crane 1.60b	20	34	34	33⅜	33⅜	— ⅛
27	12⅜	Creditft Fin 1	34	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	25⅛	— ⅜
35⅜	32⅜	CrockNtl 1.60	107	34⅜	35⅛	34⅜	35	+ ⅛
17⅜	11½	CrompK .80	18	15⅛	16	15	16	+ ⅛
25⅜	17	CrouseHind 1	x13	21⅜	22¼	21⅜	22¼	+ ⅜
27⅜	8⅜	CrowColl .40t	193	12½	12⅜	12½	12½	— ⅛
18⅛	12½	Crown Cork	748	18	18⅜	17⅜	18⅛	+ ⅜
35½	23½	CrwnZell 1.20	68	30¼	30⅜	30⅛	30⅜	+ ⅜
62	54	CrnZ pf4.20	z60	59⅜	59⅜	59⅜	59⅜	+ ⅜
19¼	11⅛	CTS Corp .40	82	18⅛	19⅛	18⅜	19¼	+1
18⅜	8¼	Cudahy .68t	62	18⅜	18⅜	18	18⅜	+ ⅜
27⅜	15½	Cudhy pf1.25	21	21⅜	21⅜	21	21⅛	— ⅛
24	10½	Culligan .28	12	15	15⅜	15	15⅜	+ ¼
38⅛	25⅜	CummEn .88	13	35⅜	35⅜	35⅛	35⅜	— ⅛
20¼	7⅜	Conn Drug	98	10½	10⅜	10½	10⅜	+ ⅛
18⅜	10⅜	CurtissWr .60	101	11⅜	11⅜	10⅜	11⅜	+ ⅜
29½	22¼	CurtWr A 2	5	23½	24⅜	23½	24⅛	+ ⅜
32¼	14⅜	CutlerH 1.20	21	29	29⅜	28⅜	28⅜	— ⅛
38	20½	Cyclop 1.90	6	24⅜	24⅜	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
71½	44⅜	CyprusM 1.60	4	54	54⅜	53⅜	54⅛	+ ¼

D

1970-71 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
13½	6	Dan River	59	9	9¼	9	9	
29½	18⅜	Dana Cp 1.25	147	28⅜	29	28⅜	29	+ ⅜
50⅜	23½	Dart Ind .30b	54	36⅜	36½	35⅜	35⅜	
55	30½	Dart Ind pf 2	28	41⅜	43	41⅜	43	+ ½
22	6⅜	Data Process	167	11½	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅜
27⅜	13⅜	DaycoCp 1.14	11	20¼	20⅜	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
92	56	Dayco pf4.25	z230	73½	74	73	73	— ½
35⅜	19⅜	DaytnHud .50	4	26½	26⅜	26½	26⅜	+ ⅛
26½	20⅜	DaytnPL 1.60	30	25¼	25⅜	25	25¼	
32	46	DPL pfB 3.85	z20	52½	52½	52½	52½	+1½
98¼	88	DPL pfD 7.48	z150	99½	99½	99½	99½	+3½
45⅜	27⅜	Deere Co 2	83	39⅞	40⅛	39⅜	39⅜	— ⅜
20⅜	13⅜	DelmarP 1.12	121	19⅜	20	19⅜	19⅜	
27⅜	16½	DelMnte 1.10	54	25⅜	26⅜	25⅜	26⅜	+ ⅜
36	24½	Delta Air .50	494	33⅜	34⅜	33⅜	33⅜	+ ⅛
12¼	4½	Deltec Inf	21	5	5⅜	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
		Deltec Inf fn	3	4½	4½	4½	4½	
25¼	11	Denn Mfg .60	199	22⅜	23⅜	22	22⅜	— ⅛
27	12½	DennMfg pf?	13	19⅜	20	19⅜	19⅜	+ ⅛
24⅜	5⅜	DennyRst .04	361	8½	9⅛	8½	9⅛	+ ⅜
29⅜	18	Dentsplyint 1	17	25⅛	25⅜	25⅛	25⅜	
62¼	34	Dereco pf A	1	46	46	46	46	
64¼	32⅛	Dereco pf B	4	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜	+1⅜
31¼	12½	DeSoto Inc .40	8	24⅜	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
23½	17⅛	DetEdis 1.40	85	21⅜	22⅛	21⅜	22⅛	
113½	108¼	Det Ed pf9.32	z260	112½	113	112	112	— ½
85½	70	Det Ed pf5.50	4	80½	81	80½	81	+1
32⅜	14⅜	Dexter .24	43	18⅛	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	
15	8¼	DialFinan .40	8	13½	13⅛	13⅛	[illegible]	
42⅜	28¼	DiamIntl 1.80	29	40½	40⅜	40	40⅛	— ¼
23⅛	11⅜	Diam Sham 1	281	22⅛	22⅛	22	22	— ⅛
32	22	DiaSh pfC 2	2	31	31	30½	30½	
17⅜	13⅛	DiaS pf D1.20	20	17⅛	17½	17	17½	+ ⅜
24⅛	8	Dictaphone	84	9⅛	9½	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
72¼	48⅜	Diebold .48b	360	71⅜	72	70	70½	—1⅛
20	9⅜	DiGiorg .40	177	13⅜	14½	13½	14½	+1⅛
32	16⅜	DiGiorg pf.88	1	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	+2⅜
124	48⅜	Digital Equip	118	55⅜	57⅜	55⅜	57¼	+1⅛
26⅜	8⅜	Dillinghm .40	55	12	12¼	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
21½	13	Dillon Co .64	127	20⅜	20⅜	19⅜	20	— ⅜
158	89⅜	Disney .30b	126	138⅜	141⅛	138⅜	141⅛	+2⅜
51¼	37½	DistSeag 1.20	3	49⅜	49½	49⅜	49½	+ ½
23⅛	6⅜	Diversind .36	73	9⅛	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
31¼	18⅜	DivMtg .52g	x83	23¼	23⅜	23½	23½	+ ¼
24½	13	DrPepper .36	141	22½	22⅜	22¼	22⅜	+ ⅛
67⅜	45	DomeMns .80	5	59	59	58	58	—1½
13⅜	7	DomFnd .97e	25	9⅛	9½	9⅛	9½	+ ½
25¼	13½	Donnelley .44	85	19⅛	19⅛	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
28⅛	11⅜	Doric Cp .32	47	21	21½	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅛
19⅜	6⅜	Dorr Oliver	10	8½	8⅜	8½	8½	+ ⅛
46⅜	30½	Dover Cp .75	14	41⅜	42	41⅜	41⅜	+ ⅛
74⅜	58⅜	DowChm 2.60	91	73⅜	73⅜	72⅜	72⅜	— ⅜
36⅜	23	DravoCp 1.40	3	36	36	35⅜	35⅜	— ½
34	22	Dressind 1.40	53	32⅜	33⅜	32⅜	33⅜	+ ⅜
37	28⅜	Dresspf 2.20	12	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	+ ¼
33⅜	25	Dressr pfB 2	18	33⅛	33⅜	33⅛	33¼	
32	13	Dreyfus Cp 1	21	25½	26	25⅜	26	+ ½
29½	20½	DukePw 1.40	158	25⅜	25¼	25	25¼	+ ⅜
108	107	Duke pf8.70	220	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	
59⅜	41⅜	DunBrd 1.80a	148	53⅜	55	53⅜	55	+2
35½	21⅜	Duplan .60t	215	24⅜	27⅜	24⅜	27⅛	+ ¾
134¼	92½	duPont 5e	137	131¾	133	131¾	132¼	+ ½
56	48	duPont pf3.50	1	53½	53½	53½	53½	+ ⅜
25⅛	20⅜	Duq Lt 1.66	96	24⅛	24⅜	24⅛	24⅜	+ ⅛
29⅜	24⅛	DuqLt 4pf 2	z60	29¼	29⅛	29½	29⅜	
16⅛	7⅜	Dymo Ind	51	9⅛	10½	9⅜	10½	+ ⅜
11⅜	4⅞	Dynam Am	83	6	6¼	5⅞	6¼	+ ¼

E

1970-71 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
29⅜	15⅜	EaglePic .90	70	24⅛	24⅜	24	24⅜	+ ⅛
23⅛	14⅜	EascoCp .90	11	19	19⅛	19	19⅛	+ ¼
18½	11	East Air Lin	313	14⅜	15⅛	14⅜	15⅛	+ ⅜
38⅜	18⅜	EastGs 1.04t	80	34¼	34⅞	34¼	34⅜	+ ⅜
21⅜	16⅛	East Util 1.40	5	20	20	19⅜	19⅜	
84⅜	57⅜	EasKodak 1a	295	72¼	74⅜	72¼	73¼	+ ½
40⅜	22¼	EatonYa 1.40	43	35	35⅜	35	35⅜	+ ⅜
33⅜	15⅜	Echlin Mf .52	14	32¼	32½	32	32½	
38⅜	4	EckerdJ .28	67	34⅜	35	33⅜	34⅜	— ⅜
29½	20	EdisonBros 1	52	28⅜	30¼	28½	29⅞	+1⅜
23⅜	8⅜	EG&G .10	31	14⅜	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	
11⅜	5⅜	Elect Assoc	182	5⅛	6	5⅛	5⅜	+ ½
40⅜	6⅜	EMem Mag	261	8½	9	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅜
28½	9½	EltMMag pf 1	21	11	11¼	11	11¼	+ ⅛
9⅜	4⅜	Elgin Nat	42	5	5	4⅜	5	+ ⅛
20	14⅜	ElPasoNG 1	72	18⅜	19	18⅜	19	
29	18⅜	EltraCp 1.20	15	26⅜	26⅜	26½	26⅜	— ⅛
7⅜	3⅜	EMI Ltd .22e	157	4	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
67½	42⅜	Emer El 1.40	51	66⅜	67⅜	66⅜	67⅜	+ ⅜
47⅜	29	EmEl pfB.90	19	46½	46⅜	46½	46⅜	+ ⅛
62	41	EmeryAirF 1	20	57⅜	57⅜	56⅜	56⅜	— ⅛
44⅛	23⅛	Emhart 1.20	8	33⅛	34	33⅛	34	+ ⅛
29⅜	24½	EmpDist 1.76	3	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	
29½	15	EnglhMin .40	152	26⅜	26⅜	24½	24½	+ ⅜
176	95	Eng M pf4.25	8	161	164½	161	164½	+ ⅜
19	9	EnnisBus .32	10	12¼	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
34⅜	27	Equit Gs 2.20	6	34⅛	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	— ⅛
59	12⅜	EquityFd .10r	287	24	25⅜	24	25⅜	+1⅜
28⅛	6⅜	ESB Inc 1.20	75	21⅛	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜	+ ⅛
22¼	8½	Esquire .30	20	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
36¼	17	Essexlnt 1.20	58	33⅜	33⅜	33⅛	33⅜	+ ⅜
45½	35⅜	Essex pf2.84	1	42	42	42	42	+ ⅜
19⅜	8¼	Esterlin .07g	86	11⅜	12⅜	11⅜	12¼	+ ⅜
26¼	15	Ethyl Cp .84	483	23⅛	25⅛	23⅜	25⅛	+2⅛
39	28½	Ethyl pf2.40	53	35½	36	35⅜	36⅜	+1⅛
43	23⅜	EvansP .60b	53	40⅜	41	40⅜	40⅜	— ⅜
27½	16½	ExCellO 1.25	115	22⅜	22⅜	22	22¼	+ ⅜

F

1970-71 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
36½	11	Faberge .40	118	14	14⅛	13¾	14	— ⅛
47⅜	28⅜	FactorA .60b	59	39⅜	39⅜	39⅛	39⅜	— ⅛
96	18	Fairch Cam	85	23⅛	24⅛	23⅛	24	+1⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	FairHiller [illegible]	24	8⅜	9⅜	8⅜	9⅜	[illegible]
19⅛	13⅛	Fairmont 1	13	17⅛	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	+ ⅛
21	14⅛	Fairmntpf 1	1	19	19	19	19	
11⅛	5½	Falstaff	78	5⅜	6⅛	5⅜	6⅛	+ ⅜
19⅜	9⅜	Family Fi .60	29	14⅛	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	+ ⅛
15⅛	7⅜	Fansteel Inc	81	14⅛	14⅛	14½	14⅛	+ ⅜
18⅜	9⅜	FarWest Fin	44	13⅜	14	13⅜	14	+ ⅜
[illegible]	[illegible]	FarahMfg [illegible]	9	70	70	70	70	[illegible]
24⅜	5¼	FAS Intl	805	6⅜	6⅜	6	6⅛	— ⅛
39½	20¼	Fedders .40	57	38⅜	38⅜	38⅛	38⅜	+ ⅛
28⅛	18⅛	Federal 1.20	8	23⅜	24	23⅜	24	— ⅛
27¼	20¼	FedMog 1.40	19	26⅛	27	26⅛	26⅜	+ ⅛
67⅜	45⅛	FedNMtg .36	2038	60⅜	60⅜	59⅜	60	— ⅜
15⅜	[illegible]	FedPacEl	13	14⅜	14⅜	14½	14⅜	+ ⅛
19⅜	12⅛	F Pac pf1.25	3	18	17⅜	17	17⅜	+ ¼
23⅜	14	FedPapBd 1	5	19	19⅛	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
28⅛	13⅜	FedSignS .60	29	15⅜	17⅜	16⅜	17⅜	+1⅛
11⅜	6⅜	Federals Inc	11	7	7⅜	7	7⅜	+ ⅛
41⅜	28⅛	FedDeptSt 1	115	38⅛	38⅜	38⅛	38⅜	+ ⅛
25	13⅛	Ferro Cp .70	7	20½	20½	20½	20½	— ⅛
28⅛	16⅛	Fibreboard .70	17	24½	26⅛	24½	26⅜	+ ⅜
35	27⅛	FieldcM 1.40	32	35	35⅛	35	35⅛	[illegible]
39	19⅜	Filtrol 1.40	10	23	23	23	23	+ ⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	Fin Federatn	50	15⅜	16⅜	15⅜	16⅛	+ ⅛
52⅜	34⅜	Firestone 1.60	102	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	+ ⅛
44⅜	27⅜	FstChrt 1.34t	77	44	44⅜	43⅜	44⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	16⅛	FstNMtg 1.72e	287	24	24⅛	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
74⅜	55⅛	FstNCity 2.64	196	68⅜	69⅜	68⅜	69½	+1¼
44⅛	26⅛	FstNStr .25b	15	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	— ⅛
34⅜	17½	Fischbch .80	1	34	34	34	34	+ ½
23⅛	11⅛	FishrFd .20e	34	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
15⅛	6⅜	Fisher Sci .16	31	10⅜	11⅜	10⅜	11¼	+ ⅜
41	13⅜	FleetEnt .16	40	30⅛	30⅜	30	30⅛	— ⅛
13⅜	8	Fleming .50	14	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
28⅜	17⅜	Flintkote 1	37	28⅜	28⅜	28	28	
37	28	Flintkte pf2.25	1	37	37	37	37	
40⅜	15⅜	Fla EC [illegible]	22	29	30⅛	29	29⅜	+ ⅜
24⅛	14⅛	FlaGas .60	146	23⅜	24⅛	23⅜	24⅛	+ ⅛
53	40⅜	Fla Pow 1.68	25	53⅜	54⅛	53⅛	53⅛	— ⅛
75	54⅛	FlaPwLt 2.12	29	72¼	72½	72	72⅛	— ⅛
24½	15⅛	Fla Steel 1	6	22	22	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
34⅜	17⅜	FluorCp 1.20t	104	24½	25⅜	24⅜	25⅜	+1¼
37⅜	40	Fluor pfB 3	10	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	+2
30⅜	11⅛	Fly Tiger .48	50	26	26⅛	25⅜	25½	— ½
25⅜	15⅜	FMC Cp .85	89	23⅜	24	23⅛	23⅜	— ⅛
39	30	FMC pf2.25	26	39	40	39	40	+1
28¼	12⅜	Food Fair .90	14	18⅛	18⅛	18	18	
12¼	7	Foote CB .40	26	7½	7⅜	7½	7⅜	— ⅛
18⅜	8⅜	Foote Min	7	12⅛	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
29	22	Foote pf 2.20	4	27	27	26⅜	26⅜	— ⅛
56½	37⅜	FordM 2.40	271	55⅜	55⅜	54⅜	54⅜	— ½
30¼	16¼	ForMcKs .80	62	21⅜	22	21⅜	22	+ ⅜
50⅛	26	FMcK pf1.80	13	35⅛	36⅛	35⅛	36⅛	+ ⅜
24	21⅛	Fost Whl .80	15	19	19⅛	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
19¼	13	Fost Whl pf 1	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
39⅜	18⅜	Foxboro	60	24⅜	25⅜	24⅜	25	+ ⅛
31⅜	13⅛	Frank Str .48	51	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	11⅜	FreeptSul .80	193	17	17⅜	16⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
42⅛	23⅛	Fruehf 1.70	13	31⅜	32⅜	31⅜	32⅜	+ ⅜
31⅜	7	Fuqua In .45t	102	13⅜	14	13⅜	14	+ ⅜

G

1970-71 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
42	15⅜	GAC Cp 1.50	518	22⅜	22⅜	20½	21	—2⅜
16⅜	7⅛	GAF Corp .40	135	13	13	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
25⅛	15	GAF pf 1.20	14	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅛
35⅜	17	Gam Sko 1.30	351	34⅜	35⅜	34⅜	35¼	+ ⅜
36¼	22⅛	GamS pf 1.75	32	35⅜	36	35⅜	36	+ ⅛
35⅛	20	GamS pf 1.60	40	34⅜	35	34⅜	35	+ ⅛
34	18⅛	Gannett .48	30	33	33⅛	32⅜	33⅛	+ ⅜
38⅜	22	GardDen 1.30	89	36⅜	37⅜	36⅜	37⅜	+1⅜
18⅜	13½	Garlock .80	9	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
11½	4⅛	Gateway Ind	98	7⅛	7⅛	6⅜	6⅛	— ⅛
18⅜	8⅜	GCA Corp	8	11⅜	11⅜	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
17⅛	11½	Gemini Cap	33	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
11⅜	9½	Geminin .56a	32	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
28⅜	16	GnAInv 1.73e	8	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅛
43⅜	26¼	GAmOil .60b	64	38	38⅜	37⅜	38⅛	+ ⅜
44¼	28⅜	GATran 1.60	74	43⅛	43⅜	43¼	43⅜	+ ⅛
55¼	41	GATra pf2.50	4	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	
15¼	10⅛	Gen Banc .56	37	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
24⅜	14⅜	GnCable .80	419	20⅜	21⅛	20⅜	21¼	+ ⅛
38⅜	18⅜	Gen Cig 1.20	41	32⅜	33	32⅜	33	+ ⅜
29½	14⅜	GnDevel .32t	43	26⅛	27	26⅛	27	+ ⅛
30⅛	16½	Gen Dynam	22	18⅜	19⅛	18⅜	19⅛	+ ⅛
94⅛	60¼	Gen Elec 2.60	146	93¼	94⅜	93⅛	94⅜	+ ½
14⅛	7⅛	Gn Finsp .56e	15	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
88⅛	66⅛	Gen Fds 2.40	65	87⅜	88⅛	87⅛	87⅜	+ ⅜
14⅛	6⅛	Gen Host	44	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
30⅜	11⅛	Gen Inst .30t	109	17	17⅜	16⅜	17⅜	+1⅛
40¼	29½	GenInstr pf 3	1	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼	+ ⅛
33⅜	23⅜	Gen Mills .88	49	32	32⅜	31⅜	32⅜	+ ⅜
87⅜	59⅜	GenMot 3.40e	314	79⅜	79⅜	78⅜	79⅛	+ ⅜
80	67½	GenMot 5pf 5	5	76⅛	76½	76	76	— ⅛
59⅜	48½	GMot pf 3.75	5	55⅛	55⅜	55⅛	55⅜	+ ⅛
35⅛	16⅜	GenPCem .80	21	28	28⅛	28	28⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	16⅜	G PubUt 1.60	217	23	23⅜	23	23⅜	+ ⅛
12⅜	6	Gen Refract	12	9⅛	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	— ⅛
70⅜	42	GenSignl 1.20	5	57½	57⅜	57½	57⅜	+ ⅛
116	77¼	GenSignl pf 4	1	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	8½	Gen Stl Ind	42	12⅜	13	12⅜	13	+ ⅛
33⅛	20⅜	GnTelEl 1.52	388	30⅜	30⅜	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
43	30½	GTelEl pf2.50	1	39	39	39	39	+ ⅛
18⅛	15⅛	GTFla pf1.30	z670	18	18	17⅛	17⅜	+ ⅛
22⅜	12⅜	Gen Tire 1b	92	21½	22⅜	21¼	22⅜	+1⅛
29⅜	20	Genesco 1.70	29	27⅜	27⅜	27⅛	27⅜	
12½	7⅛	Genster .40e	10	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
37¼	21⅜	GenuinPt .75	7	35¼	36	35¼	36	+ ½
57⅜	38¼	GaPacif .80b	118	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜	+ ⅛
80½	54½	GaPcf pf 1.64	3	80	80	80	80	+ ⅛
57	41	GaPcf pf 1.40	1	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜	+ ⅛
41⅜	31	Gerber 1.20	40	40⅛	41⅜	40⅛	41⅛	+1½
75	35⅜	GettyO 1.06e	67	68⅜	69⅛	68⅜	68⅜	+ ⅛
18⅛	15⅜	GettyO pf1.20	7	18	18	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
14⅛	7½	GlenPC .30g	22	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
25⅛	11⅜	Gibralt Fin	56	22⅜	23½	22⅜	23½	+ ⅛
16½	6	Gidd Lewis	30	11⅛	11⅜	11½	11⅛	— ⅛
57⅜	31	Gillette 1.40	379	48⅛	48⅜	47⅛	47⅜	—1
42½	25¼	Gimbel Br. 1	14	36⅜	36⅜	36⅛	36¼	+ ⅛
45	15⅜	Ginos Inc	45	18	18	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
9⅜	5	Glen Alden	179	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
71	39⅜	GlenAl pf3.75	3	54⅛	56	54⅛	56	+1½
64	35	Glen Ald pf 3	5	51⅜	53⅜	51⅜	53⅛	+3
35⅛	22	GlenAl pf2.25	1	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	+ ⅛
21	7½	Global Marin	82	14⅛	14⅜	14	14	
17⅜	9⅛	Globe Un .40	6	15⅛	15⅛	15	15⅛	
34	19⅜	Goodrich 1	60	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	+ ⅜
32⅜	21	Goodyr .85	255	31	31⅜	30⅜	30⅜	+ ⅜
25⅜	10	GorJwlyA .24	30	14	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
38⅜	18⅛	Gould Inc 1.40	57	31⅜	32	31⅜	32	+ ⅜
31¼	20⅛	Grace 1.50	73	28⅛	28⅜	27⅜	28¼	+ ⅛
39½	17½	Granby 1.60	19	21⅜	22	21⅜	22	+ ⅜
29	22⅜	GrandUn .80	37	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	26⅛	— ⅛
28⅜	10	GranitCy Stl	20	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17½	
24	13⅜	Granitvile 1	50	22⅛	23⅛	22⅛	23⅛	+ ⅜
52	26⅜	Grant W 1.50	17	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	+ ⅛
27⅜	17	GrayDrg 1.20	19	24⅜	24⅜	24	24⅜	+ ⅛
28⅜	21½	Grt A&P 1.30	27	27¼	27½	27¼	27⅜	+ ⅛
13	9⅜	GtNorIron .7e	13	10⅛	10⅜	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
53½	34⅜	GtNoNek 1.60	74	43⅜	45⅜	43⅜	45⅜	+1⅜
23⅜	19⅜	GtNN pfB 1.60	6	22⅜	22	22	22	—1⅛
14⅜	10¼	GtNN pfA.40	10	12⅜	12½	12⅜	12½	
25⅛	11⅜	Gt West Finl	139	24	24⅜	23⅜	24⅜	+ ⅜
25⅜	22⅛	GtWnFinl wt	4	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅛
39⅜	13⅛	GtWnUnit .90	29	25⅜	26⅜	25⅜	26⅜	+ ⅜
22⅜	14⅛	GWUn pf 1.88	9	19⅜	20⅜	19⅜	20	+ ½
18⅜	4⅛	GtWashin .50	4	6⅜	7	6⅜	7	+ ⅛
29½	17½	Grn Giant .96	37	24⅜	25⅛	24⅜	25⅛	+ ⅜
31⅜	17⅜	Grn Shoe 1.20	18	31⅛	31⅜	31	31⅜	+ ⅛
18½	13	Greyhound 1	197	16	16⅛	15⅜	16⅛	+ ⅛
23½	17	Grolier .90	18	26⅜	27⅛	26⅜	26⅜	— ⅛
24⅛	12⅜	GrummnCp 1	171	20⅛	20⅜	20	20⅜	+ ⅜
41⅜	18¼	GlfLfHld .40e	32	31¼	31⅛	31¼	31⅛	+ ⅛
77⅜	42½	GlfMOh 2.08a	5	67	68¼	67	68¼	+1½
32⅜	21⅜	Gulf Oil 1.50	454	31½	31⅜	31⅛	31⅜	— ⅛
11⅜	5⅛	Gulf Resrce	40	8⅜	9⅛	8⅜	9⅛	+ ⅛
16⅜	9⅜	GulfRes pf1.20	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅜
19½	14⅜	GlfRes pf1.30	2	17⅜	18	17⅜	18	
25⅛	18	GlfStUtil 1.04	298	24½	25⅜	24⅛	25⅜	+ ½
60	53	GulfSU pf4.52	z300	61	61	61	61	+5
63	53¼	GulfSU pf4.40	z108	60½	60½	60½	60½	
20⅜	9⅛	Gulf Wn .50	828	19⅜	21⅛	19⅜	21	+1⅛
65	30½	GulfW pf1.75	2	63¼	63⅜	63¼	63⅜	+ ⅜
85	42	GulfW pf 3.50	10	81	84½	81	84½	+3½
50½	35⅛	GulfW pf 3.87	2	47⅜	48	47⅜	48	— ⅛
64⅜	52⅜	GulfW pf5.75	2	60½	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	+1⅛
18⅜	6	Gulton Ind	17	8½	8½	8⅜	8½	+ ⅛

H

1970-71 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
37	30	HackWat 2.20	3	35	35½	35	35½	+1½
51½	38	Halliburt 1.05	92	47	47⅜	46⅜	47⅜	+ ⅜
12½	4⅛	Hamil Wat	21	4½	4½	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
27¼	17	Hamm Pap 1	33	23	23	22⅜	23	+ ½
16⅜	7⅛	Hammnd .40	88	10⅜	11⅛	10⅜	11⅛	+ ⅜
47⅜	19⅜	Handlmn .68	30	37⅜	37⅜	36⅜	36⅜	— ⅜
31⅜	15½	Hand Har .72	4	18⅜	19⅛	18⅜	19⅛	+ ½
19½	9½	Hanes Cp .50	170	18⅛	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	+ ⅛
52⅜	37⅛	Hanna M 1.30	22	51⅜	52⅛	51⅛	52⅛	+ ⅛
62⅜	23⅛	Harcourt 1	38	35½	36½	35½	36⅛	+ ⅜
75	38⅛	Harris Int 1	40	54⅜	54⅜	54½	54⅜	— ⅛
22¼	14⅜	Harsco Cp 1	39	18	18⅜	18	18	— ⅜
33⅛	16⅛	HartSMrx .80	119	25½	27	25⅜	25½	
23	15⅜	HarvAl 1.20	31	19⅛	20⅛	19⅛	20⅜	+ ⅜
32	23⅛	Hewlt El 1.44	11	31⅜	31⅜	31½	31⅜	+ ⅛
19	10⅜	Hayes Albn 1	30	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛
16⅜	6½	Hazeltine	12	8⅛	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	+ ⅛
35⅜	18⅜	HeclaMn .77r	24	22⅜	23⅛	22⅜	23	— ⅛
38⅛	28⅛	Heinz HJ 1	64	34	34⅜	33⅜	34	— ⅛
16⅜	7⅛	Helene Curt	22	8½	9	8½	8⅜	+ ⅜
24⅜	13⅜	Heller Int .60	157	24⅛	24½	24⅛	24½	+ ½
107½	69	Heller pf4.07	3	106	106	106	106	
21⅜	13½	Helme Pds 1	33	16	16⅜	15⅜	16⅜	+ ⅜
23	10⅛	HelmrhP .20	18	21⅜	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
6½	2⅜	Hemisph Cap	8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
8	4⅛	Hem Inc .05g	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
44⅜	23½	Hercule 1.20e	23	42⅛	42½	42⅛	42½	+ ⅛
28	21⅜	HershF 1.10	24	27⅛	27⅜	26⅜	26⅜	
49	28½	Heublein .85	54	45⅜	46⅛	45⅜	46⅛	+1
45⅜	19⅜	Hew Pack .20	72	29⅜	30⅛	29⅜	30⅛	+ ½
22⅜	6⅛	High Voltge	19	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
60⅛	24⅛	Hilton Hotl 1	146	39⅜	40⅛	39⅜	40⅛	+ ⅜
43½	28⅜	Hobart 1.20	29	40⅜	41	40⅜	41	
25⅛	15⅛	HoernWal .90	4	23⅛	24	23⅛	24	+ ⅛
10⅛	4½	Hoff Electrn	12	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
42⅜	19⅜	HolidyInn .22	185	37⅜	37⅜	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅛
63⅛	28½	Holid A 1.79b	9	55½	55½	55½	55½	—2⅛
24½	13	HollySug 1.30	24	17⅛	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	+ ⅛
27⅛	16⅛	Homestke .40	35	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅛
152	65⅜	Honywll 1.30	137	82⅜	84⅛	82⅜	83⅜	+ ⅛
33	16	HoovrBl 1.20	5	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
27⅜	22⅛	HospitCp Am	27	24⅜	25⅛	24⅜	25	+ ⅛
40⅛	23½	Host Intl .36	176	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	28½	— ⅛
15⅜	8⅜	Houdaille .60	36	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	12½	— ⅛
29⅜	23⅜	Houdl pf 2.25	4	27½	28	27½	28	— ⅛
25⅛	12⅜	Houg Miff .40	75	15⅜	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	— ⅛
44⅜	29⅜	HouseF 1.20	30	42⅛	42⅜	41⅜	41⅜	— ⅛
132⅛	93	HousF pf4.40	2	126½	126½	125⅜	125⅜	—1⅛
58⅜	35	HousF pf2.50	11	49⅛	49⅜	49	49⅜	+ ⅛
67⅜	45⅛	HousF pf2.37	5	66⅜	66⅜	66⅛	66⅛	—1
46½	34	HousLP 1.20	23	45⅛	45⅜	45	45⅜	
54⅜	42	HoustNGs .80	16	48½	48⅜	48	48⅛	— ⅛
23⅜	11⅛	How John .24	21	20⅛	21⅛	20⅛	21⅛	+ ⅜
27	11	Howmet .70	142	18⅜	19⅜	18⅜	19⅜	+ ⅛
23⅛	17⅛	Hubbard .89g	33	22⅜	23	22⅜	23	+ ⅛
23⅛	17⅜	Hud Bay 1.20	3	20⅛	20⅛	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	8⅛	Hugh Hat .40	2	13⅛	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅛
21⅛	13	Hunt Chm .12	22	21	21⅛	21	21⅛	+ ⅛

I

1970-71 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
34½	24⅜	IdahoPw 1.60	12	33⅛	33⅛	32⅜	32⅜	— ⅛
13½	9⅛	Ideal Bas .60	86	14⅛	14½	14⅛	14½	+ ⅜
31⅛	14⅛	Ill Cent 1.16	31	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
54⅛	36½	Ill Cen pf3.50	33	50⅛	50⅛	50	50⅛	+ ⅜
41½	28⅛	Ill Powr 2.20	x75	40⅜	41	40⅛	40⅛	+ ⅛
29⅜	28	Ill Pow pf2.04	y60	28⅛	28⅜	28⅛	28⅜	+ ⅛
14⅛	7	ImprlCp Am	487	13⅛	14	13⅛	14	+ ⅛
37½	22⅛	INA Cp 1.40	107	35⅛	36⅛	35⅛	36⅛	+ ⅜
14	8	Income Capit	16	10⅜	10⅜	9⅜	10	
10⅜	9½	Inc CCs .24e	21	10	10	10	10	+ ⅛
28⅛	14	Indian Hd .80	41	26⅛	26½	26⅛	26¼	+ ⅜
29⅜	28⅛	IndiaGs 1.72	8	29	29½	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅛
28⅛	20	IndplsPL 1.50	14	27½	27⅜	27½	27⅜	+ ⅛
23⅜	16⅛	Indstl Nat .90	19	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
45⅜	32	Inger Rand 2	59	45⅜	45⅜	45⅛	45⅛	— ⅛
39⅜	30	IngRd pf2.35	6	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	
29⅛	22⅜	InlandStl 2	60	27⅛	27⅛	27	27⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	8⅛	Inmont Corp	76	10⅛	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	
60½	48½	Inmont pf4.50	z70	51	51	51	51	
24⅛	17⅛	Insilco .70	x15	17⅜	16⅛	15⅜	16⅛	+ ⅛
25⅜	15½	Insilc pfA1.25	x7	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	+ ⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	Inspir Cop 3a	14	48¼	49⅛	48⅜	49	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Interco 1.28	37	40½	41	40½	41	[illegible]
30	21⅛	IntriRhC 1.20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
387	[illegible]	IBM 4.80	[illegible]	311½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
55	33	Int Chm Ncir	52	46⅜	47½	46⅜	47⅛	+1
69¼	44⅜	IntFlaFr .40b	52	64	64⅜	63⅜	64⅛	[illegible]
39⅜	22	Int Harv 1.80	199	27⅜	28½	27⅜	28½	+1⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	In Hold [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Int Indust	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
36	17	Int Ind pf1.70	21	19⅜	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜	
15⅜	8⅛	Int Mineral	340	14	14⅜	14	14⅜	+1
17	10	Int Mng .40e	14	11⅜	12	11⅜	11⅜	
48⅛	33⅜	In Nick 1.20a	202	45	45⅛	44⅛	44⅛	— ⅛
40⅛	28⅜	Int Pap 1.50	247	33⅜	34⅛	33⅜	34⅛	+ ⅜
62	51½	Int Pap pf 4	220	60½	60½	60½	60½	
14⅛	6⅛	Int Rectifier	32	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
60¼	38⅛	Int T&T 1.15	705	49⅜	50⅛	49⅜	50⅛	+1⅛
112	47½	IntT&T pfH 4	2	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	+1⅛
109½	63	IT&T pfI 4.50	41	94	94½	93⅜	94½	+1⅛
103	57	IntT&T pfJ 4	3	90½	91⅜	90½	91⅜	+1⅜
99	57½	IntT&T pfK4	110	88	88	87	87⅛	+1⅛
74	62	InTT pfL 5.50	z230	72½	72½	72	72	+ ½
45¼	38⅜	IT&TpfN 2.25	481	42⅛	43⅛	42⅛	43⅛	+1⅛
36⅛	18½	Int Util 1.40	60	36⅛	36⅛	36	36	— ⅛
48⅜	19⅛	Int Util A	19	40⅛	40⅜	40⅛	40⅜	
28½	18	Interpace 1	8	27½	27⅜	27½	27⅜	+ ⅛
83	45	Interpce pf 5	5	81¼	81¼	80¼	80¼	—2
18⅜	12⅜	IntsBrand .90	21	16⅜	17	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
18⅜	16	IntersPw 1.24	7	18	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
28	11⅜	Interst Strs	6	13⅜	14	13⅜	14	+ ⅛
37¼	16½	Iowa Beef	155	29⅜	30	28½	29⅛	+ ⅜
20½	16⅛	Iowa El 1.30	8	19⅛	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜	+ ⅛
22⅜	18⅛	Iowa Ill GE	13	22⅛	22⅜	22⅛	22⅜	— ⅛
28	20⅜	IowaPow 1.60	2	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
22	17⅛	IowaPSv 1.36	6	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
35½	16⅛	Ipco Hosp .24	19	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
30⅛	17	ITE Imp .60	42	28⅛	28⅜	28⅛	28⅜	+ ⅛
90¼	21⅛	Itek Corp	253	32⅛	33⅛	32⅛	33⅛	+1⅛

J-K

1970-71 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
14⅜	5⅛	JacksnAtl .24	24	9	9⅛	9	9	
10⅛	5⅛	JacksAt pf.40	7	7	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	6⅛	Jaeger .20	4	8	8	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
17⅜	11⅛	Jantzen .60b	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
12⅜	7½	JapanFd .04e	79	9	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
		JapFd fn.04e	23	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
32⅜	23½	JeffnPilot .80	45	27⅜	28½	27½	28⅛	+ ⅛
57	48⅜	JerCPLt pf 4	z80	55	56	55	56	+1
53	36⅜	Jewel Co 1.50	17	52⅜	52½	52⅛	52	— ⅛
36⅛	20⅜	Jim Walt .40	71	34½	35	34⅜	34⅜	+ ⅛
39⅜	24	JimW pf 1.60	6	38½	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	+ ⅛
14⅜	11⅜	Jim Walt pf 1	z150	13½	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
40⅜	26½	JohnMan 1.20	178	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	
59⅜	37⅛	John John .32	84	57⅜	58⅛	57⅜	58	+ ⅜
35⅜	21⅛	Johns Svc .30	120	27⅜	29	27⅜	29	+1
49	38⅛	JonLogn .80	27	59⅛	60½	59⅛	60	+1
20⅛	8⅜	Jones Lau	56	10	10⅛	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
64	40	JoneLau pf 5	z300	46⅛	46⅜	46⅜	46⅛	+ ⅛
25	14⅜	Jorgensn 1.30	5	22	22	22	22	+ ¼
38⅜	17⅛	Jostens .70	4	27	27	26⅜	26⅜	— ⅛
53½	33	Joy Mfg 1.40	41	50	50⅜	49⅜	50⅛	+ ⅛
43⅜	26⅜	Kaisr Alum 1	144	34	34½	34	34⅛	+ ⅛
82	62½	Kais 57pf 4.75	1	74	74	74	74	— ⅛
84	63	Kais 66pf 4.75	1	71	71	71	71	— ¼
26⅛	16⅛	KaisrCem .50	9	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
22¼	17⅛	KaiCm pf1.37	5	21⅛	21⅛	21	21	
37	26	KCtyPLt 2.08	23	35	35⅜	35	35⅜	— ⅛
42⅜	46	KC PL pf3.80	z80	52	52	52	52	+ ⅛
41⅜	23⅛	KC Sou Ind 2	11	34⅜	35	34⅜	35	
26⅛	18⅜	Kan GE 1.44	10	24¼	24½	24⅛	24½	+ ⅛
30⅜	27⅜	KanNebr 1.52	19	30⅛	31	30⅛	30⅜	+ ⅛
25⅜	18⅛	Kan PLt 1.26	14	25⅛	25⅜	25⅛	25⅜	— ⅛
14	6	Katy Ind	17	9⅛	10	9⅛	9⅜	+ ⅛
46	22⅛	Kauf Brd .20	128	43⅛	44¼	43	44⅛	+ ⅛
23⅜	11⅜	KawecB .20b	79	13	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
32¼	15⅜	KayserRo .60	38	22¼	22¼	21⅜	22	— ¼
59½	31	Keebler 1.20	20	58½	60	58½	60	+1⅜
26⅛	9⅜	Keller Ind .60	34	25⅜	26⅜	25⅜	26⅛	+1⅛
24½	19	Kellogg 1	63	24	24⅛	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
30	15⅜	KelseyH 1.30	17	27	27⅛	26⅜	26⅜	+ ⅛
47	34½	Kendall .60	121	28⅜	29⅛	28⅜	28⅜	— ⅛
35⅜	19⅜	Kennmtl .86b	1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
56	34	Kennecott 2.60	175	39⅛	39⅛	38⅜	39⅛	+ ⅛
48⅜	10	KyErChk .10	523	18⅛	19½	18⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
29⅜	23⅛	Ky Util 1.36	70	28⅛	28⅛	28	28	— ⅛
114⅜	59	KerMcG 1.50	154	106⅛	108⅜	106⅛	108⅛	+ ⅛
94	61	KerMc pf4.50	5	89⅛	89⅛	89	89	— ⅛
29	16⅜	Keystone 1.20	4	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
46⅜	15	Kidde Co .60t	120	25⅜	26⅛	25⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
65½	41	Kidde pfB 4	2	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	+ ⅛
95	35	Kidd pf A2.20	2	54½	65½	54½	55½	[illegible]
34¾	27¼	KimbClk 1.20	68	30⅝	31⅛	30⅝	31	+ ⅛
27	11½	Kings DSt .40	29	25¾	26⅛	25⅝	26⅛	+ ⅛
36	20⅝	KinneyNS .25	34	28⅝	29⅛	28⅝	28⅞	— ⅛
70	43½	Kinney pf.90	1	57	57	57	57	—1
50	28	Kirsch Co 1	3	45¾	46½	45¾	46½	+1⅛
52⅜	28	KLM 2.22e	11	48⅜	49¼	48⅜	49¼	+1
		KLM fn2.22e	1	45½	45½	45½	45½	
49⅜	25¼	KnghtN .12a	6	43½	43¾	43½	43¾	+ ⅛
30¼	15½	Koehring 1.20	39	18⅝	20	18⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
46½	22½	Koppers 1.60	11	32	32	31⅜	31⅝	— ⅛
60	49½	Koppr pf 4	z50	55	55¾	55	55¾	+1¼
13⅜	5⅛	Koracorp Ind	45	9⅞	10½	9⅞	10½	+ ⅝
43¼	31½	Kraftco 1.70	119	42⅝	43⅛	42⅝	43	+ ⅛
59½	33¾	Kresge SS .44	176	56⅝	57⅞	56⅝	57⅞	+1¼
24⅜	11¼	Kroehler	24	23⅜	24½	23⅜	24	+ ½
38	23	Kroger 1.30	24	37	37⅛	36⅜	35¾	— ⅛

L

1970-71 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
25⅜	19	Laci Gas 1.45	17	23⅝	23¾	23⅝	23¾	
23⅜	13⅜	Lamsn Sess 1	7	18½	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅛
22¾	15	LaneBryn .65	24	21¾	22⅛	21¾	22⅛	+ ⅛
42	22⅜	Lanv Ritz .48	18	41¾	42	41⅝	42	+ ⅛
17¼	8½	Latrobe Stl	6	8	8	8	8	+ ⅛
21⅞	18	LearSieg .50	148	12⅞	13⅜	12⅞	13¼	+ ⅛
53½	29½	LearSe pf2.25	18	35⅝	36½	35¼	36¼	+ ⅛
30½	7	Leasco Data	1671	15¾	17	15¾	17	+1⅛
48¼	16½	LeasD pf2.20	506	27¾	30	27¾	30	+2
29¼	14¼	Leaseway .50	8	27½	27½	27½	27½	+ ⅛
31½	14⅝	LeedsN .50	32	28½	29	28½	29	+ ⅛
21⅞	10	Leesona .40	8	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
16½	9⅝	LehPCem .40	48	13⅝	14	13⅝	14	+ ⅛
8½	3½	LehVal Ind	30	4	4¼	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅛
60	39	LV Ind pf1.50	1	35	35	35	35	—1
21¼	13⅝	Lehmn 1.10g	52	17⅝	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	+ ⅛
11⅝	7½	LeverFd Cap	12	11½	11½	11⅛	11¼	+ ⅛
23¼	6¼	LFE Cp	3	7¼	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	
45¾	28¼	LibOFd .20	77	41⅜	41¾	41⅛	41½	+ ⅛
77	60½	Lib OF pf4.75	1	74½	74½	74½	74½	[illegible]
10½	5	LibbMcN L	27	6⅜	6½	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
21⅞	13	LibertyCp .20	217	17½	18⅛	17½	18	+ ⅛
18⅜	9⅜	LibrtyLn .25e	21	17¼	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
17½	12	LibyLn pf1.25	2	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
48⅜	30½	Liggt My 2.50	72	47½	47¾	47	47⅜	+ ⅛
99½	89	Ligg M pf 7	z540	100	100½	99	99	[illegible]
104⅜	77⅞	Lilly Eli 1.40	136	99½	103	99¼	102¼	+2
80½	58	Lincoln Nat 2	59	68	70	68	70	+2
81	60½	LincNt pf 3	5	71½	72½	71½	72½	+1
29¼	7¼	Ling Tem Vt	46	10⅜	10⅜	10	10	—
27½	6½	LingTV AA	10	10½	10⅞	10⅜	10⅜	—
40¼	15½	LingTV pf 5	4	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	—
11⅜	3½	Lionel Corp	57	4⅛	4⅞	4⅛	4⅞	+
38	15½	Littonlnd .50t	504	20⅛	21⅜	20⅛	21⅜	+1
42⅞	16¾	Litton pfc pf	12	23¼	25	23¼	25	+2
33	21¾	Litton pf.B 2	21	26½	27	26½	27	+
21⅜	7	Lockheed Air	128	9⅝	9¾	9¼	9⅝	+
40½	16¼	Loew The al	56	34¼	34⅜	34⅛	34⅜	+
13¾	6¼	Londontwn	12	12	12⅜	12	12⅜	+
28⅛	15	Lone SCem 1	35	26⅛	26½	26	26⅛	+
117¾	76	LoneSt pf4.50	10	111	111	111	111	—
26¾	18	LongIsLt 1.34	42	25½	25⅞	25¼	25⅞	+
67	56	LIL pf B 5	z10	65½	65½	65½	65½	—1
9⅝	3½	Loral Corp	21	3⅞	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	[illegible]
68⅜	35	La Land 1.95	125	65¼	65½	64	64	[illegible]
39	28¼	LouvlGE 1.68	6	36½	36½	36¼	36¼	[illegible]
81¾	48¾	LouisNash 4a	14	80¾	80¾	80½	80½	[illegible]
33	18¼	Lowenstn .90	11	31⅝	31⅝	31¼	31¼	[illegible]
78¼	39	Lubrizol .70	22	74	75	74	75	[illegible]
34⅜	22½	Lucky St .90b	188	33¾	33⅞	33¾	33⅞	[illegible]
34	11	Ludlow 1.08	24	19½	19¾	19½	19¾	[illegible]
26½	15	LukensStl 1	13	20	20¼	19⅞	20¼	[illegible]
21½	4	Lums Inc	147	5¼	5¾	5⅛	5¾	[illegible]
9⅝	4	LVO Corp	76	5¾	6⅛	5¾	6⅛	[illegible]
14½	5¼	Lykes Yngst	191	6⅛	6⅞	6¼	6⅞	[illegible]
35⅞	14⅞	Lykes Yng pf	77	17	17	16¾	16⅞	—

M

1970-71 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
27¾	13¼	MacAnF .30b	137	23¾	26⅝	23¾	26	[illegible]
9¾	4½	MacDonld .30	26	5	5⅜	5	5⅜	+
19	8	Macke Co .30	22	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
35⅜	21	Macy RH 1	99	33⅞	34¼	33⅞	34¼	+
60¾	50½	Macy pf 4.25	z60	55	55	55	55	
26¾	14⅝	Mad Fd 1.59e	50	17¾	18¾	17¾	18¾	+
6⅛	3¼	Mad Sq Gar	60	3⅝	3¾	3⅝	3¾	[illegible]
25¾	12	Magic Ch .60	69	24⅛	24¾	24⅛	24¾	[illegible]
38⅞	22¼	Magnvox 1.20	146	37⅝	37⅞	37⅝	37⅞	[illegible]
47¼	28	Mallory 1.80	17	38	38½	38	38½	[illegible]
48⅝	21½	Manpowr .72	4	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	[illegible]
71	52	Man Han 3.12	80	69⅛	69⅝	69⅛	69⅝	[illegible]
28¾	12⅝	MAPCO .80	38	24⅝	25½	24⅝	24⅞	[illegible]
33	18	Mapc pf 1.12	3	32¾	32¾	32¼	32¼	[illegible]
38¼	20¼	Marath 1.60	137	35¾	36	35⅝	36	[illegible]
30⅞	18¼	Marcor .80	258	28⅞	29¼	28½	29	[illegible]
61	37¼	Marcor pf A2	74	56¼	58	56⅞	57	[illegible]
13⅝	6⅝	Maremont	29	10⅝	10½	10½	10½	[illegible]
40⅞	29¾	Mar-Mid 1.70	31	37	37	36⅞	36⅞	[illegible]
58½	28¾	MarionLb .32	13	42⅛	42⅛	42	42	[illegible]
87	34¼	Marlen .27g	99	51⅝	52¼	51	52	[illegible]
13⅞	7	Marquit Cem	98	10½	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	[illegible]
39⅞	21⅝	Marriott .60t	48	28⅝	29⅝	28⅝	29⅝	[illegible]
28½	18	MarshFd 1.10	40	27⅝	28	27½	28	[illegible]
20⅞	11⅜	MartinM 1.10	85	17¾	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	[illegible]
49¼	24¼	MrylndCup .50	7	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	[illegible]
47½	25⅝	Masco Cp .28	12	44½	45¼	44¼	45¼	[illegible]
53⅞	24⅝	Masonite .72	24	51⅞	52¼	51⅞	52¼	[illegible]
16⅝	8	Massey Fer 1	162	10⅝	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	[illegible]
		MasseyF fn 1	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+
41	24⅛	Mattel .10	255	35½	36⅝	35¼	35⅝	[illegible]
33⅞	15½	MayDStr 1.60	166	31¾	32¼	31⅝	32	+
25	12¼	MaysJW .50b	5	22½	22⅝	22½	22⅝	[illegible]
34⅞	20¼	Maytag 1.10a	9	33⅝	33⅞	33⅝	33⅞	[illegible]
26	11⅜	MCA Inc .60	172	22⅜	24¼	21⅞	24¼	[illegible]
30	18⅞	McCord 1.20b	11	27	27	26⅝	26⅝	[illegible]
26¾	13⅜	McCrory 1.20	7	18	18⅛	18	18⅛	[illegible]
65	44½	Mc Cr pf 4.50	z10	48	48	48	48	[illegible]
76½	60	McCrory6pf 6	z60	64½	65	64½	65	[illegible]
53	15¼	McDermtt .1b	123	32⅝	32¾	32¼	32	[illegible]
46½	27½	McDonald Cp	134	44¾	45½	44⅝	45½	[illegible]
28	13	McDonnD .40	391	21⅞	22⅝	21⅞	22⅝	[illegible]
36	21⅝	McG Ed 1.40	112	35½	36½	35	36	[illegible]
29	10¼	McGrwH .60	126	18¾	18¾	18⅛	18¾	[illegible]
6¼	3½	McGreg Don	8	5	5⅛	5	5⅛	[illegible]
24	15½	McKee 1.32e	4	18¾	19⅛	18¾	19⅛	[illegible]
49⅝	31¼	McLean .80e	16	49¼	49⅝	48⅝	49⅝	[illegible]
30	12⅜	McLouth Stl	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	[illegible]
17⅜	11½	McNeil .70	30	16⅛	16¼	16⅛	16¼	[illegible]
21⅞	11	Mead Corp 1	33	15⅛	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	[illegible]
46	35½	Mead pfA2.80	6	39	39½	39	39½	[illegible]
46	34	Mead pfB2.80	3	39½	39½	39½	39½	[illegible]
36¼	21⅜	MedusaC 1.20	25	35⅛	35⅝	35⅛	35⅝	[illegible]
14½	4⅛	MEI Cp	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	[illegible]
44⅝	23⅜	Melv Sh .75	25	41⅝	42	41⅝	42	[illegible]
166⅜	44½	Memorex Cp	102	58⅝	59⅝	58⅝	59⅝	[illegible]
82½	51	MercanS 1.40	14	78	78⅝	78	78⅝	[illegible]
112⅜	73½	Merck 2.20	89	94⅝	95⅝	94⅝	95	[illegible]
44⅝	18	Meredith 1.30	18	20⅛	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	[illegible]
51⅝	24	Mesa Pet .10	5	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	[illegible]
10⅛	8⅛	MesabTr .84e	57	10	10⅛	10	10⅛	[illegible]
30⅜	23	Mesta Mch 2	4	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	[illegible]
29⅝	12⅜	MGM	42	15⅝	17⅝	15⅝	17⅝	[illegible]
22⅝	9⅝	Metromd .50	392	17⅝	19⅝	17⅝	19⅝	[illegible]
68⅝	33	MGIC Inv .28	24	67⅝	67⅝	65⅝	65⅝	[illegible]
17⅝	13	Mich Gs Ut 1	15	16	16	15⅝	15⅝	[illegible]
19⅝	11⅛	Mich Tube 1	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	[illegible]
27⅝	9⅝	Microdot .40e	93	13⅝	14	13⅝	14	[illegible]
22	12⅝	Mid ConT .88	24	17⅝	18⅝	17⅝	18⅝	[illegible]
27⅝	18⅝	MidSUtil 1.02	103	26⅝	26⅝	26	26	[illegible]
27⅝	16	Midld R 1.40	333	26⅝	27	26⅝	27	[illegible]
78⅝	37⅛	MilesLbs 1.30	116	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	[illegible]
114⅝	71	MinnMM 1.75	100	95⅝	97⅝	95⅝	97⅝	[illegible]
20	16	MinnPLt 1.30	37	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	[illegible]

(Continued on next page)

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

NEW ISSUE January 6, 1971

$20,000,000

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

1970-71 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
68¼		MissnCp 2.40	x328	101¼	101¾	100½	100¾	+ ¼
	7¾	MissRiv .30r	114	12¼	12¼	12	12¼	+ ⅛
	41½	MoPc A 5	2	48	48	48	48	+ ¼
	21¼	MP Cem 1.80	11	27¾	27½	27¼	27¾	+ ½
	13½	MoPubS .80b	7	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18½	+ ¼
	36	MobilOil 2.40	183	57	57⅞	56⅝	57⅞	+ ½
	18¼	Mohas 1.10	35	30¼	30¾	30½	30¾	+ ½
	18¼	Mohwk Data	135	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	26	
	20⅝	Molybd .64t	22	24	25	24	24⅞	+1
	53⅛	Molyb pf2.50	1	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	+ ½
	14	Monarch .80	3	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ¼
	7½	Monsnt Ind	61	10½	10½	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
	18½	Monon RR	11	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅝
	27	MonroEq .60	26	47	47	46½	46¼	—1½
	27¼	Monsant 1.80	281	33	33⅝	33	33¼	+ ⅛
	39¼	Monsa pf 2.75	21	46½	46¼	46	46	
	24¼	MontDUt 1.78	3	33¼	33⅝	33¼	33⅝	+ ⅛
	24¾	Mont Pw 1.68	13	33⅝	33⅞	33⅝	33⅝	+ ⅛
	9¼	MONYM .48e	92	10¼	10½	10¼	10½	+ ⅛
	6⅝	Moor McCor	50	16¼	16⅝	15¾	16⅛	— ⅝
	36⅝	MorganJ 2.72	100	67¼	68	67½	67¾	+ ¼
28⅝		Morse Sh .75	27	26	26	26	26	
17¾		Mt Inv 1.65e	24	22¼	22¼	22	22	— ¼
23¾		MorNor .80	122	36¼	36¼	36	36	— ¼
81		Motorola .60	49	52⅝	52⅝	51¼	51¼	—1⅝
24⅝		MtFuel S 1.80	40	37¼	38	37	38	+ ¾
17⅝		MtStaTT 1.36	13	23¼	23⅛	23¼	23¼	
	7¾	MSL Ind .40	9	13¼	13¾	13¼	13¾	+ ⅜
17¾		MrphyCo 1.20	1	24½	24½	24½	24½	+ ¼
	7¼	Mrphin 2.52t	26	11	11⅜	11	11¼	— ⅛
13⅝		Murph Oil .40	57	26½	27¼	26¾	27¼	+ ¼
11⅜		MurryOh .60	1	15⅝	15½	15⅝	15⅝	+ ¼
		N						
28¾		Nalco Ch .70	30	42½	42⅝	42½	42⅝	+ ⅛
13		Natco Sci .80	71	19⅝	20	19¼	19¼	— ⅜
21⅝		NashuaCp .48	8	28⅛	28⅝	28	28⅛	— ⅛
9⅝		Nat AirIn .40	84	16⅝	17⅛	16⅝	17	+ ⅜
16		NAviat 1.64e	64	21⅛	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	+ ⅜
37¾		Nat Bisc 2.20	29	52¼	52⅝	52¼	52½	+ ½
19½		Nat Can .45	36	25⅛	25⅛	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
		N Can pf 1.50	1	45½	45½	45½	45½	+ ½
29¼		NatCashR .72	282	38⅝	40	38½	40	+1⅜
41		Nat Chem .50	1	65½	65½	65½	65½	+ ¼
10¼		NatCityL .90	8	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
14		Nat Distil .90	77	16⅛	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	— ¼
82		N Dist pf 4.25	z22405	7⅛	57⅞	57	57	
28⅜		Nat Fuel 1.68	37	22⅝	23¼	22½	23	+ ½
9		Nat Genl .20	91	16	17	15⅞	16⅞	+ ⅞
14		Nat Gyp 1.05	134	24⅝	24⅝	24	24½	
3⅛		Nat Indust	43	5⅝	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
7½		NatInd pf.60	5	10	10¼	10	10¼	+ ½
8¼		NatInd pf1.25	6	12	12⅝	12	12¼	+ ¼
16		Nat Lead 1	341	18⅛	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	+ ⅝
21¼		Nat Presto 1	10	31½	31½	31½	31⅛	— ⅜
13¼		NatSvcIn .66	55	22½	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	+ ⅛
26		Nat Stand .75	2	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼	+ ⅜
19		NatStarch .40	108	25½	26⅝	25½	26⅝	+1⅛
22½		Nat Steel 2.50	47	43¼	43⅝	43¼	43⅝	+ ½
10¼		NVAT Tea .80	35	12	12⅛	12	12⅛	+
8⅛		NatUnEl .67r	2	10	10	10	10	
19¼		Natomas .25	1212	53⅝	57¼	53⅝	56⅝	+3½
10½		Neptune .40	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
29		Nev Pow 1.16	7	38⅞	39	38¾	38⅞	— ⅛
13¼		Newberry 1	55	17¼	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	+ ⅜
18⅝		NEngEl 1.56	49	23⅛	23⅞	23⅛	23⅞	+ ⅝
30		NE TT 2.36	62	32⅛	32⅝	32⅛	32⅝	+ ½
24¼		NewpNll .30e	7	29⅝	30⅛	29⅝	30	+ ⅜
21⅜		Newmnt 1.04	90	26⅞	27⅞	26¾	27⅝	+ ⅝
74⅛		NiagM pf4.50	14	88⅝	90	88⅝	90	
12⅝		NYCOmnd .50r	41	16	16¼	16	16	— ½
28⅛		NYS EG 2.08	53	34¼	34¼	33⅝	33⅞	— ⅛
45		NY,SE pf3.75	z110	51	51½	51	51½	+ ½
13⅝		NiagMP 1.10	286	16⅛	16⅜	16¼	16⅛	+ ⅛
70		Nia M pf 6.10	z100	81½	81½	81½	81½	+ ½
53½		Nia M pf 4.85	z60	63⅝	64	63⅝	64	+ 1½
43		Nia M pf 3.90	z100	54	54	54	54	+1
43		Nia M pf 3.60	z20	49	49	49	49	
39½		Nia M pf 3.40	z170	46	47	46	47	+2
13¼		Nia Shr 1.10e	13	15½	15⅝	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
47⅛		Norfolk W 5	44	66⅛	68⅝	66⅛	68⅝	+1⅝
	8½	NortInCp .50r	96	12⅛	13⅛	12⅛	13⅛	+1⅛
	12½	Norris In .80	67	23½	24¼	23⅝	24¼	+ ⅝
	14⅛	NoAm Car 1	10	21⅝	22	21¾	22	+ ¼
	11	NA Coal .60	41	18¼	20½	18¼	20½	+2
	18	No Am Phil 1	229	23¼	24½	22	24⅛	+1⅛
	15¼	NoAmRk 1.20	121	19⅝	20⅛	19¾	20¼	+ ⅝
	47½	NoARk pf4.75	3	60⅝	61	60½	60½	
	13½	NoARk pf1.35	32	20	20½	20	20	— ¼
	12	NEast Ut .94	185	14¼	14⅝	14	14⅝	+ ⅛
	10	NorCenGs .60	32	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ¼
	18	Nor Cent Ry	z270	20½	20⅝	19¾	19¾	— ¾
	26¼	NoIllGas 1.72	25	36½	36⅝	36½	36⅝	+ ⅛
	23¼	No In PS 1.32	34	31½	32	31½	32	+ ½
	29¼	NoNGas 2.60	120	51¼	51⅝	51	51¼	— ⅛
	98⅜	No NG pf8.48	z200	106	106	105	105	
	21¼	NoStaPw 1.70	336	26⅞	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝	
	49	NS Pw pf4.11	z287	55	55	55	55	
	8	Nothgte .25e	8	9¼	9⅛	9¼	9⅛	+ ¼
	15⅛	Northrop 1	167	23	23½	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
	12	Nwst Airl .45	812	21⅛	22½	21⅛	22½	+1⅛
	27	NwtBanc 1.40	10	35⅜	36	35⅜	35⅝	+ ⅝
	10	Nowst Ind	603	17¼	18¼	17¼	17⅞	+ ⅝
	42¾	Nwtind pfA5	23	60½	61⅝	60½	61⅝	+ ¼
	44½	NwtInd pfC5	21	61⅛	62⅝	61⅛	62¼	+ ¾
	36½	Nwstin pf4.20	31	48⅝	49⅛	48⅝	49	+ ¼
	22⅝	Norton 1.50	22	27⅛	27¼	27⅛	27¼	+ ⅛
	28½	NortSim 1.83t	118	47⅝	47¾	47¼	47¾	+ ¼
	27⅞	Nort S pf1.80	165	45⅞	45⅞	45⅝	45⅝	— ⅛
	8¼	NVF Co	14	8⅝	9	8⅝	9	+ ¼
		O						
	5½	Oak Elect .16	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
	13½	Occid Pet 1b	612	18⅛	18½	18⅛	18¼	+ ⅛
	42	OccidPet pf 4	15	57⅛	57⅛	55½	56⅝	— ½
	41⅝	OccidP pf3.60	18	56⅝	57⅛	55⅝	57⅛	+ ¼
	6⅝	Ogden Corp	97	11⅛	12⅛	11⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
	18¼	Ogden pf1.87	8	25⅛	25¼	25⅛	25⅛	+ ½
	18⅝	OhioEdis 1.54	61	24⅝	25	24½	24½	— ⅛
	33	Oh Ed pf 4.44	z200	63½	63½	63½	63½	+ ¼
	29	Oh Ed pf 3.90	z200	55½	55½	55	55	—2
	18	Okla GE 1.24	8	27¾	27⅞	27¾	27⅞	— ⅛
	37	OklaGE pf.80	z10	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
	16¼	OklaNGs 1.24	16	21½	21⅝	21¼	21½	+ ¼
		Olin Corp .88	84	17⅝	18¼	17¾	18¼	+ ½
		Omarkin .49t	22	12½	12⅝	12¼	12½	+ ¼
		OneidaLt .70	4	17⅝	18⅛	17¾	18⅛	+ ⅜
		Opelika 1	10	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
	17⅛	OrangeR 1.20	43	20⅝	20⅝	20½	20⅝	
		Otis Elev 2	118	42⅝	43¼	42⅛	43⅛	+ ⅝
		Outbd Mar 1	36	27⅜	27¾	27⅜	27¾	+ ⅛
	10	Outlet Co .65	5	14½	14½	14⅛	14⅛	— ¼
		OverTrns .80	16	26½	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝	+ ⅛
	31½	Owen Cng .75	13	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	
	39	Owen Ill 1.35	78	56½	57	56½	56⅞	+ ⅜
	69	OwenIl pf4.75	2	97	97	96½	96½	—1½
	9¼	Oxf Ind A .60	4	15½	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅜
		P-Q						
	22½	Pac GE 1.50	118	33⅞	34⅝	33⅞	34⅛	
	11½	PacInExp .80	20	22⅝	23	22¾	23	+ ⅜
	20⅛	Pac Lig 1.60	53	25⅛	25⅞	25⅛	25⅝	+ ½
	16⅛	PacPetrl .30e	64	26⅝	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
	18⅝	PacPwL 1.28	53	21	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛	+ ½
	14	Pac Swst Air	36	20⅝	20⅝	20⅛	20½	+ ⅛
	16½	Pac T&T 1.20	59	19⅝	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	+ ½
	6¼	Pac Tin .40e	4	10⅛	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
	6⅛	PalmBch .23	26	8⅞	9	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅜
	7⅛	PanAmS .8Ce	22	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12½	
	8	PanAm WAir	829	12	12⅝	12	12⅝	+ ¼
	31⅛	Panh EP 1.80	154	39⅛	39⅛	38⅞	39⅛	— ½
	22⅝	Papercft .50b	10	34⅝	34⅝	34⅛	34¼	— ⅜
	10	Pargas .60	102	16¾	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
	30	Pargas pf2.64	2	46¼	46¼	46⅛	46¼	
	29½	ParkHan 1.50	9	37¼	37½	37	37¼	
	13¾	Park Pen .80	2	23	23	23	23	+ ⅛
	5⅛	Penn Cent	231	6	6⅛	6	6	
	8	Penn Dixie	85	10⅞	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅛
	10½	Penn Fruit	21	17½	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
	34⅛	Penney JC 1	137	54⅛	55⅛	54⅛	55⅛	+ ⅞
	27⅜	PennsCo pf	5	48⅛	49½	48⅛	49	+ ⅝
	20⅛	PaPwLt 1.60	247	24	24⅛	23⅞	24⅛	+ ⅛
	97½	Pa PLt pf8.60	z100	108	108	108	108	
	54½	Pa PLt pf4.50	z310	61½	61½	61¼	61¼	—1
	50¼	Pa PLt pf4.40	z30	59	59	59	59	+1
	17⅛	Pennwlt 1.20	89	26⅛	26⅞	26⅛	26⅞	+ ⅞
	17½	Penwlt pf1.25	2	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	+ ⅛
	18⅝	PennzUn .80	88	32¾	33¼	32⅝	33	
	28	Penz U pf1.33	39	47½	47½	47	47½	+ ⅞
	28	PeopGas 2.08	87	37	37⅞	36⅞	37	+ ⅛
	28	PepsiCo 1	72	52¼	52⅝	52⅛	52½	+ ⅛
	17⅜	PerElmr .18e	101	30¼	30¼	30	30⅛	— ⅛
	27½	Pet Inc 1.20	32	41⅛	41⅛	40⅞	41	— ⅛
	16¼	Petinc pf 1	2	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼	
	14⅛	PetePaul 1.30	5	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ⅛
	29⅜	Petrbih .90	23	55½	55⅞	55½	55⅝	
	24½	Petrol pf1.37	1	37	37	37	37	+ ½
	14⅛	Petrim 1.538	5	21⅛	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜	+ ⅛
	28⅛	Pfizer .88a	516	36⅛	36⅝	34⅛	36⅝	+ ⅛
	34	Phelps D 2.10	127	39	40	38⅞	40	+1
24⅝	19	Phila El 1.64	308	22¾	23	22⅝	22¾	— ⅛
111	100	Phil El pf9.75	z180	108	109	108	109	+1
98	85	PhilaEl pf 7	z100	94½	95	94½	95	+1
66	56	Phil El pf4.68	z20	62½	62⅞	62½	62⅞	+ ⅝
63	51½	Phil El pf4.40	z100	59	59	59	59	+1
54	45½	Phil El pf3.80	z130	52	53	52	53	+1
50½	28	PhilMorr 1.20	218	49	49⅝	48⅝	49	
25⅛	8	Phillip Ind .16	132	16⅛	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+ ⅝
30½	14	Phil Ind pf 1	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ⅝
31	28	Phill Pet 1.30	413	28	28⅝	27⅝	28⅛	
20½	9¼	Phill Vh .40	13	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ¼
22	16⅛	PiedNGs 1.20	38	21½	21¾	21½	21⅝	+ ⅛
89⅝	38	Pillsbury 1.36	242	52½	53	51⅝	52	—1⅛
16¼	11	PionNGas .80	30	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ¼
41⅛	28⅛	PitneyB .68	124	26⅞	26⅞	26⅛	26⅛	
17½	11⅛	PittForg .80	7	15	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	— ⅛
90⅛	38⅛	PittFtW pf	z10	45	45	45	45	—1
44⅞	24½	Pittston .60b	x284	42⅛	44⅛	42⅛	44	+1⅛
38⅝	13⅝	Plan Rsrch	48	17¼	17⅛	17¼	17½	
8	3⅝	PlessyLt .12	173	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2½	— ⅛
85	35	PloughInc .68	140	78	78⅛	78	78⅛	—1⅛
130¾	51	Polaroid .32	727	77½	80½	77½	80⅛	+3⅛
20¼	13½	Portec 1.20	3	20	20	20	20	
89¼	60¼	Porter pf 5.50	z20	82½	82½	82½	82½	+ ¼
21¼	16⅝	PortG El 1.30	25	19⅞	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	+ ⅛
38⅛	23⅛	Potlatch 1	17	27½	28¼	27½	28¼	+1
15¼	12	Potom Elec 1	172	15	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
57	49	Pot El pf 4.50	z730	57⅛	57½	57⅛	57½	+ ⅛
39	31	Pot El pf 2.44	5	36⅞	37	36⅞	37	+ ⅛
37¼	21⅛	PPG Ind 1.40	32	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	
28⅛	16½	Premind .40	2	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ¼
19⅛	11⅛	Premr I pf.90	3	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ¼
68⅛	40⅛	ProctGm 1.40	52	57⅛	58	57⅛	57⅛	
20¼	6⅛	ProdRsch .16	12	14⅛	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ¼
25½	17⅛	PubSCol 1.12	76	23	23⅝	22⅞	23⅝	+ ½
28¼	20⅛	P Sv EG 1.64	140	27¼	27⅛	27¼	27⅛	
114⅛	107½	PSEG pf9.62	z170	115	115⅛	115	115⅛	+ ⅛
92¼	80	PSEG pf6.80	z30	92	92	92	92	
45⅛	32¼	PubSvIn 2.16	28	43½	44½	43½	44⅛	+1
92¼	80	PSEG pf6.80	z30	92	92	92	92	
70	58½	PSEG pf5.05	z30	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛	69½	
58	48⅛	PSEG pf4.08	z10	57½	57½	57½	57½	+1
20⅛	18	PSEG pf1.40	2	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20	+ ⅛
48⅛	32¼	PubSvIn 2.16	28	43½	44½	43½	44⅛	+1
28¼	23½	PubS NH 1.84	19	27¼	27⅛	27¼	27⅛	— ¼
8⅛	5⅛	Pbiking .31t	24	7	7	7	7	
23⅛	8⅛	Pueblo In .28	9	15⅛	16	15⅛	16	
18⅛	12½	PR Cmt 1.10	10	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
33	24⅛	PugS PL 1.76	33	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
48⅛	38⅛	Pullman 2.80	69	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	+ ⅛
24	10⅛	Purex Cp .84	113	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
71⅛	42	Purolatr 1.80	22	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	+ ⅛
48⅛	34⅛	Quak Oat 1	92	47½	48⅛	47½	48⅛	+ ⅛
86	67	QuakOat pf 3	1	87½	87½	87½	87½	+1½
36⅞	20½	QuakStOil .80	8	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	9⅛	Questor .50	49	14⅛	15⅛	14⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
		R						
30⅝	19¼	Ralstnp .70	184	25¼	26	25¼	26	+ ⅛
29¼	12¼	Ramad .24b	204	22⅛	23¼	22⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
26⅛	10	Ranco Inc .92	44	15⅛	15⅛	14⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
21⅛	7⅛	Rapid Amer	174	11⅛	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
68⅛	28⅛	Rap A pf 2.25	1	38½	38½	38½	38½	
54⅛	19⅛	Raybstos 1.50	11	27⅛	28	27⅛	28	— ⅛
16⅛	6⅛	Raymd Int	4	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
33¼	16¼	Raytheon .40	42	27	27⅛	27	27⅛	+ ⅛
33½	17⅛	Raytt pf 1.12	3	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
34⅛	18⅛	RCA 1	251	26⅛	27	26	26⅛	+ ⅛
81	52½	RCA cv pf 4	7	65	65½	65	65½	+ ½
56	44	RCA pf 3.50	z10	49	49	49	49	+ ⅛
16½	4¼	Reading Co	97	6½	7⅛	6½	7	+ ⅛
14¼	3⅛	Reading 1 pf	13	6⅛	7⅛	6⅛	7⅛	+1
14¼	3⅛	Reading 2 pf	22	6⅛	7⅛	6⅛	7	+ ⅛
31⅝	9½	Rda Bate .25	122	26⅛	27⅛	26⅛	27½	+1¼
37	10¼	Redman .20e	98	26⅛	27	26⅛	26½	— ⅛
33⅝	18	Reev Br 1.50	9	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	7⅛	Reich Ch .20	33	11	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
11	7½	Reliab Str .60	16	11	11	10⅛	11	— ⅛
29⅛	15⅛	Reflan El .70	33	21	21⅛	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
64	44⅛	RelianEl pf 3	1	60	60	60	60	—1
27⅛	7⅛	Republic Cp	192	8⅛	9	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
37⅛	26⅛	RepubStl 2.50	80	28⅛	29	28⅛	29	+ ⅛
26⅛	14⅛	Revco DS .28	36	25⅛	25⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
27	15⅛	Revere Cop 1	36	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
74⅛	46⅛	Revlon 1	73	67	68⅛	67	68⅛	+1¼
39⅛	25⅛	Rex Chn 1.50	22	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	+ ⅛
55⅛	34⅛	Reyn Ind 2.40	132	53	53⅛	53	53⅛	+ ⅛
60⅛	34	Reyn pf 2.25	14	57⅛	58⅛	57⅛	58⅛	+ ⅛
37	22½	ReynMet 1.10	100	26⅛	27	26⅛	27	+ ⅛
83⅛	60	Rey M pf4.50	x8	70	70	69	69⅛	+1
34½	29⅛	Rey M pf2.37	x1	32½	32½	32½	32½	+ ⅛
32⅛	20⅛	Rheinfeld .20	85	26	27½	26	27½	+1⅛
21⅛	9⅛	Richrdson .80	18	14½	14⅛	14½	14⅛	— ⅛
65⅛	46⅛	RichMerrel 1	17	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛	— ⅛
22	13⅛	RiegelP .60	39	14⅛	15⅛	14⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	10	RiegelTxt .80	24	16⅛	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛	+1⅛
14⅛	8⅛	Rio Grnd .60	49	13⅛	14⅛	13⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	8⅛	RioGrn pf.80	41	9⅛	10⅛	9⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
33⅝	14⅛	Rite Aid .22	11	33	33	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅛
31½	17	RivianaFds 1	5	27⅝	28	27⅝	28	+ ¼
7⅝	4⅝	RoanSelTr	637	5	5¼	5	5¼	+ ¼
37⅝	18⅝	RobshCon .70	8	29½	29½	28¾	28¾	— ¼
26	15⅛	Robrtsn 1.10	10	21⅛	21½	20⅞	21½	
39⅝	21⅛	RobinsAH .40	72	26⅛	27	26⅛	26⅞	+ ⅜
27½	21½	RochGs 1.20b	51	26½	26⅞	26½	26⅞	+ ⅜
42⅝	31½	Roch Tel 1.20	4	42¼	42½	42¼	42½	+ ⅜
23½	7⅝	Rockwer .24	13	13	13¼	13	13¼	+ ¼
37½	18⅝	RockMfg 1.40	12	28½	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
89	55½	RohmH 1.40b	13	86	87	86	87	+ ¾
26⅛	14¼	Rohr Cp .88	119	15½	16	15¼	16	+ ⅞
40⅝	19⅝	RollinsInc .28	66	27	27⅝	27	27⅛	— ⅛
11⅝	5¼	Ronson .25t	13	6	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
36	15¼	Roper Cp 1	10	34⅝	34⅝	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅜
30⅝	18⅝	RorerAm .72	190	27½	27⅞	27½	27⅞	+ ⅜
18¼	11½	RoyCGola .54	85	17	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ½
48½	31⅛	Roy Dutch 2e	159	44⅛	44½	44	44½	+ ⅛
		Roy Dut fr128	34	40	40	40	40	
12⅝	4¼	Royal Ind	21	7	7	6⅞	7	
22⅝	10½	RTE Corp .24	2	16	16	15⅞	15⅞	
36½	28½	Rubbrmd .56	12	36	36¼	36	36¼	+ ½
14⅝	4¼	Rucker Co	118	6⅞	6⅞	6½	6⅞	
23⅝	9⅛	Russ Tog .88	352	22	22½	21⅝	22½	+ ⅞
46⅝	24½	Ryder Sy .50	26	37⅝	37⅝	37⅛	37⅛	— ½
		S						
34⅝	22⅛	Safeway 1.30	130	33⅛	33½	33⅛	33¼	+ ⅜
38⅞	22⅝	St Joe Min 2	63	26	26⅛	25⅝	26	
16⅝	13	StJosLP 1.04	5	15⅝	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	
44½	29¼	StL Sa F 2.40	22	44⅛	44½	44⅛	44½	+ ¼
37⅞	28¼	StRegisP 1.60	119	37¼	38	37⅛	38	+ ⅞
24⅞	17	SanDGas 1.08	18	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23¼	— ⅛
29⅞	7⅝	Sanders Assd	111	12½	13⅝	12⅞	13½	+ ⅞
29⅛	9⅝	Sangamo .40	66	14⅝	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+ ½
26⅝	16½	Sa Feind 1.60	238	24¾	24½	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
9½	6½	SFe Ind pf.50	21	7⅝	8	7⅝	8	+ ¼
32⅞	12⅝	SanFeIm .38	57	31¼	31⅝	31	31½	— ⅛
17⅝	7½	SarWelSci .30	71	11⅛	12⅝	11⅛	12⅝	+1⅛
18⅝	14⅝	SavanE 1.12	34	16⅝	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	
22¼	12⅝	Saxon Ind	251	20	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝	
37	28⅝	Schaefer Co	59	26	26⅝	26	26⅜	— ¼
28	19⅝	Schenley 1.40	13	25⅝	25⅞	25½	25⅞	+ ⅜
25	17¼	Schenl pf 1.40	43	23½	23⅝	23½	23⅝	+ ⅜
7⅝	0	Schnly pf .50	4	7⅜	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ⅜
63⅝	46	Schering .80	174	62⅜	62¾	62⅛	62⅝	+ ⅛
85	53	SchlitzBr 1.40	2	69	69	68½	68½	— ½
90	51¼	Schlmbr 1.40	27	88	88¼	87¼	87¼	— ½
14⅝	1⅝	Scient Resrc	43	3⅝	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
22⅞	2⅝	SciRes pf.41k	7	5⅛	5⅛	5	5	+ ⅛
24¼	11⅛	SCM Corp	349	14½	15⅛	14⅝	15⅛	+ ⅜
18	11½	SCOA Ind .60	26	15¼	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅜
29¼	14⅝	Scot L Fd .56	39	21⅜	22⅛	21⅜	22	+1
17½	10⅝	Scott Felt .80	104	17	17¾	16⅞	17⅝	+ ⅜
22½	10¼	Scott For .60	46	20⅝	21	20⅝	21	+ ¾
35	21⅛	Scott Paper 1	353	24	24¼	23⅞	24¼	+ ½
45⅝	25⅞	Scovill 1.40	14	40⅝	41½	40⅝	41½	+ ⅞
58½	36½	Scovil pf2.50	6	53⅝	54½	53⅝	54½	+1¼
7½	4⅝	Scud Duo Vsf	25	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
9⅞	6⅜	Scuddr pf.72e	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
40⅝	22¼	SbCLV In 2.20	39	38⅞	39	38¾	39	
16	4½	SbdWorld Air	109	7¼	7½	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
29¼	18	SeagrVe .50b	43	13⅞	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅛
55¼	33⅝	Searl GD 1.30	48	52	52½	51⅞	52¼	+ ⅛
76⅝	51	Sears R 1.20a	220	75¼	75⅝	74⅝	75⅛	— ⅜
26⅛	11⅛	Seatrain Line	286	16⅝	17¼	16⅝	17¼	+ ⅜
30⅞	11	Sedco Inc .08	194	25½	25⅞	25	25⅜	— ⅛
31⅝	12	Servmt .50b	94	26¼	26⅝	25⅞	26½	+ ⅛
50⅝	33⅛	Shell Oil 2.40	151	47⅜	47½	46⅝	46⅞	— ½
23	11	ShellerGl .80	20	21⅛	21⅛	20¾	21	— ¼
27	16	ShellGl pf1.35	15	24⅛	24¼	23⅞	24¼	
48⅝	26	Sherw Wm 2	86	46	47½	46	47⅜	+1⅜
42½	17¼	Shulton .30b	19	29	29⅜	29	29⅜	
13	5⅛	Siegel HI	22	10¼	10⅜	10¼	10½	+ ⅛
28	14⅝	SierraPac .80	27	18⅝	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
25⅝	17½	Signal Co .60	192	14¼	14¼	14	14	— ⅛
30¼	27	Signal pf2.20	9	33¼	33⅜	33¼	33⅜	+ ⅛
21¼	12⅝	Signal pf 1	6	16⅝	16½	16	16	— ½
24¼	23⅝	Signode 1.16	145	42⅜	43⅛	42⅜	43⅛	+ ⅞
11⅝	3⅝	Simfo Prec	11	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
61⅝	39	Simfrsh 1.80a	20	59⅝	60	59⅝	60	+ ⅛
97½	82½	SimPat .80b	9	94	94	94	94	— ⅛
85⅝	53⅛	SingerCo 2.40	96	63⅝	64½	63⅝	64¼	+ ⅜
110	89	Singer pf3.50	10	92½	94⅛	92½	94⅛	+ ⅛
46⅝	29⅝	Skelly Oil 1	10	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	— ⅛
41⅜	19⅛	Skil Corp	14	22⅝	23	22⅝	23	+1
34⅝	13⅝	Skyline .20	299	33⅝	33⅝	33⅛	33⅝	— ¼
49	25¼	SmithAO 1.40	25	47½	47⅝	47¼	47⅝	+ ⅜
41¼	12	Smith Intl .40	9	16⅝	17¼	16⅝	17¼	+ ¼
55½	37⅛	Smith KF 2	84	51½	51⅝	51⅛	51¼	— ⅜
15⅝	8⅝	Sdla Bas .50	10	13	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ½
14	4⅛	Sonesta	25	4½	5	4½	5	+ ½
17⅝	12½	Sonest pf1.25	2	12½	12½	12½	12½	
18⅝	12⅝	Sony Cp .03g	289	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
		Sony fn.03g	45	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
37⅝	20½	SooLine 1.75g	x16	34½	34½	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅜
21⅛	10	SOS Wcons .44	7	15⅝	16	15⅝	15⅝	
29⅝	19⅝	SCar EG 1.26	75	28⅝	29	28⅝	29	+ ¼
25⅝	21	SoJerInd 1.52	10	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
43⅝	18⅝	Southdwn Inc	44	34⅝	34⅝	34	34	— ⅝
36½	19¼	Sodwn pf1.80	8	31	31	30½	30½	— ½
19½	12¼	SoeastPS 1.28	25	19⅝	20	19½	20	+ ½
32	23	SouCalE 1.50	49	31⅝	32¼	31⅝	31⅝	
28⅝	19	South Co 1.26	342	25⅝	26½	25⅝	26½	+ ⅞
35⅝	26	SouInGE 1.70	20	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	
60⅝	37⅝	SoUNGas 1.40	72	59⅝	59⅝	57	58⅝	— ½
37	21¼	Sou Pac 1.80	394	36⅝	36⅝	35½	35½	— ⅞
63⅝	40	SouthrnRy 3a	48	62⅝	63½	62⅝	63	+ ½
14⅝	12½	South Ry pf 1	6	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
26⅝	22¼	SoUGas 1.26	18	24⅝	24⅝	24½	24⅝	+ ¼
25	11	Sw Airm .37t	21	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
14½	8½	Swest PS .74	53	13⅝	14½	13⅝	14½	+ ⅛
20⅝	5¼	Spartans Ind	430	9½	10¼	9⅝	10¼	+ ⅜
21⅝	6¼	Spartans A	47	9⅝	10¼	9⅝	10¼	+1⅛
12	7	Sparton .40	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
50⅝	31½	Sperry Hut 1	141	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	+ ⅜
40⅝	18⅝	SprryR .12d	648	26	26⅝	25⅝	26⅝	+ ⅜
24⅝	8⅝	Sprague El	34	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
18	13	SpringsMill 1	10	16¼	16½	16	16½	+ ½
24	17⅝	SquareD .80a	64	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ¼
73⅝	58⅝	Squibb B 1.50	134	71⅝	71⅝	70⅝	70½	— ⅞
74	51½	Squibb B pf 2	6	72⅝	72⅝	71¼	71¼	— ¼
39¼	28⅝	StaleyMf 1.40	35	32	32⅝	32	32⅝	+1
34⅝	30½	StBrands 1.40	26	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	+ ⅛
42⅝	22¼	StBrPaint .36	12	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	+ ⅜
17	8½	Std Intl .28	9	14⅝	15	14⅝	14⅝	
13⅝	6	Std Kollsman	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
54⅝	38	StOilCal 2.80	459	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	+ ⅛
53⅝	35	StOilInd 2.30	196	53⅝	53⅝	52⅝	53⅝	+ ⅛
73½	49⅝	StOilNJ 3.75e	371	72½	72⅝	72¼	72½	— ⅛
85	51	StdOilOh 2.70	37	77	77	76⅝	77	+ ½
57	48½	StO Oh pf3.75	z10	55	55	55	55	
14¼	4⅝	Std Press	326	5½	5½	5¼	5⅜	— ⅛
11⅝	6½	StPrudent .66	38	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
50⅝	37¼	Stnly Wk 1.40	2	49	49	49	49	
18⅝	6½	Stanray .40	50	8⅝	9⅝	8⅝	9⅝	+ ½
18½	13⅝	Starrett .80	2	15½	15½	15½	15½	
35½	25⅝	Stauf Ch 1.80	58	35⅝	35⅝	35	35⅝	+ ⅛
12	6⅝	Sterch Br .48	16	8	8	8	8	— ⅛
43⅝	27½	SterlDrug .80	101	40⅝	41	40⅝	40⅝	+ ⅛
80	52½	Sterl D pf1.50	11	75	75½	75	75⅝	+ ¼
44⅝	25½	StevensJ 2.40	779	34	34	32¼	32½	—1⅜
36	22½	StewWar 1.80	10	29⅝	30	29⅝	30	
27⅝	15⅝	Stoke VanC 1	87	21⅝	22½	21⅝	22½	+ ⅜
14¼	12⅝	Stoke VC pf 1	z80	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ½
40⅝	25	Stone W 1.90	9	39⅝	40⅝	39⅝	39⅝	+ ⅛
18⅝	7⅝	StoneCont .36	3	9⅝	9½	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
30⅝	14	StorerBrd .50	80	20⅝	20⅝	19⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
58	35⅝	StudWor 1.30	171	55½	56⅝	55½	55⅝	+ ⅜
44	25⅝	St W pfA 1.40	20	41½	41⅝	41	41⅝	+ ½
21½	10⅝	Subur Co .68	149	21⅝	21⅝	21	21	— ¼
39	23	Sub Prop 1.60	31	38½	38⅝	38	38⅝	— ⅜
19⅝	11	SuCrest .80	3	17⅝	17⅝	17½	17½	— ¼
33½	14	Sun Chem .40	158	18	18⅝	17½	18⅝	+ ⅝
49⅝	38¼	SunOil 1b	12	47	47⅝	47	47⅝	+1
40⅝	30⅝	Sun Oil pf2.25	30	40	40⅝	40	40⅝	+ ⅞
27	15	Sunbeam .80	59	25⅝	26¼	25⅝	26	
30¼	12⅝	Sundstrnd .80	11	20¼	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	
48	35	Sunds pf3.50	7	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	+ ½
18⅝	8⅝	Sunsh M .32b	49	13	13⅝	13	13⅝	+ ⅝
26⅝	17⅝	Sup Valu 1.10	18	26½	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅝
178⅝	91	Supr Oil 1.40	26	174	174	172½	173	—1
30½	16	Supink G .40	41	30	30	30	30	— ¼
7	4⅝	SurvyFd .17g	21	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
20⅝	12¼	SwankK .60a	30	19	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ¼
32⅝	22	Swift Co .70	54	30	30½	30	30¼	+ ⅛
45	19½	Sybron .60	60	28	28⅝	28	28⅝	+1⅛
75½	43	Sybron pf2.40	3	52⅝	52⅝	52¼	52⅝	+ ¼
28⅝	7⅝	Systron Donn	188	10	11⅝	10	11½	+1⅛
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29⅝	13⅝	Taft Brd .60	27	23⅝	24¼	23⅝	24¼	+ ½
25⅝	12	Talcott 1.10	109	20	20⅝	20	20⅝	+ ⅜
38⅝	6¼	Talley Ind	92	11⅝	11⅝	11	11⅝	— ⅛
16⅝	9⅝	Talley pfB 1	30	13⅝	14⅝	13⅝	14⅝	+ ½
27¼	17¼	Tampa El .80	52	27	27⅝	26	26⅝	— ⅛
66⅝	30	Tandy Corp	39	51⅝	52½	51⅝	52½	+ ⅞
23	11½	TappanCo .40	58	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ¾
7⅝	2⅝	Tech Mtr .13t	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
55	28	Technicon C p	71	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	+ ½
74⅝	19½	Tektronix	71	28½	29⅝	28⅝	29⅝	+1⅛
40	13	Teledyne .63f	740	24⅝	25½	24⅝	25⅝	+1½
156	60¼	Teled pf3.50	8	98⅝	100½	98⅝	100½	+2⅛
82¼	59⅝	Teledyne pf 6	4	68⅝	69	68½	68½	— ¾
25⅝	9⅝	Telex Cp	1355	15⅝	15⅝	15	15	— ½
24⅝	15⅝	Temple I .25	19	22½	23	22½	23	+ ½
24⅝	17⅝	Tenneco 1.32	2391	23⅝	25	23⅝	24⅞	+1
6	3⅝	Tennec wt A	2373	5⅝	6⅛	5⅝	6⅛	+ ½
90⅝	66⅝	Tennec pf5.50	33	89⅝	94	89⅝	93⅝	+4¼
35⅝	24	Texaco 1.60	336	35	35⅝	34⅝	34⅝	
47⅝	22¼	TexETrn 1.52	528	40⅝	40⅝	39⅝	40⅝	— ⅛
40¼	26	TexGasT 1.48	45	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	+ ⅛
39⅝	26	Tex G pf1.50	7	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	
23⅝	13	Tex G Sul .60	185	16⅝	17⅝	16⅝	17⅝	+ ½
34¼	20⅝	Texas Ind 1b	28	32½	33	32½	33	+ ¾
134½	61⅝	Texasinst .80	x50	80⅝	81⅝	80	81⅝	+1⅜
62⅝	34⅝	TexOilGs .05	2	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	+ ⅛
20½	13⅝	Tex PLd .4e5	2	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
61⅝	45⅝	Tex Util 1.80	214	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝	+ ¾
26½	15⅝	Textron .80	81	24⅝	25	24⅝	25	+ ½
35½	25½	Textr pf2.08	5	33½	33⅝	33½	33⅝	+ ⅜
26½	16½	Textr pf1.40	10	25	25½	25	25	+ ½
14⅝	7	Thiokol .40	x75	9	9½	9	9½	+ ½
47⅝	24½	ThomBet 1.04	6	36	36	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅛
27⅝	12⅝	Thom Ind .40	14	19	19	18½	18⅝	— ⅜
36	21⅝	ThomJW .25g	49	35¼	35⅝	35¼	35⅝	+ ½
27⅝	11¼	Thrift Dr .60	28	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
20⅝	16⅝	TI Corp 1.20	12	29½	30	29½	30	+ ⅜
21¼	10	TidewaM .40	16	19⅝	20	19⅝	20	+ ⅜
44½	25⅝	Time Inc 1.90	41	42⅝	42⅝	41½	41⅝	— ⅝
40⅝	24¼	TimesMir .50	44	39	39	38	38½	— ½
33⅝	25⅝	Timken 1.80	16	33½	34⅝	33½	34⅝	+ ⅛
27⅝	12⅝	TishRlty .40b	65	19⅝	19⅝	19	19⅝	+ ⅛
19½	8⅝	Tdbin Pk .40	4	13	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
34	18¼	Todd Sh 1.20	14	20½	21	20½	21	+ ½
35¼	27½	ToledoE 1.80	13	34⅝	34½	34⅝	34⅝	
22⅝	9⅝	Toot Rol .40b	10	14	14	14	14	— ⅛
87½	46½	Trane Co .90	27	56⅝	57	56⅝	57	+ ¼
38	19⅝	Trans U 1.20	13	36	36	35½	35½	—1
24⅝	9⅝	Trans W Air	157	13⅝	14⅝	13⅝	14	+ ⅜
26⅝	11	TrnWAir pf 2	26	15⅝	16¼	15⅝	16¼	+1¼
13⅝	6¼	TrnWFin .40t	36	9⅝	10⅝	9⅝	10⅝	+ ⅜
26⅝	11⅝	Transmra .55	924	15⅝	16⅝	15⅝	16⅝	+ ⅜
784	88½	Transa pf4.5 8	2	112½	112½	112½	112½	—1½
5¼	7⅝	Transcon .10	3	14½	14½	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
24⅝	4½	Transcit Inv	179	6⅝	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Transitron	10	4	4⅝	4	4¼	+ ⅛
38⅝	25	Travelrs .90	345	32	33½	32	33½	+1¼
48½	35	Travlrs pf 2	11	42⅝	42⅝	42	42	— ⅛
33⅝	21¼	TriCon 2.71e	50	29⅝	29⅝	29¼	29⅝	+ ½
37⅝	31	TriCon pf2.50	2	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	+ ⅛
17⅝	10⅝	Triangind .8 8	8	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
59½	44½	Tropican Pd	68	57⅝	57⅝	56⅝	56⅝	—1⅛
38½	22⅝	TRW Inc 1a	41	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	+ ⅛
94	59	TRW pf4.40	45	82	82	80½	81⅝	+ ⅛
18	13⅝	Tucsn GE .72	32	17⅝	17⅝	17½	17⅝	— ⅛
20½	6	Twent Cent	95	8⅝	9⅝	8⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	6	Tyler Corp	43	14⅝	14⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
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28⅝	12½	UAL Inc	240	21½	22⅝	21½	22⅝	+ ⅜
21⅝	11	UAL pf.40	83	20	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
39⅝	21⅝	UARCO 1.10	3	27	27	27	27	
27	19⅝	UGI Cp 1.28	13	23	23	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
19½	9½	UMC Ind .72	36	12⅝	13½	12⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
39⅝	21¼	UniNV 1.3e8	14	27⅝	28	27⅝	28	+ ⅜
34½	23⅝	Un Camp 1	113	29⅝	30⅝	29⅝	30⅝	+1⅛
40½	29½	Un Carbide 2	518	39⅝	41¼	39⅝	41¼	+1⅜
9½	4⅝	Union Corp	39	6½	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
21	16⅝	Un Elec 1.28	156	20⅝	21	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
56	50	Un El pf 4	z30	55½	55½	55½	55½	+1½
39⅝	23⅝	UnOilCal 1.60	x41	35⅝	36	35⅝	36	+ ⅜
52⅝	34⅝	UOCal pf2.50	x21	49⅝	49½	49⅝	49⅝	+ ⅛
47½	29⅝	Un Pac Cp 2	152	47⅝	48⅝	47⅝	48½	+1⅛
42⅝	25½	Union Pacif 2	30	42⅝	43	42⅝	42⅝	+ ⅜
7⅝	6⅝	Un Pac pf .40	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
51	34⅝	Uniotam 1.40	6	50⅝	50½	50⅝	50⅝	— ⅛
21⅝	12¼	Uniroyal .70	478	21⅝	22½	21½	22¼	+ ⅜
106	91	Uniroyal pf 8	z90	103¼	104⅝	103¼	104½	+1⅜
48⅝	21¼	Unishops .40	105	30	30⅝	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
40½	23⅝	Unit Air 1.80	121	33⅝	34⅝	33⅝	34½	+ ⅞
17⅝	12½	UnBrands .30	238	16⅝	16½	16	16	— ⅛
17¼	11½	U Brd pf1.20	15	16⅝	17½	16⅝	17⅝	+ ⅜
12⅝	8	Unit Cp 1.17e	68	9½	10	9½	10	+ ⅜
14⅝	5⅝	Unit Fin Cal	50	9⅝	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ¼
18¼	12½	Unit Gas	6	17¼	17¼	17¼	17½	
10⅝	4½	Unit Ind .20	16	7⅝	8⅝	7⅝	8⅝	+ ½
7½	4⅝	Unit In pf.42	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
45⅝	41½	UnJersBks 2	5	45¼	45¼	45	45⅛	+ ⅛
29⅝	17	Unit MM 1.30	35	27⅝	27⅝	27½	27⅝	— ⅛
20¼	8½	Unt Nuclr	52	11⅝	12⅝	11⅝	12	+ ⅜
5⅝	1⅝	Unit Pk Min	24	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
42	31¼	US FidG 2.20	46	41⅝	41⅝	41	41	— ¼
35¼	33⅝	US Finl .05e	37	34⅝	35	34½	34⅝	
35	22	USFors 3.84e	6	33⅝	34½	33⅝	34½	+1
30¼	17¼	US Frgt 1.40	67	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ¼
63⅝	42½	US Gypsm 3	58	63⅝	63⅝	62⅝	62¼	—1⅛
35½	25	USGyp pf1.80	5	34½	35	34½	35	+1
28	11⅝	US Indust .50	114	19	19¼	18⅝	19⅝	+ ⅜
19	9⅝	US Leasg .28	71	15⅝	16⅝	15⅝	16⅝	+ ⅜
32⅝	21⅝	US PlyCh .84	193	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅜
77	64	USPCh pf3.90	z20	73	73	73	73	+1⅛
34	22	USPCh pf1.20	21	28⅝	29⅝	28⅝	29½	+1½
24½	13⅝	US Shoe .88	21	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+ ¼
40¼	20⅝	US Smelt 1b	143	26⅝	27	26¼	26½	+ ¼
71½	60	USSmt pf5.50	1	65	65	65	65	+ ¾
39½	28½	US Steel 2.40	235	32¼	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	+ ⅜
27⅝	16½	USTobac 1.20	9	26⅝	27	26⅝	27	
25	14⅝	Unit Util .92	299	21	21⅝	20⅝	21	
7	5⅝	Unit Util wt	89	7	7⅝	6⅝	7⅝	+ ½
31¼	18¼	Un Ut pf1.25	24	26½	26½	26½	26½	
37⅝	21½	Un Ut pf1.50	105	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	— ¼
34	21¼	U Leaf 1.50	51	34	35	33⅝	34⅝	+ ⅜
36¼	19⅝	UnivO Pd .80	254	22⅝	24⅝	22¼	24⅝	+2¼
99⅝	13¼	Univer Comp	254	20⅝	22⅝	20⅝	21⅝	+ ⅜
59½	32⅝	Upjohn 1.60	68	47⅝	48	47⅝	48	+ ⅜
21⅝	9½	Uris Bldg .40	8	11½	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
39⅝	21⅝	USLIFE .50	97	34⅝	35⅝	34⅝	35	+ ¾
40	20	USM Cp 1.60	82	22⅝	22⅝	22½	22½	— ¼
44⅝	30	USM pf2.10	14	33⅝	33⅝	33	33	— ⅛
21⅝	17⅝	USM pf1.50	z1480	20¼	20½	20	20½	— ½
55⅝	36½	UtahCon .60a	224	54⅝	54⅝	54½	54⅝	+ ¼
34	26⅝	Utah PL 1.92	16	33⅝	33⅝	33½	33⅝	+ ⅛
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29⅝	9¼	Varian Assoc	60	13½	14	13½	14	+ ⅜
40¼	16¼	VCA Corp .40	6	22½	22⅝	22½	22⅝	— ⅛
53	26⅝	Veeder 1.60	50	41	41⅝	40½	41⅝	+ ⅜
17⅝	10	Vendo Co .60	36	13	13¼	13	13	
39	20¼	VF Corp 1.10	11	37½	37⅝	37½	37½	— ⅛
19½	13½	Viacom wd	48	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅜
31	10	VictComp .50	23	17⅝	18¼	17¼	18¼	+1
9½	3⅝	Villager	24	4½	4⅝	4⅝	4½	
24½	¼	VaComw .80	20	24⅝	24⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ½
25¼	17⅝	VaElPw 1.12	106	23⅝	23⅝	23	23⅝	+ ¼
110½	103	VaEP pf8.84	z100	110	110	110	110	— ½
101½	86	Va EP pf7.72	2550	101¼	101½	101¼	101½	+ ½
71	62	Va E&P pf 5	z60	68	68½	68	68½	+1
57	49½	Va EP pf4.20	z120	55⅝	57	55⅝	57	+1¼
20⅝	7⅝	Vornado	258	20½	21⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅜
34⅝	14	VSI Corp .48	17	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
24	16⅝	Vulcan Mat 1	146	20⅝	22⅝	20⅝	22⅝	+1⅜
15	10	VWR Unit .72	6	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅜
		W						
58⅝	45½	Wachova 1.20	53	58	58½	58	58¼	— ⅛
63¼	49½	Wach pf2.20	13	63	63⅝	63	63⅝	
28¼	14⅝	Walgreen 1	14	23⅝	24	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅜
50⅝	33	WalkrH 1.20a	7	38½	38⅝	38½	38⅝	— ⅛
25⅝	12	WallMury .60	26	18⅝	18⅝	18¼	18½	— ¼
8¼	3½	Walworth Co	21	3⅝	4	3⅝	4	+ ⅛
51⅝	18⅝	Wang Labs	39	29⅝	30⅛	29½	30	+ ⅜
28¼	8½	Ward Foods	6	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
24	10	Warnaco .60	24	16¼	16¼	16	16¼	+ ¼
76⅝	52	WarLam 1.20	176	67⅝	68⅝	67½	68¼	+1⅛
36½	20⅝	Warn Sw 1.60	22	26¼	26¼	26	26¼	
30	23	Wash Gs 1.80	x17	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅜
15⅝	11⅝	Wash Stl .70a	3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼
22	17⅝	WashWP 1.36	25	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅜
19⅝	9⅝	Watkin Johns	136	18½	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	8¼	Wayn Gos .76	20	10⅝	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+ ⅜
30	20⅝	Way G pf1.40	1	24	24	24	24	+ ¼
12⅝	5¼	Wean Unit	26	6½	6½	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅜
16⅝	8	Wean pfA1.26	8	8½	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
18¼	6⅝	Weathrfrd	5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
12½	5⅝	Webb Del E	108	8⅝	9⅝	8⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
38⅝	27⅝	Weis Mkt .92	3	38⅝	38⅝	38	38	— ¼
6⅝	3	Welbilt Corp	7	4	4⅝	4	4	
43½	29	WellsFar 1.40	15	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	— ⅛
28⅝	12	Wesc F 1.29t	161	19	20⅝	18⅝	20⅝	+1⅛
25⅝	14¼	WestTra .50	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ¼
56¼	51½	WP pfB 4.20	z100	57	57	57	57	+1½
36⅝	16¼	WPtPep .25g	45	25⅝	25⅝	25½	25½	— ½
23	6⅝	Wstn Air Lin	47	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅜
39⅝	32	Wn Banc 1.30	60	37½	38	37¼	37⅝	+ ⅜
34¼	14⅝	Wstn Md 1.60	34	22⅝	23⅝	22⅝	23⅝	+1½
23¼	10¼	Westn Pac	21	17	17⅝	16⅝	17⅝	+ ⅜
48¼	31	WnUnion 1.40	56	40¼	41½	40¼	41	+ ⅜
82	66	Wn Un pf 6	19	71¼	71¼	71	71	+ ¼
89⅝	64½	Wn Un pf4.60	2	82	82½	82	82½	+1½
106⅝	76	Wn Un pf4.90	1	94	94	94	94	+1
69⅝	53¼	Westg El 1.80	475	67¼	67½	66⅝	67	— ⅛
59	51	West E pf3.80	z60	54	54½	54	54	+ ½
28⅝	18¼	Westvco 1.05	25	23⅝	23⅝	23	23	— ⅛
33	21¼	Weyberg 1.20	36	29⅝	31¼	29	31¼	+1⅜
59	34	Weyerhs .80	563	57⅝	57⅝	57	57⅝	— ⅛
119½	99½	Weyhr pf6.75	73	118¼	118¼	117	117⅝	—1
21⅝	9⅝	WheelPitt Stl	46	12½	12¼	11⅝	12⅝	+ ⅜
68½	44	WheelPitt 6pf	z20	45⅝	45½	45⅝	45½	—1
58	39½	WheelPitt 5pf	z100	36	36½	36	36	
68⅝	45	Whirl Cp 1.60	1058	66½	67	65⅝	66¼	— ⅛
22⅝	8	WhiteCon .40	222	13⅝	14	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
35½	29½	WhitCn pfA 3	1	31½	31½	31½	31½	— ⅛
34⅝	28½	Whit C pfC 3	12	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅛
31	9	WhiteCrss .44	5	21	21	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅜
32¼	9⅝	White Motor	49	17⅝	17⅝	17¼	17½	+ ⅛
19⅝	5	Whittaker	214	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
41⅝	22	WickesCorp 1	24	38⅝	38⅝	38½	38½	
11⅝	6	WiebtStr .25b	7	8⅝	9⅝	8⅝	9¼	+ ⅜
71⅝	27⅝	Will Ross .40	46	34⅝	34¼	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅜
25¼	15⅝	Williams Bro	282	33⅝	33⅝	32⅝	33¼	—1
16⅝	16⅝	WmBr wt wi	421	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
31⅝	16	Wms Br pf.80	8	30	30⅝	30	30	
37¼	26¼	Winn Dx 1.68	67	36⅝	37½	36⅝	37½	+ ⅜
40	28⅝	Winn Dixie B	4	40	40½	40	40⅝	+ ¼
20⅝	14⅝	Winnbgo Ind	23	17	17⅝	17	17⅝	+ ⅜
24⅝	18⅝	WisElPw 1.48	58	23⅝	24⅝	23⅝	24⅝	+ ⅜
		WisEP pf3.90	z180	107½	107½	107½	107½	
17⅝	14⅝	Wisc PS 1.16	17	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
25⅝	14½	Witco Ch .92	25	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ½
12⅝	7	Wolv WW .20	25	9⅝	10	9⅝	10	+ ¼
20½	13¼	Womelco .44	94	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
26½	9¼	Woods Cp .48	15	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
38⅝	25⅝	Woolwth 1.20	126	35⅝	36⅝	35⅝	36⅝	+ ½
55½	40	Woolw pf2.20	12	52	53	52	52½	+1
11⅝	5	World Airwy	37	5⅝	6⅝	5⅝	6¼	+ ⅜
112⅝	88¼	Wrigley 3a	3	108¼	108¼	108½	108½	— ¼
15	7⅛	Wurlitzer .40	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
		X						
115¾	65¼	Xerox Co .80	317	86	87	85¾	87	+1
37⅝	12⅝	Xtra Inc	76	28⅝	28⅝	28½	28⅝	+ ⅜
		Y						
21¼	14⅝	Yngs SD 1.20	8	16½	16⅝	16½	16⅝	— ⅛
		Z						
44⅝	19⅝	Zale Corp .64	53	36⅝	37	36⅝	37	+ ½
36	16¼	Zale pfA .80	7	28½	29	28½	29	+ ⅜
39½	11⅝	Zapata Norn	104	29⅝	30	29¼	29⅝	+ ⅜
66	24¼	ZapaNor pf 2	1	59	59	59	59	+1
42½	20	Zayre Corp	24	31¼	31⅝	31	31	— ¼
38½	22¼	Zenith R 1.40	137	37⅝	37½	37	37⅝	+ ⅜
38	13⅝	Zurn Ind .28	32	17⅝	18⅝	17⅝	18⅝	+ ⅜

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. d—Declared or paid in 1971 plus stock dividend. e—Paid last year. f—Paid in stock during 1971, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date. g—Declared or paid so far this year. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in 1970 plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock during 1970, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date. cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. fn—Foreign issue subject to interest equalization tax.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

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European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	79.30
Algembank	239
Amrobank	54.60
A'damRubb	40.50
Fokker	54.30
Heineken	194.80
H.V.A.	59
Holland-Am.	95
Hoogovens	72.40
I.O.S. Ltd.	$1.10
I.P.I.	$4.10
K.L.M.	157
Philips new	45.20
Robeco	220.40
Rolinco	169
RoyalDutch	143.20
Unilever	98.60
Ver.Machine.	68

Brussels

Arbed	4,250
Ast.d.Mines	1,895
Cock-Ougree.	1,550
Electrobel	4,915
Lambert	1,655
Petrofina	3,045
Ph.Gevaert	1,560
Soc.Générale	13,375
Un.Minière	1,745

Düsseldorf

AEG	163.50
Aug.Thyssen	80
BASF	136.50
Bayer	137.20
Commerzbk	210
Cont.Gummi	107
Daimler-Benz	311
Demag	141
DeutBank	287
DresdeBank	220.50
Gels Bergw.	86.20
Hoechster	174.80
Hoesch	63.50
Karstadt	315
Kaufhof	234
KHD	123
Lufthansa	—
Mannesmann	143.20
Metallgesell.	394
RheinStahl	81.50
RWE new	185.50
Siemens	187
Volkswagen	163.50
Veba	147

London

Anglo-AmCp.	65/-
Anglo-Amin.	18¾
BarclayBank	66/3
BeechamGr.	45/6
Bowater	35/9
BritAmTob.	115/6
Brit.Oxygen.	10/11¼
Brit.Petrole.	92/-
Brit.LeyM.	6/5¾
Charterad	47/3
Courtau'ds	23/10½
Chrysler	3/4½
Daggafont	1/10½
DeBeer Def.	45/6
Decca Rec.	50/-
Distillers	25/4½
Dunlop	26/4½
ElMus.Ind.	35/1½
FreeStGed.	125/-
GEC	21/7½
Glaxo Gr.	66/-
Gt.Univ.St.	59/3
Guinness	25/10½
Hawker-Sidd.	32/1½
Hudson-Bay	147/6
ImpChem.	47/10½
IOS Mgt new.	$4.25
Mar&Spen.	59/3
MetalBox	62/9
Nicholas	8/-
RandMines	127/6
Rank-Org.	137/6
Rolls-Royce	9/4½
RoyalDutch	20⅝
R.T.Z.	43/-
Shell	72/-
Tube Invest.	68/6
Union Corp.	43/9
Vickers	16/6
Warl.3½	35¼
West Deep	87/6
West Drief	164/4½
West Hold	163/9
West Min	92/-
Woolw	14/7½
ZCI	7/3

Milan

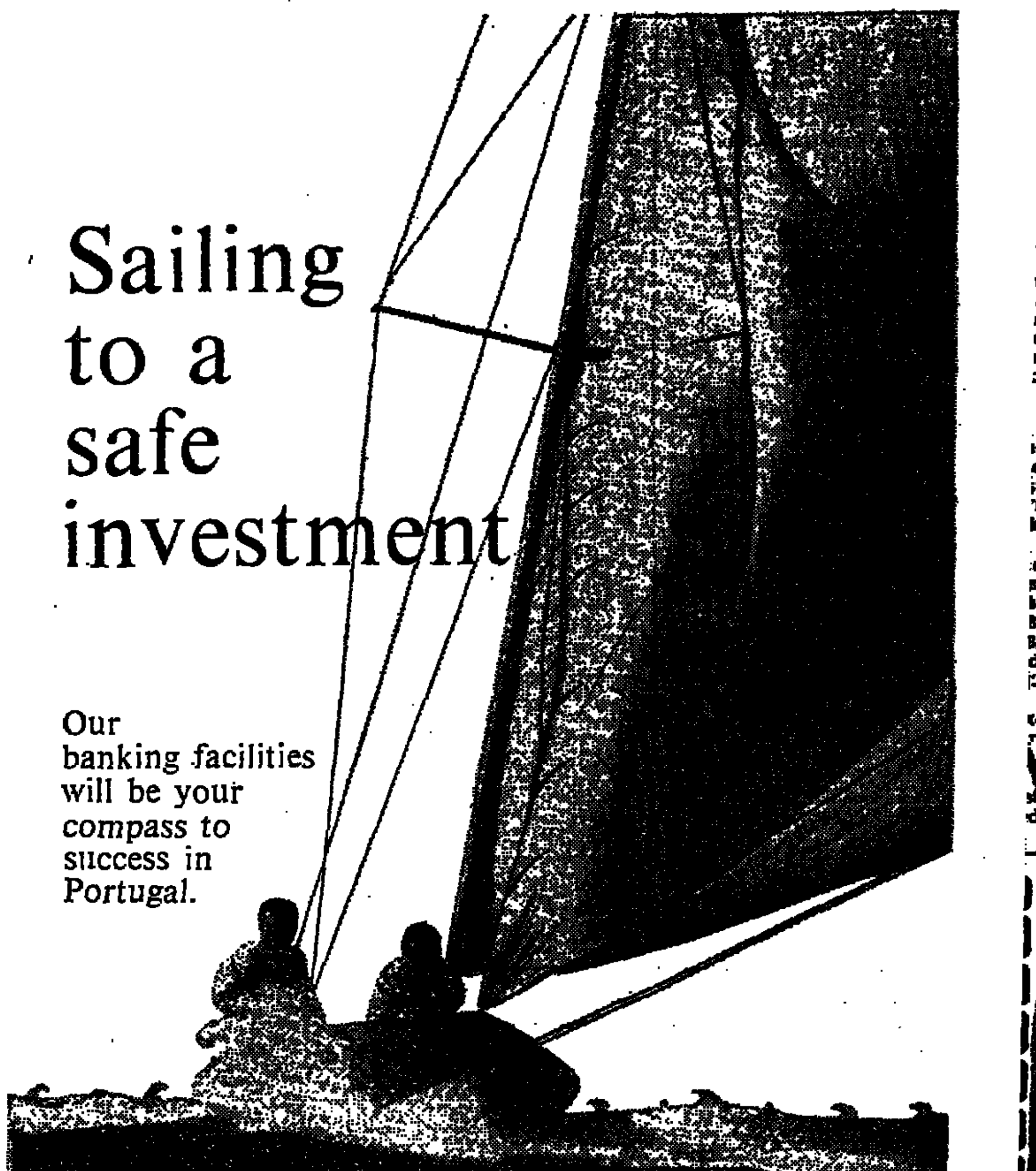
Fiat	2,476
Finsider	527
Generali	61,900
Italsider	804
LaRinas	293.50
Montedis	735
Olivetti	2,450
Pirelli	2,435
SniaVisco	2,679
Terni	173

Paris

AirLiquide	364
Béghin	165.80
BNCI	—
Can Pacific	404.50
C.G.E.	421
C.S.F.	118.90
Citroën	100.80
CieBancaire	563
Créd.Comm.	160.10
Créd.Lyonn.	—
DeBeers 100.	32.90
EssoStand.	118.10
Fin.Par.BP	243.10
Fr.Pétroles	164
IBM	1,570
ImpOil	117.50
IntNickCan	268.50
Mach.Bull	85.60
Michelin	1,263
Mobil	342
OmniumPét	245.10
PathéMarc.	—
Péchiney	178.90
Peugeot	259.30
Radio Techn.	244
Rh.Poulenc	223.90
Rio Tinto	31.40
RoyalDutch	238.20
St.Gobain	150.50
Schneider	241.50
Shell	125.80
Simca	59.50
Soc.Générale	24
SuezCieFin.	316.60
Thomson	128
Ugine-Kuhl.	175
Young3⅛%	—

Zurich

Alusuisse	2,685
B.Boveri	1,410
Ciba-Geigy	2,340
Cr.Suisse	3,020
Fischer	1,310
HoffRoche bi	165,000
Nestlé	3,400
Sandoz	4,100
Sté B.Suisse.	2,935
Sulzer Bp.	370
U.B.Suisses	3,790



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Market Summary

Jan. 5, 1971

Most Actives—New York

Tenneco	239,100	24⅞	+1
FedNat Mtg	203,300	60	— ¼
Leasco Dat	167,100	17	+1¼
City Invest	147,500	19½	+1⅛
Telex Corp	135,500	15	— ½
Natomas	121,200	56¾	+3½
Whirlpool	105,800	66½	— ⅛
Transam	92,400	16⅝	+ ⅜
Sperry Rnd	84,800	26⅝	+ ⅜
Nwst Airl	81,200	22½	+1⅛
FAS Intl	80,500	6¼	— ⅜
Stevens JP	77,900	32½	—1⅜
Crown Cork	74,800	19¾	+ ¾
Teledyne	74,000	25½	+1½
Polaroid	72,700	80⅛	+3⅛

Volume, all stocks, 12,600,000 shares.
Volume, 15 stocks, 1,758,300 shares.
Ratio, 15 stocks, 13.95 percent.
Average price, 15 stocks, $32.55.
New 1970-71 highs, 70; lows, 1.
Issues traded in: 1,645
Advances, 1,043; declines, 401; unchanged: 201.
N.Y. stock index: 50.13 +0.40; industrials: 52.70 +0.39; transportation: 35.79 +0.40; utility: 41.05 +0.38; finance: 64.63 +0.74.

Most Actives—American

Yales Ind	110,300	12	+ ⅛
Superscop	47,300	24¼	+2¼
Leas Dat wt	47,000	7	+ ⅜
Tenneco wt	40,700	6⅞	+ ½
SCE 5.30 pf	40,000	19⅞	— ⅛
Gulf Wln wt	35,900	5⅛	+ ½
Phoenix Stl	35,700	4	+ ⅞
Amco Indus	33,800	12⅛	+1⅛
Jupiter Cp	33,300	8⅛	+ ¾
Empire Finl	30,100	15	+ ½

Approx total stock sales 3,270,000
Stock sales year ago 4,525,455

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
22.97	22.66	22.87	+.17

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net
30 Ind	830.23	840.07	827.35	835.77	+ 5.20
20 Trn	169.70	172.57	169.09	171.71	+ 2.01
15 Utl	120.91	122.12	120.24	121.36	+ 0.26
65 Stk	270.04	273.51	269.00	272.06	+ 1.88

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	101.07	99.27	100.48	+.74
20 Railroads	35.49	34.84	35.15	+.15
55 Utilities	62.02	60.94	61.63	+.23
500 Stocks	92.28	90.68	91.80	+.65

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Shares	Buy	Sales	*Short
Jan. 4	259,173	444,859	1,800
Dec. 31	283,009	593,379	2,192
Dec. 29	313,539	668,574	2,195
Dec. 28	249,622	828,063	1,489
Dec. 24	183,118	265,882	933

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:

Commodity and unit	Tues.	Year ago
FOODS		
Wheat 2, red bush	$2.18⅞	$1.86½
Wheat 2, hard c.i.f. bu	2.13⅞	1.91⅝
Corn 2 yellow bu	1.85⅞	1.50¼
Oats 2 white bu	1.04⅝	.86¼
Rye 2 Western c.i.f. bu	1.77	1.88½
Cocoa Accra lb	.31½	.40⅞
Coffee 4 Santos lb	1.38½	.50½
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64x60 38½ yd.	.16¼	.16½
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.) ton	106.00	99.00
Iron 2, Fdry Phila. ton	74.50	66.00
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt	38-39	35-36
Lead spot lb	.13½	.16½
Copper elec. lb	53-53½	.53-.56
Tin (Straits), lb	1.62	1.81
Zinc E. St. L. basis, lb	.15	.15½
Silver N.Y. oz	1.65½	1.85½
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)	386.8	420.8

* Nominal. † Asked.

Eurodollars

Jan. 5, 1971

	Bid	Asked	Change Bid
Day Fix	6 3/4	7	+ 1/2
One Month	6 3/8	6 1/2	Unch.
3 Months	6 3/8	6 1/2	— 1/8
One Year	6 15/16	7 1/16	Unch.

BANK WIEDEMANN & CO. AG
8023 ZURICH
SWITZERLAND
[illegible]

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK FUTURES

Jan. 5, 1971

World sugar No. 11: March '71 4.54-56, May '71 4.53-54, July '71 4.49-50, Sept. '71 4.52, Oct. '71 4.50-51, March '72 4.47, May '72 4.49 b.

Wool, new: May '71 75.5 b, July '71 77.7 b, Oct. '71 80.0 b.

Wool tops: Closed. No sales.

Cocoa: March '71 27.32, May '71 27.70, July '71 27.98, Sept. '71 28.22, Dec. '71 28.60, March '72 29.12.

Copper: Jan. '71 [illegible], March '71 46.45, May '71 46.90, July '71 47.25, Sept. '71 47.60, Dec. '71 48.35.

Orange juice (frozen concentrated): Jan. '71 35.60, March '71 36.65 b, May '71 37.65, July '71 38.40, Sept. '71 40.15 b.

Potatoes: March '71 3.07, April '71 2.77, May '71 3.17.

Silver: Jan. '71 165.40, March '71 167.40, May '71 169.70, July '71 172.10, Sept. '71 174.50, Dec. '71 178.30, Jan. '72 179.50, March '72 181.90, May '72 184.30.

(a) asked. (b) bid. (n) nominal.

COTTON No. 2

	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch.
March	26.40	26.43	26.38	z26.42	—.3
May	26.93	26.94	26.71	z26.90	—.1
July	27.12	27.13	27.12	z27.11	—.1
Oct.				z26.31	+.8
Dec.	26.20	26.20	25.20	z26.21	+.1

z-bid

CHICAGO FUTURES

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
WHEAT					
Mar	1.68	1.68⅜	1.67¼	1.68⅛	1.68
May	1.65¾	1.67⅛	1.65¼	1.67⅛	1.66½
Jul	1.61¼	1.62⅛	1.61	1.62⅛	1.61¼
Sep	1.63¼	1.64⅛	1.63	1.64⅛	1.63½
Dec	1.68	1.69	1.68	1.69	1.67½
CORN					
Mar	1.56⅜	1.57⅛	1.55½	1.56⅞	1.57
May	1.60	1.60⅛	1.59½	1.59⅞	1.60
Jul	1.61⅛	1.61⅞	1.61⅛	1.61⅞	1.61½
Sep	1.60⅝	1.61	1.59⅞	1.60⅝	1.60
Dec	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SOYBEANS					
Jan	2.93½	2.95⅛	2.93½	2.95⅛	2.93¼
Mar	2.98½	3.00½	2.98⅜	3.00¼	2.98
May	3.02	3.05	3.02	3.04⅛	3.02⅛
Jul	3.05⅛	3.08	3.05⅛	3.07⅛	3.05
Aug	3.02	3.04¼	3.01⅞	3.03½	3.01⅛
Sep	2.88¼	2.89¼	2.88⅛	2.87	2.87⅛
Nov	2.78¼	2.80¼	2.78½	2.80¼	2.78½
Jan	2.83	2.84¼	2.82⅞	2.84¼	2.82½
SOYBEAN OIL					
Jan	11.50	11.65	11.42	11.63	11.45
Mar	11.40	11.53	11.37	11.53	11.39
May	11.31	11.43	11.26	11.41	11.30
Jul	11.21	11.32	11.16	11.28	11.19
Aug	11.00	11.12	10.96	11.12	11.00
Sep	10.56	10.69	10.56	10.69	b10.53
Oct	10.22	10.32	10.14	10.32	10.14
Nov	9.93	10.00	9.93	a10.10	9.93
Dec	9.80	9.96	9.80	a10.00	a9.98
Jan	9.73	9.83	9.73	a9.90	9.69
SOYBEAN MEAL					
Jan	82.00	82.50	81.40	81.50	81.95
Mar	81.10	81.50	80.70	80.70	81.10
May	80.40	80.75	80.10	80.25	80.40
Jul	80.65	80.80	80.30	80.40	80.65
Aug	80.40	80.40	80.25	80.30	80.50
Sep	79.50	79.50	79.10	79.25	79.40
Oct	77.30	77.50	77.00	a77.50	77.40
Nov	76.00	76.50	76.00	a76.50	a76.00
Dec	75.80	75.80	75.55	a75.75	75.50
Jan	—	—	—	a75.75	a75.50

b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal.

SILVER					
Jan	1.65.40	1.65.70	1.65.00	1.65.50	1.66.00
Feb	1.66.80	1.67.20	1.65.40	1.66.80	1.66.30
Mar	—	—	—	1.69.00	1.69.00
Apr	1.68.90	1.69.40	1.67.90	1.69.30	1.68.50
Jun	1.71.60	1.71.90	1.70.50	1.71.80	1.71.60
Aug	1.74.30	1.74.40	1.73.10	1.74.20	1.74.00
Oct	1.76.50	1.76.80	1.75.70	1.76.90	1.76.80
Dec	1.79.30	1.79.50	1.79.20	1.79.50	1.79.30
Feb	1.81.00	1.81.50	1.80.80	1.81.50	1.81.50
Apr	1.83.50	1.84.00	1.83.30	1.84.00	—
LIVE BEEF CATTLE					
Feb	28.47	28.95	28.85	28.87	29.02
Apr	29.30	29.38	29.25	29.30	29.42
Jun	29.52	29.65	29.50	29.57	a29.62
Aug	29.47	29.52	29.40	29.40	29.57
Oct	29.10	29.10	29.00	29.02	29.05
Dec	29.00	29.00	a28.97	a28.97	29.05
Feb	—	—	—	n29.00	n29.00

Sales: Feb 536; April 231; June 176; Aug 130; Oct 9; Dec 2; Feb'72, 0.

LIVE HOGS					
Feb	16.35	16.50	16.35	16.42	16.42
Apr	16.37	16.50	16.35	16.42	16.40
Jun	17.87	18.15	17.80	17.85	17.85
Jul	18.80	19.20	18.75	b18.92	b18.85
Aug	19.10	19.25	18.95	19.10	19.10
Oct	19.12	19.20	19.05	19.10	19.10
Dec	20.00	20.10	20.00	20.05	—

Sales: Feb 121; April 277; June 140; July 98; Aug 12; Oct 57; Dec. 6.

SHELL EGGS					
Jan	35.25	35.85	35.15	35.70	35.25
Feb	35.30	35.65	35.20	35.45	35.15
Mar	35.10	35.45	35.10	35.35	34.95
Apr	33.25	33.25	33.20	33.25	33.25
May	32.65	32.70	32.50	32.70	32.75
Jun	32.75	32.75	32.50	32.65	n32.75

Sales: Jan 821; Feb 321; March 183; April 18; May 58; June 51.

FROZEN PORK BELLIES					
Feb	25.37	25.55	25.28	25.27	25.37
Mar	25.60	25.77	25.55	25.60	25.60
May	26.37	26.50	26.22	26.35	26.35
Jul	27.80	27.25	25.90	27.07	27.02
Aug	26.57	26.90	26.55	25.70	26.60

Sales: Feb 1,629; March 497; May 342; July 834; Aug 162.

Open interest: Feb 6,399; March 3,377; May 2,793; July 5,500; Aug 1,653.

b—Bid; a—Offered; n—Nominal.

New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS-70

Albertsons	Heller Int	QuakOat 3pf
Amer Hess	Hubbard RI	Rio Grande
AmeHess pf	Interco	St Reg Pap
Blue Bell pf	Jon Logan	Scott Fetzer
Borg Warn	KanNebr G	Soeast P Sv
CinG 4.75pf	Keebler Co	Stauff Chem
Colg Palm	Keller Indus	Sun Oil pf
Cone Mills	Kroehler	Super Valu
Con NatGas	Ligg My 7pf	Talcott Nat
Crown Cork	McLean Trk	Tenneco
CTS Corp	Monon RR	Tenneco pf
DayPL pf B	New Eng El	Timken Co
DayPL pf D	NiaM 6.10pf	Un Carbide
Dressr pf B	Norind PS	UnPac Corp
Edison Bros	NoNG 8.43pf	Union Pac
Fieldcrst M	Nwind pfC	Uniroyal
Fla Gas	OhEd 4.44pf	Univ Leaf
FMC Cp pf	Pac Pow Li	Vornado Inc
Gard Denv	Penney JC	Wachovia
Gemini Cap	Petrolane	Wachovia pf
Gulf S Ut	Potom Elec	WPenP pfB
GfSU 4.52pf	PotEl 4.50pf	Winn Dix
Gulf Wn In	PSEG 9.62pf	Winn Dix B
		Wis El Pow

NEW LOWS-1

VaComw Bk

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Jan. 5, 1971

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied to the IHT: d—daily, w—weekly, r—regularly, i—irregularly.

(I) AAAA Fund	$11.09
(d) A.P.C.A.	$12.27
(w) A.G.P. Fund	$12.14
(I) AGRI-Fund	$4.70
(d) A.I.I. Growth Fund	SP34.78
(w) Alexander Fund	$3.20
(d) Am Express Int'l Fd	$7.63
(w) Am Inc. Prop. B.&S.	$8.76
(I) Amitalia Fund	$9.15
(w) Ampro Fund	$10.85
(w) Anchor Australian Fd	$3.54
(w) Anchor Australian Tr.	16 5d
(w) Anchor Unit Trust	9 9d
(w) Anchor Unit Trust B.	8 0d
(w) Anchor Wall St. Fd	$4.23
(w) Apollo Fund	$23.41
(w) Apollo Fund S.A.	$12.44
(w) Aries Fund N.V.	$36.17
(I) Atlantic Exempt Fd.	15.4½d
(w) Austral Trust S.A.	$9.02
(w) Austrin. Selection Fd	$8.80
(w) Buttress Int'l Doll. Fd.	$0.68
(I) Cameta Fund N.V.	$10.00
(d) Can Gas & Energy Fd	Can.$13.48
(d) Can Secur Growth Fd	Can.$4.42
CAPITAL GROWTH:	
— (d) Cap Growth Fd	$4.44
— (d) Cap Gr.R'l Est. Fd.	$11.24
— (d) Sec. Baham. Inv.Tr	$7.02
(w) Capital International	$10.46
(w) Capital Italia S.A.	$9.18
(d) Caribico N.V. "B" Sh.	$9.60
(d) Caribico/warrant "B"	$67.69
(I) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	$849.70
(I) Combined Invest Fd	$631.46
(w) Convert.Fd.Int.A Certs	$8.67
(w) Convert.Fd.Int.B Certs	$8.33
(d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V.	$8.25
(I) Crosby Fund S.A.	$7.58
(w) D.G.C.	$47.41
(d) Delta Invest. Fund	$8.82
(d) Delta Multifond	$9.98
(d) Diamond Grth	$2.96
(w) Dreyfus Interct. Inv.Fd	$11.49
(d) Dreyfus Offshore Trust	$9.19
(w) E.M.I.F. S.A.	$9.48
(w) Euro-America Fund	$7.00
(d) Euronion	$34.27
(d) Exec. Fund Canada	$6.06
(d) Exec. Growth Fund	$6.28
(w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$11.25
(I) Fidelity Pacific Fund	$4.21
(d) Fiducem	BF1,246
(d) Finance Union	$9.70
FINANCIERS INT'L:	
— (w) Aus Pac. Ext. Fd	$10.00
— (w) I.F.M.A.	$10.00
(d) Pine Art Fund Inc.	$5.18
(w) First Amer. Investment	$11.91
(w) First/Fund	$10.98
FIRST INVESTORS:	
— (w) American Trust	$7.34
— (w) Int'l Min. &Petr.Fd.	$10.45
— (I) AustLtd. & Prop.Fd	Bah.$9.40
(d) First Nat'l City Fd.	$21.00
(w) First Security Cap Fd	$78.87
(w) Fleming Fund S.A.	$62.75
(w) Fleming Japan Fund	$10.39
(w) Fleschner Becker Fd	$29.72
(w) Fonselec Issue Fr.	SF2,297
(I) Foreign Exchange Fd	$10.05
(w) Forest Growth Fd S.A.	$837.84
(w) Forest Income Fd. S.A.	$836.67
(w) Formula Selection Fd.	SF117.89
(w) Fortune Fund	$3.22
(d) Frontier Growth Fund	$6.87
(w) Frontier Trust	$9.05
FUND OF AUSTRALIA GROUP:	
— (w) Fd of Austral.($US)	$4.21
— (w) Fd Austral Sterling	Aus.$5.66
— (w) Real Estate Fund	Aus.$6.81
(d) Galaxy Fund	$6.02
(d) Geneva P&T NAV	$5.15
(d) Geneva F&TDist.Reinv.	$5.71
GRAMCO FUNDS:	
— (d) USIF Real Estate	$7.65**
— (d) US/Italia (50-50)	$5.18**
(d) Growth Equity Fund	Can.$5.76
(w) GuardianGrwthFd.Int'l	$5.27
(w) Hambro Overseas Fd.	$7.50
(w) Haussmann Holdgs.NV	$8,559.44
(w) Hedged Investors	$11.270
(I) H.O.L.T. Hobet	$22.94
ICO GROUP FUNDS:	
— (d) Int. Commod. Inv.	$5.62
— (d) West Aust'lian Min	$17.13
— (d) International Bank	$10.12
(d) ICOFUND	$9.07
ICT FUNDS:	
— (d) The Dollar Fund	$10.22
— (d) Realstock	$10.42
— (d) Fund of New York	$8.06
— (d) Fund of Nations	$9.24
(I) INF Art Corporation	$11.41
(w) INGROW	$22.78
INVESTMENT PARTNERS:	
— (d) Am. Dynamics F.	$9.96
— (d) Neckermann Fund	DM22.16
— (d) Nippon Dynams.Fd.	$7.38
I.O.S. FUNDS:	
— (d) Commonwealth Int'l	Can.$11.65
— (d) Commonw.Leverage	Can.$2.91
— (d) IOS International	Can.$4.66
— (d) Fonditalia	$10.18
— (d) Fund of Funds	$7.43*
— (d) FOF Sterling	£1.12.2
— (d) I.I.T.	$6.45
— (d) Investors Fonds	$4.82
— (d) IOS Growth Fund	$7.85*
— (d) IOS Regent Fund	$8.23
— (d) IOS Venture	Can.$3.46
— (d) IOS Venture (Int'l)	$7.58
— (d) Australian FOF	Aus $9.00
(I) Interfinanza S.A. Trust	$10.00
(I) Interfix	$105.32
(d) Interfund S.A.	$9.88
(d) Interitalia	Lire7,484
(w) Intermarket Fund I.	$111.99
(w) Int'l Income Fund	$936.98
(w) Int'l R'l Estate Inv.Fd	$23.25
(r) Internat'l Shipping Fd	DM1,111.57
(I) Int Whiskey Fund	$2.70
(I) Interrest Grwth Fund	$5.05
(I) Interrest R'l Est. Fd.	$9.71
(I) Investpool Can Realty	Can.$10.86
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fd.	$9.17
(r) Japan Growth Fund	$7.47
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$9.10
(d) Japan Selection Fund	$28.16
(d) KB Income Fund	Lf1,795
(d) Korea R'l Estate Fund	$5.24
(w) Keyfund	$9.07
(w) KleinwortBensonIntFd.	$9.94
(w) Kleinwort Bens.Jap.Fd.	$0.23
(d) Lafayette Associates	$35.49
(w) Lake Shore Fund	$49.57
(I) Leverage Cap. Holdings	$16.20
(w) Luxfund	$15.06
(d) M & G Island Fund	13 6d
(d) Mercury AssociatesS.A	$76.32
(d) Midas GoldFd(1.026 oz)	$38.44
(I) Multinat'l Acquisitions	$9.86
(w) Mutual Fds of Am. Ltd.	$13.95
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$5.63
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$8.94
(I) New World R'l Estate	$10.24
(I) N.A.M.F.	$70.83
(I) Nippon Fund	$13.39
(w) Nordiska Fund	$8.78
(w) Nor Amer. Inv. Fund	$7.62
(w) Nor Amer. Bank Fund	$23.31
(r) Olympic Cap.Fd.Inc.	$3.054
(r) Orbit-American	$5.06
(w) Pacific Inv. Fund	$5.00
(w) Pacific Seaboard Fd.	$18.87
PAN. AMER MUTUAL FUNDS:	
— (d) Pan Am Growth Fd.	$5.73
— (d) Pan Am.Income Fd	$2.60
— (d) Pan Am Spec. Fd.	$7.71
— (d) Real Estate Equities	$10.64
(I) Par Fund	$10.65**
(w) Performance Group Fd	$1.11
(w) Prime Americas Fund	$10.00
(w) Pyramid (CMC)	$17.64
(d) Rebeco I	$26.14
(d) Rebeco II	$26.50
(d) Renta Fund	LF2,305
(w) Resort Fund	$11.17
(w) Roosevelt Fund	$10.70
SAFE GROUP:	
— (d) Safe Fund	$12.30
— (d) Safe Trust Fund	$13.02
— (d) Global Fund	$6.27
— (d) Cosmopolitan Fund	$7.61
(I) Security Growth Fund	$11.83
(d) Selective Am. R'lty Fd	$10.56
(d) Selective Capital Fund	$7.63
(w) SEPRO	$8.42
SHARE MANAGEMENT:	
— (d) Share Int'l Fd.	$9.44
— (d) Share Realty Fund	$10.50
— (w) Shareholders Excel	$8.82
— (d) Enterprise Fund	$5.70
— (d) Harbor Fund	$7.67
S.M.C. FUNDS:	
— (w) Boston Int. Secur.	$6.50
— (d) Chase Selection Fd.	$8.62
— (d) Crossbow Fund	SF8.89
— (d) Int'l Technology Fd	$11.45
— (d) Invest Selection Fd	$3.28
(d) Sogelux Capital Fund	LF641
(I) So African Int'l Fund	Bah.$.6938
(w) Stanhope Transat Fd.	$12.18
(w) Stand & Poor Int. Fd	$210.26
(w) S.&P. Dollar Fund	£4.18
(w) S.&P. HempsteadCo.Ltd	£4.48
(w) S.&P. Jardine Jap. Fd.	$8.95
(I) S.&P. Monit. Co. Ltd.	£2.70
(w) S.&P. Sterling Fund	£4.24
(w) Star Fund	$9.77
(I) Suez Amer. Risk Capital	$18.11
SWISS BANK CORPORATION	
SWISS CREDIT BANK:	
— (d) Europa-Valor	SF150.25
— (d) Intervalor	SF98.00
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser	SF225.25
(r) Talent Global Fund	$10.50
(w) Target Offshore	14/9d
(I) Terrafund Limited	$5.12
(I) The Commodity Fund	$7.00
(d) The U.S. Fund N.V.	$6.40
(w) Tokyo Cap.HoldingsNV	$15.04
(I) Tokyo Valor	$9.38
(I) T.N.R.E.	$129.00
(w) Transpacific Fund	$7.73
(I) Tyndall Bermuda Fund	20/7d
(I) Tyndall Inter. Fund	18/6d
(I) Tyndall Overseas Fd.	$1.10
UNION BANK SWITZ:	
— (d) Amca U.S. sh.	SF70.00
— (d) Bond Invest.	SF109.25
— (d) Eurit Eu. sh. Bid	SF155.00
— (d) Fonsa. Sw. sh. Bid	SF102.50
— (d) Globinvest Bid	SF69.00
— (d) Pacific-Invest. Bid	SF90.50
— (d) Safit S. Af. sh Bid	SF225.00
— (d) Sima Sw.R Est Bid	SF150.00
UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:	
— (d) Atlanticfonds	DM38.44
— (d) Europafonds	DM43.14
— (d) Unifonds	DM22.40
— (d) Unirenta	DM44.05
(I) U.N.I.T.	$210.14
(r) United Cap. Inv. Fd.	$4.17
USI GROUP:	
— (w) United Growth Fd.	$1.38
— (w) Un. Inc. & Gr Fd.	$10.41
— (w) USI Venture Fund	$6.77
— (w) Euro-Am. R'lEst.Fd.	$10.00
— (w) Fund of Nations	$11.29
— (w) The Lion Plan	$1.13
(w) U.S. Income Properties	$10.22
(w) U.S. Land Fund	$5.33
(d) U.S. Trust Inv. Fund	$11.10
(d) Universal Fund	SF118.00
(w) Univers Bk. Stock Fd.	$16.91
(d) Univ Bond Select	SF106.00
(d) Victory Fund S.A.	$10.45
(d) Washington Associates	$26.60
(w) Western Growth Fd.	$7.59
(w) West. Hedge Fd. Cl A	$4,362.24
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd	$853.00
(w) World Insur. Stock Fd	$14.81
(w) World R'l Est.Stock Fd	$14.74
(w) Worldwide Securities	$37.46
(w) Worldwide Special	$2,800.45
(w) Zodiac Commod. Fund	$9.89
(w) Zodiac Fund	$7.70

DM — Deutsche Marks; * — Ex-dividend; † — New; NA — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer price; a — Asked. **For the time being no new sales or redemptions of present holdings will be accepted for these funds.

Mutual Funds

Closing prices on Jan. 5, 1971

NEW YORK (AP)—The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (bid) or bought (asked) Tuesday.

Fund	Bid	Ask
Aberdn	1.95	2.14
Admiralty Funds:		
Grwth	6.01	6.57
Incom	3.81	4.18
Insur	7.94	8.59
Advisrs	5.22	5.70
Aetna Fd	9.25	10.11
Affiliatd	6.72	7.48
Afutre	7.53	7.53
All Am F	.65	.71
Allstate	10.16	10.92
Alpha Fd	10.64	11.63
Amcap	5.79	6.33
Am Bus	3.21	3.47
Am Dvln	10.20	11.14
Am Eqty	4.31	5.25
Amer Express:		
Capit	7.81	8.55
Incme	8.93	9.76
Invest	8.49	9.27
Specl	8.29	
Stock	8.56	9.36
Am Grth	6.13	6.70
Am Inv	5.31	5.31
Am Mut	8.64	9.44
AmN Gth	2.91	3.18
Anchor Group:		
Capit	7.64	8.37
Grwth	10.34	11.33
Incme	7.83	8.53
Fd Inv	8.33	9.13
Vant	39.41	42.09
Associa	1.25	1.35
Astron	4.21	4.60
Axe Houghton:		
Fund A	5.27	5.75
Fund B	7.32	7.96
Stock	5.62	6.04
Sci Cp	4.23	4.60
Babson	8.76	8.75
Bayrck	8.20	8.96
Beacon	12.84	12.84
Berg Knt	8.23	8.28
Berk Gth	5.64	6.16
Blair Fd	6.04	6.60
Bondstk	5.85	6.39
Boston St	7.87	8.60
Bost Fdn	10.56	11.55
Boston	8.20	8.96
Broad St	13.44	14.69
Brwn Fd	3.52	3.85
Bullock Calvin:		
Bulick	13.57	14.85
Candn	18.79	20.57
Divid	3.57	3.91
NatW S	10.03	11.04
NY Vnt	13.91	15.23
BusM Fd	6.17	6.76
CG Fd	8.87	9.59
Capamr	7.59	8.30
Capit Inv	3.22	3.53
Capit Shr	5.91	6.43
Cent Shr	11.04	12.07
Channing Funds:		
Balan	11.15	12.19
Com St	1.60	1.75
Grwth	4.79	5.22
Incom	7.31	7.99
Specl	1.61	1.76
Chase Gr Bos:		
Capit	6.28	6.86
Fund	8.43	9.21
Frnt	73.39	76.65
Shrhd	10.37	11.33
Specl	8.43	9.21
Chemcl	16.07	18.66
Colonial:		
Equty	3.74	4.09
Fund	10.41	11.39
Grwth	5.66	6.19
Incom	9.47	10.35
Vent	4.35	4.75
Col Grth	11.35	11.85
ComS Bd	4.70	5.11
Cwlth AB	1.27	1.39
Cwlth C	1.56	1.69
Comp As	8.90	9.64
Compet	6.41	7.02
Comp Bd	8.90	9.67
Comp Fd	9.39	10.21
Comstk	3.99	4.36
Concord	11.37	11.37
Consol In	11.25	11.75
Contl Mi	7.15	7.19
Conf Gth	8.48	8.57
Corp Ld	14.44	15.37
Cnty Cap	11.93	12.84
Crn WDiv	5.90	6.34
Crn WDsl	6.31	6.90
deVgh M	63.33	63.33
Delaware Group:		
Decat	11.17	12.21
Dolwr	11.35	12.96
Delta	6.58	7.19
Dodg Cox	13.37	13.37
Drexel	12.74	12.74
Dreyf Fd	11.35	12.44
Dreyf Lv	12.42	13.61
Eaton&Howard:		
Balan	9.54	10.43
Grwth	11.36	12.42
Incom	5.76	6.30
Specl	7.47	8.42
Stock	12.70	13.88
Eberst	12.57	13.74
Egret	11.93	12.97
Emrg Sc	5.32	5.81
Energy	11.91	11.91
Entprse	5.76	6.30
Equity	8.76	9.57
Equt Gth	8.34	9.14
Equt Pro	3.66	4.01
Fairfd	9.12	9.97
Farm Bu	9.47	9.49
Fid Dest	6.56	
Fidelity Group:		
Capit	11.26	12.31
Essex	12.76	13.95
Evrst	12.29	13.43
Fidel	15.06	16.46
Purtn	9.36	10.73
Salem	4.97	5.43
Trend	21.65	23.57
Financial Prog:		
Dynm	3.92	4.29
Indust	3.62	3.96
Incom	5.53	6.05
Vent	3.91	4.29
FstF Va	10.37	11.33
Fstln Dis	7.09	7.76
Fst InGth	8.25	9.05
Fst InStk	8.78	9.62
Fst Multi	unavail	
Fst Nat	7.00	7.65
Fst Siera	40.04	43.90
Flet Cap	5.68	
Flet Fnd	5.23	
Fla Gth	5.39	5.89
Fnd Gth	4.16	4.55
Founders Group:		
Grwth	13.72	14.99
Incom	12.60	13.77
Mutal	8.10	8.85
Specl	8.49	9.28
Foursq	9.44	10.32
Franklin Group:		
DNTC	7.52	8.24
Grwth	5.77	6.32
Util	6.37	6.99
Incom	2.00	2.17
Freedm	7.9	8.76
Fd frMut	9.57	9.57
Fund Inc Grp:		
Cmrc	9.08	9.92
Impac	7.26	7.93
Ind Trd	11.75	12.85
Pilot	6.87	7.53
Fund Am	8.44	9.25
Gatewy	7.73	8.41
Gen Sec	9.45	9.45
Gibraltr	6.63	6.75
Group Sec:		
Apex F	7.22	7.90
Bal Fd	8.49	9.29
Com St	12.40	13.56
GrthFd A	7.44	8.13
Grth Ind	18.47	18.47
Guardn	24.13	24.13
HFI	4.30	4.70
Gth	6.95	7.59
Hamilton:		
Harbor	7.70	8.42
Hartwll	11.40	11.40
H&C Lev	9.26	9.26
Hedb Gor	7.28	7.23
Hedge	9.97	10.93
Heritge	2.08	2.27
H Mann	14.52	15.13
Hubsmn	3.20	3.50
ICM Finl	unavail	
ISI Group:		
Grwth	3.87	4.23
Incom	4.15	4.54
Tr unit	3.10	
Imp Cap	8.75	9.56
Imp Gth	6.57	7.18
Inc FdB	6.64	7.28
Indepnd	5.69	6.24
Indstry	4.49	4.92
INTGN	8.19	8.95
Inv CoA	12.50	13.65
Inv Guid	8.30	8.30
Inv Indic	unavail	
Inves Bos	11.81	12.91
Investors Group:		
IDS ndl	3.94	4.29
Mut	9.29	10.09
Prog	3.79	4.11
Stock	17.84	19.39
Select	8.90	9.57
Var Py	6.65	7.22
Inv Resh	4.49	4.90
Istel	19.56	20.16
Ivy	7.23	7.23
J Hncock	7.51	8.16
Johnstn	19.66	19.66
Keystone Funds:		
Apollo	8.69	9.52
Cus B1	18.65	19.47
Cus B2	18.76	20.46
Cus B4	7.97	8.70
Cus K1	7.48	8.17
Cus K2	4.65	5.08
Cus S1	17.47	19.06
Cus S2	9.96	0.87
Cus S3	7.18	7.84
Cus S4	4.10	4.48
Polar	3.27	3.59
Knickb	6.80	7.46
Knick Gt	8.34	9.13
Lex Grth	8.40	9.18
Lex Rsch	14.62	15.98
Liberty	5.53	6.04
Life Stk	4.94	5.40
Life Inv	6.83	7.47
Linc Nat	9.67	10.57
Ling	3.91	4.27
Loomis Sayles:		
Canad	32.82	32.82
Capit	10.45	10.45
Mut	13.87	13.87
Lutn Bro	11.43	12.49
Magna In	8.43	9.21
Manhtn	4.79	5.23
Mkt Grth	5.75	5.75
Mass Fd	10.55	11.56
Mass Inc	14.59	15.95
Mass Inv	11.06	12.09
Mass Tr	13.41	14.65
Mates	3.76	3.76
Mathers	12.05	12.05
MidA Mu	5.07	5.54
Moody Cp	11.41	12.47
Moody's	12.34	13.49
MIF Fd	8.31	8.98
MIF Gth	4.92	5.32
MuUS Gv	10.54	10.70
Mu OmG	5.09	5.53
Mu Omin	unavail	
Mut Shrs	14.40	14.40
Mut Trst	1.95	1.95
NEA Mut	9.60	9.80
Nat Ind	9.98	9.98
Nat Invst	7.19	7.86
Nat Secur Ser:		
Balan	10.33	11.29
Bond	4.83	5.28
Divid	4.04	4.42
Grwth	8.69	9.50
Pf Stk	6.74	7.37
Incom	4.96	5.42
Stock	7.86	8.59
Nei Grth	8.56	9.30
Neuw Cat	5.09	5.56
Neuw Fd	9.51	9.51
New Wld	12.27	13.41
Newton	14.01	5.31
Nich Strg	11.15	11.15
Noreast	14.66	14.66
Ocngph	6.64	6.64
Omega	5.95	6.07
100 Fd	3.07	4.28
101 Fd	8.94	9.77
One WmS	13.84	13.84
O'Neil	11.53	11.53
Oppenh	7.61	8.32
Opp AIM	10.07	11.01
OTC Sec	9.37	10.18
Pace Fnd	7.04	7.69
Paul Rev	7.43	8.12
Penn Sq	7.62	7.62
Pa Mut	3.95	3.95
Phila	13.25	14.52
Pilgrim	8.75	9.56
Pine St	11.09	11.09
Pion Ent	6.35	6.94
Pion Fnd	11.15	12.19
Plan Inv	9.95	10.87
Pligrth	12.02	3.17
Price Funds:		
Grwth	22.99	22.99
N Era	9.50	9.50
N Hor	24.26	24.26
Pro Fund	9.43	9.63
Pro Portf	6.76	7.39
Provdnt	4.26	4.66
Prud Sys	9.89	10.80
Putnam Funds:		
Equit	7.10	7.26
Georg	13.48	14.73
Grth	9.35	0.22
Incom	7.65	8.36
Invest	6.92	7.56
Vista	7.81	8.54
Voyag	6.31	6.90
Revere	9.50	10.38
Rintrst	14.52	5.50
Rosenth	5.97	6.53
Schustr	14.58	15.96
Scudder Funds:		
Int Inv	unavail	
Spcl	30.76	30.76
Bal	14.56	14.56
Com St	9.31	9.31
Security Funds:		
Equty	3.04	3.32
Invest	7.40	8.09
Ultra	6.35	6.94
Selec Am	9.16	9.91
Sel Specs	14.49	15.84
Sentl Gth	7.96	8.65
Sham Fd	9.22	9.22
Shear Ap	26.34	28.79
Sham Fd	9.22	9.22
Shear Ap	26.34	28.79
Sh Dean	15.57	15.57
Side	8.99	9.85
Sigma Funds:		
Captl	8.16	8.92
Invest	10.87	11.88
Trust	8.70	9.51
Smith B	8.91	8.91
Swst Inv	8.61	9.31
Swinv Gt	6.12	6.62
Sover Inv	12.60	13.80
Spectra	6.18	6.75
SIFrm Gt	unavail	
State St	42.61	42.86
Steadman Funds:		
Am Ind	3.39	3.72
Fiduc	6.12	6.71
Stein Roe Fds:		
Bal	18.24	18.24
Cap Op	8.16	8.16
Stock	12.76	12.76
Supervisd Inv:		
Grth	6.49	7.11
Sumit	9.44	10.35
Tech	6.92	7.54
Syncr Gt	8.22	8.98
TMR Ap	11.15	12.19
Teachrs	9.42	9.81
Technol	3.55	3.88
Temp Gt	unavail	
Towr MR	4.88	5.33
Tran Cap	7.09	7.71
Trav Eq	9.33	10.20
Tudor Fd	11.31	12.36
TwnC Gt	2.84	3.11
TwnC Inc	4.04	4.43
Unif Mut	9.17	10.02
Unifd	9.07	9.91
Un CapH	8.92	9.75
United Funds:		
Accm	6.71	7.35
Incom	12.83	14.06
Scien	7.07	7.75
Vang	8.35	9.15
UFd Can	7.08	7.74
Value Line Fd:		
Val Lin	5.68	6.22
Incom	4.75	5.21
Spl Sit	4.64	5.08
VnceS spl	7.51	8.21
Vandrbt	6.24	6.82
Vangd	4.01	4.38
Var IndP	4.62	5.02
Viking	5.85	6.36
WallSt In	9.34	10.21
Wash Mu	12.11	13.23
Wellingtn Group:		
Explr	18.22	19.38
Ivest	14.41	15.75
Morg	9.59	10.48
Techv	7.43	
Trust	10.61	11.60
Wellsl	12.05	13.17
Wellin	11.30	12.35
Windr	9.47	10.35
West Ind	unavail	
Whitehll	12.12	13.25
Wincp Fd	4.59	5.02
Wiscn Fd	3.91	4.27
Wisc Fd	6.24	6.82
Worth	2.62	2.62
Zeigler	9.78	10.69

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Mid-day Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Aer Ling 8¼-81	95¼	96¼
Aerop Paris 9-85	104½	105½
Am Brands 8-81	99½	100½
Amoco 6½-85	94½	95½
Armco 7¼-80	N.A.	N.A.
Atlas Cop. 9½-85	105½	106½
Autoroutes 9¾-76	105	106
BancoObras 7½-7	93½	94½
BeatFoods 9-85	105	106
Bendix 8-79	99½	100½
Borg Warn 8-79	99½	100½
BP 8¾-76	94½	95½
Cabot 8¼-75	104½	105½
Cabot 9½-85	106½	107½
Can Safe 8¾-75	102	103
Celanese 6½-82	89½	90½
Chevron 7-80	93½	94½
Chrysler 7-84	85	86
CNA Overs 9-75	104½	105½
ContOil 9½-85	107½	108½
Cont Oil 7-80	94½	95½
Cont Tele 9-82	104	105
Cope. City 8-84	95½	96½
Copen City 9-35	102	103
Copen Tel 9-85	102½	103½
Courtaulds 9-82	104	105
Courtaulds 9¼-85	105	105
CutlerH 7½-80	94	95
DeBeers 6½-82	86½	87½
Denmark 9-82	104	105
Denmark 9½-85	104	105
EIB 8¾-75	105	106
Erap 9-82	102	103
Ericsson 8¾-73	103½	104½
Ericsson 9¼-85	104½	105½
Eriksberg 6¾-82	85½	87½
Esso 8¾-75	106	107
Esso 9-85	107	108
Ford 8-81	100	101
GDF 9-85	105	106
GenMills 7-80	92¼	93¼
Hambros 9½-85	105	106
Hamersley 9½	104½	105½
Hawker Sid 9-75	98½	99½
Honda 7½-81	92½	93½
Honeywell 6-81	85½	86½
ISE 9-85	104½	105½
Ireland 9-85	102½	103½
Kawasaki 7¾-73	100	101
Marriott 9¼-75	104½	105½
MassFerg 9-82	102¼	103¼
Mexico 7-82	86	87
Miles 8¾-75	103½	104½
Mitsubishi 7¾-73	100	101
Mobil Int 7-86	90½	91½
Monsanto 6¾-85	102	103
Montagu tr 9¼-85	103½	104½
Montreal 9-85	103	104
Nabisco 6½-82	90	91
N.Brunsw 8¾-79	101	102
N.Zealand 7-76	99	100
NipponEl 7½-81	91¼	92¼
NovaScotia 9-85	103	104
Oslo 7¼-73	100	101
Oslo 9-75	105½	106½
Oslo 9-85	103	104
OlisElev 8¾-85	102	103
Péchiney 9-85	102¼	103¼
PhilipsP 6-81	86½	87½
Portugal 6¾-77	97½	98½
Proct&G 6½-82	88	89
QuebecCity 9-82	103	104
QuebecHyd9-74/79	100½	101½
QuebecHyd9¼-85	103	104
QuebecPro 9-85	102¼	103¼
Queensland 9-82	103½	104½
Renault 6½-82	85½	85½
SFE 9-78	102½	102½
Shell 6½-79	93½	94½
Siemens 9-85	103½	104½
SiraKvina 9-85	103	104
Sumitomo 7¾-73	100	101
Tat 6¾-85	86½	87½
Transocean 8¾-7	105½	106½
Transocean 7-80	91½	92½
Transocean 8-84	97	98
Transocean 9-85	105½	106½
TRW 7½-83	90½	91½
Uniroyal 6½-82	86½	87½
UnitMerch 9-82	100	101

Floating Rates

Autopistas 9½-75	97	98
ENEL 8-80	98¾	99¾
GeneralCa 9¼-80V	99¼	98¾
Inslico 10⅝ 80	93¼	93¾
Pepsi 9½-80	98½	99

Convertible Bonds

Addressog 4½-88	69	70
Amoco 5½-84	87	90
Apco 6-89	85½	89½
Alusuisse 4½-87	88	89
Amer Can 4¾-88	88	89
AmTob 5¼-88	121	122
Asahi 6¼-84	94	95½
Ashland 5-88	83	84
Beat Foods 7¼-90	109	110
Chevron 5-88	98	99
Chesebr 6¼-84	100½	101½
Chrysler 4¾-88	71	72
Chrysler 5-88	77	78
Cont Tele 5½-88	106	107
Cummins Int 5-88	95½	96½
EquityF 5¼-89	68½	69½
EastKodak 4½-88	98	99
Fed.Dept. 4½-85	101½	102½
Firestone 5-88	97½	98½
Ford 5-88	96½	97½
Fuji Photo 6¾-85	101	102
GenElec 4½-85	89	90
GenFoods 4¾-82	102	103
Gillette 4¾-82	89½	90½
Hitachi 6¼-84	80	81½
Holiday Inns 8-85	109	110
Honeywell 5-83	101½	102½
I.S.E. 5-88	101½	102½
I.S.E 6¼-89	103½	104½
Itoh 6½-89	94	95½
J. Logan 4¾-83	90½	91½
W.Kidde 5-89	75	76
Komatsu 6¼-84	85½	87½
Kubota 6½-84	83½	90
Leasco 5-88	58½	59½
Leasco Int 5-89	49	50
LTV 5-88	31	32
MarMidland 5-88	102	103
Michelin 6-85	102½	103½
Miles 4¾-93	88	89
Mitsubishi 7-85	89	90
Mitsub Shoji 7½-8	103	104
Mitsui 6½-83	120	125
Motorola 4½-83	85	86
MurphyOil 5-89	78	79
Nabisco 5¼-88	102	103
Owens Ill 5-77	100	101
PanAm 5¼-88	77½	78½
Penny J.C. 6-89	104½	105½
Pepsico 4¾-87	110	111
PhilMor 4¾-89	133	134
Phil Lamp 4¾-83	90	91
R.C.A. 5-88	85	86
Revlon 4¾-83	101¼	102¼
ReynoldsM 5-88	82	83
Searle 4½-88	98	99
Texaco 4½-88	87	88
Toshiba 6½-1985	81½	83
20th Cent. 5-87	54½	55½
Tyco 5-84	47	48
Union Carb 4¾-87	87	88
Utahintl 5¼-83	142	143
WardFoods 5¾-88	68	69
WarnLam 4½-88	117½	118½

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966—100)

	Med	Long	Conv
Yesterday	97.35	89.55	104.60
Previous	97.20	89.39	105.45

American Stock Exchange Trading

High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
10¾	6½	AberdnMf .40	11	10¼	10¼	10	10¼	
7¼	3¾	AbrdnP .13t	6	5⅛	5⅛	5	5	
6	2	Acme Hamil	7	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
5⅛	2½	Acme Prec	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
17⅝	12	Action Ind	21	16⅞	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅜
12	3	Adams Russl	18	3⅞	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	— ⅛
15⅛	5	Admiral Intl	61	8⅞	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+ ¼
10⅞	7½	A&E Plast P	41	9	10	9	9⅞	+ ⅜
14⅝	3¾	Aerodex Inc	4	4½	4½	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
23¼	9¼	Aerofet .50a	69	19⅞	20	19	20	+ ½
17⅝	6½	Aeronca .20e	74	11½	11⅞	11⅜	11⅝	+ ⅜
10⅞	4⅝	Aerosol .51t	x8	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
10⅞	4⅝	AerovoxCp	18	5¾	6¼	5¾	6¼	+ ¼
14⅛	8⅛	Affil Hosp .40	6	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ⅜
13	3½	AIC Photo	16	6⅛	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+ ⅜
6⅝	1	AIM Cos	78	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Airlift Intl	77	1⅛	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
16⅞	4⅝	Airpax Elec	7	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ¼
15⅛	8½	Airwick B .25	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
29⅞	16½	Ajax Ma .50e	1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
39⅞	20	AlnWood 1.60	7	26⅝	27½	26¾	27½	+ ¾
12	4½	Alaska Airl	15	5½	5⅝	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
14⅝	5	Alba Wal .24	25	6⅞	7	6½	6⅞	+ ⅜
8¼	3	Aldon Ind	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
18⅞	15	Allson M .51g	15	17½	17⅝	17¼	17½	+ ¼
7½	3⅛	All Amer Ind	5	6⅝	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
14⅞	8¾	Alleghy Airl	26	10½	10¾	10¼	10⅝	+ ⅛
9⅞	5⅝	AlleghAirl wt	5	6½	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	
10½	3½	AlleghyCp wt	3	8⅞	9	8⅞	9	
27½	9	Allen El .32t	53	15½	16⅛	15½	16⅛	+ ⅜
29½	7⅛	AllianTR .52e	27	24¼	25⅜	24⅛	25⅜	+ 1½
11⅛	2½	Allied Art	20	3¾	3⅞	3⅝	3¾	
15½	7⅜	Allied Contrl	7	8½	8½	8½	8½	
10⅛	5⅝	Allison Sfl .40	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	2⅝	Alpha Ind	16	4⅛	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
9⅞	3½	Altamil Cp	43	4⅝	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅛
16	10	Alter Fds .50	93	12½	13⅛	12¾	12⅞	— ⅜
56	46½	Alcoa pf 3.75	z100	51½	51½	51½	51½	+ ½
10⅛	6½	AlumSpec .44	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
11⅞	3	Amco Ind	338	11¼	12½	11¼	12¼	+ 1⅛
16	4	Ameco Inc	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
21	11	Am Agronom	75	15¼	16¼	15¼	16⅛	+ ½
11	5⅛	A AutVnd .20	12	7⅛	7¼	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
11⅞	8	Am Biltrt .60	6	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ¼
9¼	4⅝	A BkStra .36t	7	5½	5¼	5½	5½	+ ⅛
41½	24	AmBldgM .30	2	40	40	39⅞	39⅞	— ⅜
22½	15	A CentM .51g	133	22⅛	22¼	21⅜	22¼	+ ¼
18½	12	Am FinA 1.10	10	17⅝	18¼	17⅝	18¼	+ ⅜
24⅝	22⅜	A Fitch 1.68e	18	23½	23½	23¼	23½	
4⅝	3¼	Am Fitch wt	54	3⅞	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
5⅝	3⅛	A Israeli .12g	x2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
10⅞	6½	A MaizeA .33	2	9¼	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	— ⅛
27½	12½	AmMotInns	37	20⅛	21	19⅞	20⅞	+ ⅞
35⅝	20	AmPetr 1.05e	28	26⅞	27½	26⅞	27½	+ ⅝
7⅝	2⅝	Am Precian	1	3	3	3	3	— ⅛
11	6⅛	A RltyTr .15g	13	8⅛	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ¼
9½	5	AmSaf Equip	84	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
18⅝	4½	Am Tech Ind	x22	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
17⅝	7⅝	Ames DS .10r	11	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	16¼	
50¼	10¾	Amrep Corp	250	36	36⅞	35⅞	36⅛	— ¼
7⅛	3	AndreaRa .20	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
6⅝	1¼	vjAndy Gar	14	3⅝	3¾	3½	3½	
27⅝	14⅝	Angelica .18	1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	1	Anglo Lautro	5	1¼	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
13	7⅝	Ansul Co	4	9	9⅝	9	9	
5	1⅞	AO Indust	38	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
7	2⅝	Apollo Indust	9	3⅛	3¼	3	3¼	+ ¼
24¼	3¾	Applied Data	3	5⅝	5⅝	5¼	5¼	
12⅝	4⅛	Applied Dev	123	5⅛	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+ ⅜
28⅛	12½	Aquitain Ltd	15	25	25⅛	24⅞	25⅛	+ ⅛
23½	10⅝	Arctic Ent	30	18	18⅝	18	18½	+ ½
5⅛	1⅝	Argus Inc	31	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
21¼	11	ArizCo'oLd C	163	14⅛	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
19	10¼	Ark Best .30	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
31	21	ArkLGas 1.30	153	24⅝	25⅞	24⅝	25¼	+ ⅝
15⅛	6	Arrow Elect.	74	10⅞	12½	10⅞	12⅛	+ 1⅜
20⅝	11¼	Arundel	43	20⅛	20⅛	20	20⅛	— ¼
19⅛	5⅝	Asamera Oil	292	14⅝	15⅝	14½	15⅛	+ ⅞
12⅝	5	Ashl Oil Can	8	8½	8 11-16	8½	8 11-16	+ 1-16
13⅝	6	ASPRO .25	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
23	13⅝	AssdBaby .60	18	21¼	21⅞	20¾	21⅞	+ ⅝
5⅝	3⅛	AssdFdSt .20	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
30⅞	23	AsdMtg 2.52e	13	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅜
45½	21½	AsdProd .40	2	33¼	33¼	33	33	
7	2½	Astrex Inc	9	3¼	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
4¼	1⅝	Atco Chem	12	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
18½	11⅛	Atico Finl .40	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	8⅝	Atico M 7.18e	154	15¼	15⅝	15	15	— ¼
4⅝	1⅞	Atico Mtg wt	114	4⅛	4½	4⅛	4½	+ ⅛
28⅝	14⅝	AtCLCo 1.20a	60	28⅞	29	28⅝	29	+ ½
17	12⅝	AtlC Min .31g	21	16	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅜
2⅝	1⅛	Atlas Cp wt	7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
35⅛	15⅛	Augat .05e	3	22⅛	22⅛	22	22	
31⅜	7½	Austral Oil	94	15⅛	16⅜	15⅛	16½	+ 1⅛
12½	4⅝	Auto Bldg	12	10¼	10⅞	10¼	10⅞	+ ⅝
27½	5¼	Automat Rad	38	8⅝	9⅛	8⅝	9	+ ¾
33⅞	25⅛	Auto Sw .15g	22	32⅝	32⅞	32⅜	32⅞	
18⅝	3⅝	AVC Corp	6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	5½	AVEMC .05e	10	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	3⅝	Avis Ind .50r	2	6⅛	6⅛	6	6	
34	25½	Avondi 1.20b	3	34	34⅛	34	34⅛	+ ½
		B						
30⅝	12¼	Baker Ind .24	14	21¼	21½	21	21½	+ ¼
49	19½	Bald DH 1.20	11	28	28⅛	28	28⅛	+ ⅜
6⅛	4⅝	Bald Sec .31e	11	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
9⅛	3	Ball Co	8	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
14	5⅛	Banff Oil	57	12⅜	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
9¼	4	Banister Cml	35	8¼	8⅝	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
9	3⅛	Banner Indus	6	3⅛	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	+ ⅛
11⅛	3⅜	Barb Lynn	11	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
17⅛	5⅜	Barnes Eng	13	10⅛	11⅜	10⅛	11⅜	+ 1⅜
8¼	3⅛	Barnwel Ind	4	6⅝	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
19	6⅛	BarryRG .70t	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
25⅛	6	Barry Wr .30	34	8⅝	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
14	3⅝	Bartell Med	2	5	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
11	4⅜	Barth Sp .33	6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
13⅛	4⅝	Bartons Cdy	8	6⅝	6⅝	6	6	— ⅛
7	2⅝	Baruch Fostr	15	3⅝	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
11½	8	BarwickET	12	9⅛	9½	9⅛	9½	+ ⅜
20⅝	16¼	Beco Ind 1	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
23½	13⅝	Behring Corp	97	15⅛	16¼	15⅛	16¼	+ ⅞
9⅞	3½	Bell Electrn	22	4½	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
28¾	5⅝	Benrus Corp	31	6⅝	8⅛	6⅝	8⅛	+ 1⅛
30	8½	BergBrun .24	44	12½	13⅛	12½	13⅛	+ ⅜
49½	16	Berg B pfl.15	15	23⅛	24¼	23⅛	24	+ ½
21⅜	16¼	Berven Carpt	29	21	21⅛	20½	20½	— ½
9⅝	4⅛	Beth Cp .78t	7	7½	7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
44⅞	6⅝	Beverly Ent	244	11¼	11½	10⅛	10⅛	— ½
20⅝	16	BigBearA .1	9	17⅝	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
33⅛	13⅝	Binney$ .80	13	22⅞	23½	22⅞	23½	+ ⅜
7⅛	2	Bloomf Bldg	33	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2½	— ⅛
8⅛	3	Bluebird Inc	23	4⅝	5	4⅝	5	+ ⅜
5⅛	1⅛	Bluebird wt	27	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
28⅞	12½	Bohack Corp	56	21⅛	22½	21⅛	22½	+ ⅜
6⅛	5⅛	Bolt Beranek	8	5⅝	6⅛	5⅝	6⅛	+ ⅜
10⅛	3⅞	Botany Ind	16	4⅝	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	— ⅛
7	3	Bowmar Ins	6	4	4	4	4	+ ⅛
26⅞	7⅛	Bowne Co .16	11	14⅛	14⅞	14½	14½	
18⅞	9	Bradf Sp .60a	39	12⅞	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅜
25	14½	Bradfcom Sy	135	22½	23	22	22¼	+ ½
11	5	BranifAir wt	10	6½	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ½
11⅛	6⅛	BrnfAirA .21f	3	8	8	8	8	
17¼	11⅛	BrascanLt 1b	41	15	15⅛	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
15⅛	5⅛	Breeze	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
15	11	BrATb r .41e	1	14	14	14	14	+ ⅜
19⅝	5	BroDart Ind	7	7⅛	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
6¼	2⅝	Brody Seats	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
18¼	5½	BrksPer .25	7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
26⅞	20	BwnF B .40b	11	24⅛	24¼	24	24	— ¼
8⅛	5⅛	Bruce Robert	20	8¼	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+ ⅛
9⅛	1⅝	BTB Corp	58	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
18⅝	7⅝	BTU Eng .28	15	12⅛	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅜
7⅜	2	Buehler Cp	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
19⅝	6⅝	Buell Ind .15r	4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
22⅛	11⅛	Bundy Corp 1	7	21½	21½	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
12⅝	5⅝	Burgess .20	8	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
45⅝	19¼	Burns WJ .60	16	32	32¼	32	32½	+ ½
4⅝	2⅝	Burr JP .05g	2	3	3⅛	3	3	+ ⅛
16½	4⅛	Butler Aviat	42	5⅛	5⅛	4⅞	5	— ⅛
21⅝	7⅛	Buttes Gs Oil	121	10⅝	11⅛	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅛
		C						
23⅝	7⅝	Cablecom Gn	39	14⅝	15¼	14⅝	14⅞	
21⅝	11⅝	Caldor .60t	51	20⅛	20½	20⅛	20¼	— ¼
35⅞	10¼	Calcomp	199	25⅝	26	25	25¼	+ ⅛
18⅞	13¼	CalHitCare	60	16⅛	17⅝	16⅛	17⅞	+ 1⅜
35⅝	33½	CalPriCam 1	6	33⅞	34	33⅞	34	
22⅛	13⅝	Camcolnc .15	63	17⅛	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	5 9-16	CampbChib	177	6½	6 9-16	6 7-16	6 9-16	+ 3-16
13⅛	6⅝	CampbM .30	8	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
6⅝	2½	CdnExp-G&O	42	4	4	3 15-16	4	+ ⅛
17	3	Cdn Homestd	63	7⅛	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+ ½
16½	8	CdnHydro .20	5	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
31	23⅛	CdnInt P 1.80	1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
16	7	Cdn Javelin	28	10⅝	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	2	Cdn Marconi	12	2⅝	3	2⅝	3	
39	16	Cdn SuperOil	9	36⅝	37	36⅝	36⅝	+ ⅛
10⅛	3⅝	Canaverl .16t	103	5⅛	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+ ⅛
6⅛	2¼	Canoga Ind	4	3	3	3	3	+ ⅛
53⅝	12	Capitol Ind	37	18⅝	19	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
50½	3⅝	Career Acad	51	4⅝	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
11⅝	6⅝	Caressa Inc	7	11	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
115½	80	Carnat 1.60a	3	110⅝	110½	110	110½	— ⅛
16⅛	11⅝	Caro Pipe .80	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
73	61	CaroPL pf 5	z180	67¼	68½	67¼	68½	+ 2
18¼	3⅝	Carousel Fsh	7	6⅛	6⅛	6	6	+ ⅛
8⅝	2⅝	Castleton Ind	290	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
22	6⅝	Cavitron Cp	128	8⅝	9⅝	8⅝	9⅝	+ ⅞
14⅛	5	CellUCraft	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
22½	13	Cen Secur 1g	5	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
33⅝	16	CentyEl .60b	7	24⅝	25	24⅝	25	+ ⅜
5⅝	1½	Century Geo	6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
12⅝	6½	CentryInc .24	2	8	8	8	8	— ⅛
18⅛	4⅝	Cenrron Cp	67	6	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	5⅛	ChadMill .20e	4	7⅛	7½	7⅛	7½	+ ¼
35	8	ChampHo .16	41	33⅝	34	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅜
5⅝	2½	Charan Ind	9	3	3	3	3	
13⅝	8⅝	Chalt Gas .68	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
31⅛	17⅝	Cherry Burr	1	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅛
23⅝	5⅝	Christian Cos	31	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ½
9⅝	2⅝	Cinerama	59	3⅝	3⅝	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
35⅝	18⅛	Circle K .40b	48	34⅝	35½	34⅝	35⅛	+ ¼
22⅛	6⅝	CitSv AR wt	23	9⅝	10	9⅝	10	+ ⅜
17⅛	9⅝	Chizeas F .32	10	12½	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ½
6⅝	2⅝	ClarkCbl .02a	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
24½	7⅝	Clarkson Ind	9	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	2⅝	Clarostat	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
10½	3⅝	Clary Corp	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅜
13⅝	4⅝	Clopay .49t	24	5⅝	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅜
33⅛	10⅛	CMI Corp	56	10⅝	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	
27⅛	24⅛	CMI Inv Cp	9	26⅝	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅜
9⅞	2⅝	Coburn Corp	27	3½	3½	3½	3½	
26½	9⅛	Coff Mat .60e	21	11⅛	12⅝	11⅛	12⅝	+ 1⅛
10¼	3	Coben Hatfd	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	4⅝	Cohu Elec .18	6	6⅛	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
37	6⅝	Cole Natl .44	35	11⅛	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+ ⅛
24	11	Colecoln .08b	21	23⅛	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
27⅝	21⅝	Coleman .40	44	29⅝	30	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
12	6⅝	Colon Snd .30	179	12	12⅝	12	12⅝	+ 1⅛
27⅝	13⅝	Colwell .20e	25	26⅛	27	26⅛	26⅝	— ⅛
41	6	Combustn Eq	74	13⅝	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛	+ 1⅛
9⅛	4⅛	Coml All .10g	17	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
22⅝	13	Coml Mat .60	5	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
16⅝	5⅝	Commodor	3	8	8	8	8	+ ⅛
7⅝	2⅝	CompuDyne	8	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
12	3½	Comput Eq	14	4	4⅛	4	4	
11⅝	3⅝	Comput Instr	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
12⅝	3⅝	Comput Invst	20	7⅝	8	7⅝	7⅝	
5⅝	2⅛	Comp M .20e	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
28⅝	11½	Computest	7	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
75⅝	16¼	Comp Softw	1	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	
14½	5⅝	Conchemco	5	8⅛	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+ ⅛
14	3⅝	Concord Fab	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
24⅝	6⅝	Condec Corp	27	11⅝	12⅝	11⅝	12⅝	+ ⅝
8⅝	4⅝	Connlly Con	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
14⅝	5⅝	Connrex .30b	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
14⅛	3½	Conroy Inc	10	4⅛	4⅝	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
3 5-16	1	Con Cdn Far	11	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
9⅝	5	Cons Dent Sy	19	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
9⅛	4	Con Nat Sh A	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
22⅝	4⅝	Con OB Gas	287	9	10	8⅞	9⅝	+ ⅜
19⅝	6	Con Rating	10	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
15⅞	7½	ConsltDes .40	22	12	12⅛	11⅝	12⅛	+ ⅛
3⅝	1½	Cont Mater	9	1⅛	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	5	Cont Tel wt	36	7⅝	8	7⅝	8	+ ⅛
14⅝	5⅝	Cook Elec .30	7	9⅛	9½	9⅛	9½	+ ⅛
10⅛	4⅝	Cook Ind	5	8½	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
12	5½	Cooper Jarrt	6	7⅝	8	7⅝	8	+ ⅛
22⅝	13⅝	Corrn Bily .72	205	23⅛	23⅝	23	23⅝	+ ½
11⅛	3½	Cosmodyne	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
20	17½	Cousins .20e	20	19⅝	20	19⅝	20	+ ⅛
15⅛	4⅝	Craig Corp	37	6	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	7½	CramerE .45t	6	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
14⅛	9⅝	Creative Mgt	7	11⅝	12⅛	11⅝	12⅛	+ ⅝
35⅝	23⅝	CreoleP 2.60e	48	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
7⅛	3⅝	Crest Foam	9	5⅝	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅛
7⅝	3	Crestmont	15	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
43⅛	20	Crompt 1.40	16	42	43⅛	42	43⅛	+ 1⅛
32⅛	17	CwnCPl 1.22t	121	32⅝	34	32⅝	34	+ 1½
12⅝	4⅛	Crystal Oil	28	11⅝	11⅝	11	11⅝	+ ⅛
21⅛	8	Cubic Corp	25	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	3⅝	Curtis Math	14	4⅝	5	4⅝	5	— ⅛
31⅝	15	CutterA .44	70	25⅝	27	25⅝	27	+ 1½
28⅝	13	CutterB .44	2	24	24	24	24	+ ⅛
		D						
9⅝	5½	Daitch .25g	15	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
70⅝	22	Damon Corp	26	34⅝	35	33⅞	34¼	— ⅜
10⅛	5½	DamonC .40	17	9	9½	9	9½	+ ⅛
20⅛	9	Daniel I .24e	3	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅛	Daryl Ind	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
15	3⅝	Data Control	8	4½	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
35⅝	15	Data Documt	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
25½	4⅝	Data Prod	70	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6½	
16½	7	Day Mines	44	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
23½	9⅝	Daylin .34	21	19	19	18½	18½	— ⅛
9⅝	3⅝	Daylin wt	52	7½	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
2½	1	DC Tran A	6	1½	1½	1½	1½	
29⅛	4⅝	DCA Develop	28	9⅛	9⅛	9	9⅛	
25⅛	18⅛	Dearborn Cp	20	24⅝	25⅝	24⅝	25⅝	+ ⅝
11⅛	4½	DeJur A .15r	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	6	Del Labs	19	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
64⅝	13½	Deltona Corp	92	35	36⅛	35	36⅛	+ ⅝
11	5½	Deltn Fd .30e	8	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
24⅝	8⅝	DeroRsch Dv	12	11⅞	12	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
45⅛	13¼	Deseret Ph	1	20	20	20	20	+ ⅛
24	16⅝	Devel Cp Am	33	23	23⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
29⅝	8	Devon Appar	89	26⅝	28¼	26⅝	28	+ 1⅛
25⅛	10½	DHJ Indust	45	23	24⅛	23	24⅛	+ 1⅛
18½	8⅝	Dillard .10g	8	17⅝	18	17⅝	18	+ ⅛
6⅝	2⅛	Diodes Inc	30	2⅝	3	2⅝	3	+ ⅛
15⅛	7⅝	Diversey .50	5	11⅝	12	11⅝	12	+ ⅛
25	8⅝	Doxllvn Corp	23	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
91½	33⅝	Dome Petrol	11	80	81	80	81	+ 1⅛
15⅛	11⅝	Domtar .60a	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
27⅛	8⅝	Dorsey .10	24	17	17⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	3⅝	DPA Inc	84	4	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	2⅝	Drew-Natl	11	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
31	9	Driver H .10r	7	18⅛	18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
34⅝	6⅛	Drug Fair .40	20	22⅛	22⅞	22⅛	22⅞	+ ⅝
4⅝	1⅝	Duraloy Co	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
11⅛	6	Duro Tst .15d	8	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
10⅝	4	Dynalectrn	92	5⅝	6⅛	5⅝	6	+ ⅛
14⅛	9	Dynell Electr	12	14⅛	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
		E						
12	4⅝	Eagle Clo .12	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
22	16⅛	EriScheib .48	14	22	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
13⅝	4	Earth Resrcs	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
17½	8⅝	Eason Oil .30	9	16⅝	16⅝	16⅛	16½	+ ⅛
16	12⅝	Eastrn Co .96	3	15⅛	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Eazor Exprs	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	4	Eckmar Cp	26	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
27⅝	11⅛	Ecologic Scl	63	14⅝	15	14⅝	15	+ ⅛
34⅝	9⅝	Edmos .20	43	30½	32⅛	30½	32	+ 1½
19⅛	7⅝	Edo Corp	40	9⅝	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛	+ ⅛
28⅛	7⅝	Ehren Photo	27	9⅝	10½	9⅝	10½	+ ⅛
2	4½	Elco. Corp	2	5⅝	6	5⅝	6	
19½	13½	Elect Hose 1	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
19⅛	11⅛	Electrogrs 1	7	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
8⅝	3⅝	Elect Assist	30	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
1½	2⅝	Elect Comp	8	3¼	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
19⅛	9⅝	Electron .60	6	14	14¼	13⅝	14⅛	
27⅝	7⅝	Electsp 1.25t	73	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8½	
2⅝	1⅛	Elgin Nat wt	17	1⅝	1⅝	1¼	1¼	
10⅝	5	El Tronics	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
11	3½	Emenee Co	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
19⅞	8	Empire Finl	301	14⅛	15	14⅛	15	+ ⅛
8⅛	2½	Entron Inc	11	2⅝	3	2⅝	3	
18½	12	EnkoSho .80e	3	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	3	Equit Co .05e	82	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
7⅛	5	EquityNat tn	57	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
7⅛	2⅝	Ernst EC A	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	4⅛	Ero Ind	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
30	7⅝	Esquire Rad	128	13⅝	16⅛	13⅝	15⅞	+ 1⅞
23⅝	7	Essro Inc	5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
12⅝	4	Espey Mfg	7	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
5⅛	2⅛	Essex Chem	3	3	3	3	3	+ ⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Ets-Hokin Cp	7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
9⅝	3⅝	Evans Ar Ind	6	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
21⅛	7⅛	Executne .24	57	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
34⅝	14⅛	Extendcare	75	18⅝	19⅛	18⅝	19⅛	+ ⅛
		F						
24⅛	6⅛	Fab Ind	34	21⅝	22⅛	21⅝	22⅛	+ ⅛
9⅝	5⅝	Fabien .40b	7	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
9⅛	3	Fairfld Noble	95	6⅝	7⅛	6⅝	7⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	4½	Falcon Sbd	109	14⅛	14⅝	14	14⅝	+ ⅛
8⅛	3	Family Rec	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
23½	13⅝	Fanny Fa .1e	10	14⅝	15	14⅝	15	+ ⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Fed Resrces	34	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	9⅝	FedMart .40b	19	12⅝	13	12⅝	13	+ ⅛
16½	7⅝	Felmont Oil	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
29⅝	9	Felsway .32	30	13⅝	14⅝	13⅝	14⅝	+ ⅝
12⅝	5⅝	Fibrebord wt	5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
22⅛	19½	Fidel Mt .31g	31	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
14⅝	4⅛	Field Plastic	3	6	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
18⅝	5⅝	Filmways	17	7⅝	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	
16⅝	10	FlltrDyn .01e	3	13⅛	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	— ½
23⅛	12⅝	FinSanBa .20	73	23⅛	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	+ ⅜
16	9	FinlGenl .24b	27	11	11	11	11	— ⅛
17⅛	12	Fst Conn .80a	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
5⅝	⅜	FirstNtl Real	6	2	2	2	2	— ⅛
1⅝	⅜	FirstNtlRl wt	3	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	
19⅛	9½	FstSL S .08g	39	19⅝	20¼	19⅝	20¼	+ ½
17¼	9⅛	FstUn RE .88	35	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
26	9	FischerP .66t	35	10⅛	11⅛	10⅛	11	+ ⅛
5⅛	10	Fishman .40b	1	13	13	13	13	
5½	2½	Fla Capital	9	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3½	
15⅛	8⅝	Flowerind A	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	5⅛	Fluke Mf .32t	18	10⅝	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛	+ ⅛

(Continued on next page.)

INDUSTRIALS	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
4017 Abitibi	8¼	8	8¼	+ ⅛
350 Acklands	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	
237 Alta NG	24	24	24	
10 Argus	15	15	15	
3040 Argus pfC	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
815 Atl Sug	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
3388 Bk Nova S	22¾	22	22	— ⅛
7677 Bell Tel	47¼	46½	47¼	+ ⅝
132 B C Forest	25	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
2000 Block Bros	3.95	3.85	3.90	—.05
950 Burns	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
1955 Calg Pow	27½	26⅝	27½	+ 1⅛
500 Can Malt	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
215 Can Pack	19½	19½	19½	
4660 Can Perm Mtg	11½	11	11¼	½
300 Cdn C Wrt	.80	.80	.80	—.01
2220 Cdn Hydro	16¼	16	16⅛	
6485 Cdn Im Bk	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
5415 Cdn Ind Gas	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
275 Cdn Tire	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅝
1725 Cdn Walgh	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
3075 Capital Div	.96	.91	.96	+.05
1320 Chemcell	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
400 Colum Col	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	
1200 Con Build	1.05	1.05	1.05	
2001 Consum Gas	19⅛	19	19	
250 Crush Int	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
3100 Cygnus A	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
900 Cygnus B	6	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
1097 Dom Fdrs	23½	23⅝	23⅝	
3185 Dom Stores	10⅝	9⅞	10⅝	+ ⅝
3110 duPont Can	16½	16	16½	+ ½
300 Dylex Div	4.50	4.50	4.50	
2065 Falcon	140⅛	139	139⅝	— ½
3030 Fam Play	11	10⅝	10⅝	
1400 Fed Grain	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
100 Fraser	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
175 Gen Dist Can	13½	13	13	
440 Gt L Pap	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
4250 Gt W Life	37⅝	37	37½	
5145 Greyhd Can	14	14	14	+ ⅛
705 Guar Trust	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
5454 Gulf Can	20½	20⅛	20½	+ ⅛
2651 Hawk Sid	2.10	2.00	2.10	
1320 Huron & Erie	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
3990 IAC Ltd	17	16⅝	17	
1000 Indusmin	13	12⅝	13	+ 1
200 Inglis	9	9	9	+ ½
4899 Inland Gas	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+ ⅝
5850 Int P Line	27⅝	27	27⅝	— ½
1725 Inv Grp A	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
11819 Jockey Cl	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
900 Kaiser Resour	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
1579 Labatt J	22⅝	22⅝	22½	
200 Lk Ont Cem	2.15	2.15	2.15	
926 L. Secord	10¼	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛

Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on Jan. 5, 1971

	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
100 Loblaw A	4.85	4.85	4.85	+.10
1890 Loblaw B	4.85	4.80	4.85	
2000 Loeb	3.80	3.70	3.80	
2797 MacM Bl	27⅛	26⅞	27	
535 Maple Mill	15⅝	15½	15½	+ ⅛
21 Metro Strs	35	35	35	
2565 Moore	34	33⅞	34	+ ⅛
9075 Norand	29	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
36090 Nor Ctl G	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
600 OSF Ind	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
2035 Oshawa A	10⅛	10	10⅛	
275 Pembina	25	25	25	
322 Petrofina	18	17⅝	18	+ ½
250 Rothmans	12½	12½	12½	
1900 Scotts Rest	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
1759 Shell Can A	33½	33⅛	33½	+ ⅝
3415 Simpsn Ltd	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
160 SimpSrs A	22⅛	22	22	
807 Slater Stl	12⅝	12⅛	12½	— ⅛
5390 Steel Can	26½	26⅛	26½	+ ⅛
1125 Super Pet	44	44	44	
200 Teledyn Can	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
950 Texaco Can	27⅝	27½	27½	
200 Thom Newspap	21	21	21	— ½
2015 Tor. Dm. Bk	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
1925 Trad Group	11	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
2146 Trans Can	35⅛	35	35	
2515 Trans Mt	19⅝	19½	19⅝	
485 Un CarbCan	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
2010 Un Gas Can	15⅝	15⅛	15½	+ ⅛
295 Un O Can	43½	43½	43½	+ ½
300 Versatile	3.90	3.85	3.85	—.05
1100 Weldwood	16	16	16	+ ⅛
1210 Weston A	19⅛	18⅝	19⅛	+ ⅛
170 White Pass	17½	17½	17½	
MINES				
400 Agnico	2.20	2.20	2.20	—.05
500 A Rouyn	.59	.59	.59	+.05
7520 Beth Cop	15.00	14.50	15.00	+.25
500 Bralor	1.48	1.48	1.48	+.04
2400 Brun MS	4.45	4.40	4.45	+.10
900 Camflo	2.65	2.65	2.65	
3250 Can Tung	1.95	1.90	1.90	—.05
3660 Cassiar	24.00	23.62	23.62	+.12
2000 Chmaloy	1.51	1.50	1.50	—.01
3500 Coch Will	.43	.43	.43	—.02
2909 C Morrls	1.89	1.85	1.86	+.01
300 Conwst	10.37	10.37	10.37	
1800 Copperf	1.85	1.76	1.85	+.10
300 Crgmt	9.25	9.10	9.25	
210 Denis	24.00	24.00	24.00	+.50
3100 Dickens	1.10	1.07	1.10	
1466 East Sull	4.80	4.70	4.75	
100 Endako	13.00	13.00	13.00	—.25
200 Granisle	10.62	10.50	10.62	+.37
52 Gunnar	1.12	1.06	1.12	
510 High Bel	2.95	2.94	2.94	+.04
570 Holling	37.25	37.00	37.25	+.50
7000 Int Hall	1.20	1.20	1.20	+.08
103 Int Mogul	10.37	10.37	10.37	—.12
5100 Km Kotla	1.15	1.05	1.15	+.06
1383 Kerr Ad	9.20	9.05	9.20	
39 Labrad	33.87	33.00	33.87	
1595 L Dufit	12.62	12.50	12.50	—.12
710 Leitch	1.61	1.61	1.61	+.01
2668 Macassa	1.10	1.10	1.10	
4099 Madeline	2.83	2.75	2.80	+.05
700 Mattag	24.00	24.00	24.00	+.12
5900 New Imp	1.85	1.80	1.80	—.05
1825 Opem	10.25	9.75	9.90	—.10
901 Orchan	3.60	3.60	3.60	+.10
100 Pamour	1.85	1.85	1.85	
2165 Patino	28.00	27.62	27.75	
882 Pine Pt	29.75	29.50	29.75	+.25
660 Placer	31.50	31.37	31.50	+.50
3200 Rayrock	1.19	1.16	1.19	+.02
8249 Sherritt	16.62	16.25	16.50	+.50
950 Siscoe	1.75	1.72	1.72	—.03
700 Stanrock	.65	.65	.65	+.10
3900 Steep R	2.55	2.50	2.55	+.05
776 Sullivan	4.70	4.70	4.70	+.05
1200 Teck A	6.25	6.10	6.25	+.25
3500 Tribag	.77	.75	.75	—.03
1200 W Mines	3.75	3.75	3.75	
1659 Willroy	1.38	1.38	1.38	
3200 YK Bear	4.80	4.70	4.75	+.05
OILS & GAS				
700 Alminex	5.90	5.85	5.90	+.05
12890 B P Oil	5.90	5.80	5.80	—.05
1065 Can Del	12.25	12.00	12.12	—.12
1950 Clark C	2.75	2.70	2.74	+.04
6500 Dynam	1.25	1.21	1.25	+.05
510 Gt Plain	32.25	32.25	32.25	—.75
3148 Nat Petro	3.35	3.25	3.30	+.25
1745 Num OG	8.70	8.50	8.60	+.05
4700 Permo	.70	.68	.70	
200 Petrol	1.41	1.41	1.41	
2600 Place G	1.25	1.22	1.23	—.02
325 Ranger	12.75	12.62	12.62	—.12
2900 Spooner	1.90	1.85	1.85	+.04
4130 W Decal	6.40	6.30	6.35	—.05

Total sales 1,670,000 shares.

Montreal Stocks

	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
177 Algoma	15⅛	14⅝	15⅛	+ ⅜
102 Asbestos	32	32	32	— ½
13644 Bank Mont	14½	14⅜	14½	+ ⅛
13965 Bombardier	13	12⅝	12⅝	
200 Brinco	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
300 CAE Ind	4.70	4.60	4.70	+.20
650 Cdn Indust	12⅝	12	12⅝	+ ⅜
3447 Cdn Int Pow	24⅝	24⅛	24½	— ⅛
3410 Con Bath	12½	12⅛	12½	+ ⅛
200 Cdn Zell A	18⅝	18⅛	18¼	— ⅛
840 Imasco	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
600 Laur Fin	6⅛	6	6	— ½
1225 Molson A	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	— ⅛
Phoenix Cn O	5.90	5.80	5.90	+.40
1525 Power Cp	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅛
3300 Price Co	9	9	9	— ⅛
2900 Rolland A	4.00	4.00	4.00	
5202 Royal Bank	23	22½	23	+ ⅜
225 Royal Trst	28⅝	28½	28⅝	+ ⅛
900 St L Colum	2.40	2.35	2.40	—.05
925 Steinberg A	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
91 Velcro Ind	24	23½	23½	— 1
200 Zellers	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛

Total Sales 954,600 shares.

Bank Stocks

	Bid.	Asked	Prev Bid
Bank of Am S.F.	65¾	66½	64
Fiduciary Tr	58	62	[illegible]
First Chicago Corp	60⅝	60¾	[illegible]
First Nat Boston	66	66⅝	[illegible]
U.S. Trust Co	54¼	55	[illegible]

Foreign Stock Indexes

	Today	Prev.	1971 High	1971 Low
Amsterdam	112.6	113.8	113.8	[illegible]
Brussels	92.18	92.14	92.18	[illegible]
Frankfurt	121.32	119.43	121.32	[illegible]
London 30.	337.0	334.6	337.0	[illegible]
London 500	141.01	140.12	141.01	[illegible]
Milan	55.71	55.74	56.74	[illegible]
Paris	99.8	100.2	100.2	[illegible]
Sydney	518.15	518.51	518.51	[illegible]
Tokyo (n)	148.33	149.02	149.02	[illegible]
Tokyo (o)	1989.44	2001.34	2001.34	[illegible]
Zurich	309.7	307.8	309.7	[illegible]

(n) new. (o) old.

We are pleased to announce that

HENRI B. MOREAULT

is now associated with our firm.

WERTHEIM & CO.

Members New York Stock Exchange

1 Chase Manhattan Plaza New York, N. Y. 10005

European Gold Markets

Jan. 5, 1971

	Open	Close	Change
London	37.50	37.51	+ 0.07
Zurich	37.52	37.52	+ 0.10
Paris (12.5 kilo)	37.90	37.94	+ 0.18

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Tokyo Exchange

Jan. 5, 1971

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glas	140	Matsu E. Ind.	348
Canon Camb.	217	Matsu El Wks	600
Dai Nip. Print.	222	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	81
Fuji Bank	210	Misubi Shoji.	148
Fuji Photo	410	Mitsui & Co.	179
Hayakawa E.	252	Mitsukoshi	296
Hitachi	96	Nippon Elec.	201
Honda Motor	131	Shiseido	885
C. Itoh	130	Sony Corp	2,300
Japan Air Lines	1,445	Sumitomo Bk.	210
Kao Soap	260	Taisho Marine	147
Kansai El P.	705	Takeda Chem.	256
Kiri Brewery	190	Teijin	73
Komatsu	136	Tokyo Marine	283
Kubota I Wks	169	Toray	108
†Previous.		Toyota Motor	232

The Value Line Convertible Survey

Case 200 Eaux Vives 1211 Geneva 6

One Dollar—

was worth yesterday:

Austrian schillings	25.84
Belgian francs	49.68
British pound ($ per £)	2.3945
Canadian dollars	1.02
Danish crowns	7.47
Dutch guilders	3.60
Finnish marks	4.16
French francs	5.52075
German marks	3.6437
Greek drachmas	30.00
Italian lire	623.25
Mexican pesos	12.50
Norwegian crowns	7.1380
Portuguese escudos	28.62
Spanish pesetas	69.65
Swedish crowns	5.16
Swiss francs	4.3125

The above rates are yesterday's closing buying rates on local exchanges. They exclude local commissions and slight variations depending on the type of transaction.

We wish to announce that effective January 1, 1971

H. Peter Bonagura Eugene A. Kane
Edward N. Giobbe Edward Necarsulmer III
Robert D. Power
London

were admitted as General Partners of the firm

William J. Abe, Chicago
Alfred H. Gross, Chicago
Michael J. Ball, London
Hagen H. Luetzow, Brussels
Athan N. Zahos, New York

were admitted as Limited Partners of the firm

Paul A. Oberbeck

retired as General Partner and continues as Limited Partner

Hallgarten & Co.

Established 1850

Members New York Stock Exchange

44 Wall Street New York, N. Y. 10005

Chicago • San Francisco • Scranton • London • Geneva • Brussels

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REISS & CO. BANKERS

Zürich

Tel.: 051 28.37.22. Beethovenstrasse 32.
Securities-Euro-deposits · Money Exchange

These securities having been placed privately, this notice appears as a matter of record only.

DM 12,700,000

Garonor S.A.

Paris France

Maturing 1982

Hessische Landesbank-Girozentrale Nesbitt, Thomson Limited

هكذا من الأصل

[هكذا من الأصل]

American Stock Exchange Trading

High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
		(Continued from preceding page.)						
	7¾	Foodrma .30	107	15¼	16¼	15⅛	16¼	+1
	51⅝	Ford Canda 2	z1920	65¼	66½	65¼	66½	+2
	11⅛	Forest Cit .25	2	16¼	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	+⅜
	10	ForestLb .27t	14	12¾	13½	12¾	13½	+⅝
	29⅝	FrankMnt .10	121	30¾	32	30¾	31⅝	+⅝
	8⅛	FrankR .73e	14	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
	8⅝	FranksNu .40	3	18½	18½	18½	18½	—⅛
	13⅝	Frantz Mf .54	3	17⅞	18	17⅞	18	+⅜
	11¾	Fresnillo .40a	8	15⅝	16	15⅝	16	
	3⅝	Friend Frost	8	4	4	4	4	
	4¼	Frier Ind .30	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	+½
	3⅞	Frontier Air	5	5	5⅛	5	5⅛	
	2½	Front Air wt	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+
	2⅝	Frye Indust	26	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	—⅛
		G						
	4½	Gabriel Ind	9	4¾	5	4¾	5	+⅛
	6	Geran Inc .36	9	14	14	13⅞	14	
	12¾	Garcia Corp	65	13¾	15¾	13¾	15¾	+2
	4½	Garland Co	3	5⅞	6	5⅞	6	+¼
	4⅝	GateSpGd .20	52	5⅞	6	5⅝	6	
	7	Gayld Nil .30	9	13⅞	14	13⅞	14	+⅜
	6¼	Gearhrt .24b	17	8	8⅜	8	8⅜	+⅜
	3½	Gen Alloys	12	4⅞	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+⅜
	10½	Gen Battery	75	23½	24¼	23⅝	24¼	+1
	3¼	Gen Bulldrs	22	6⅛	6½	6⅛	6½	
	17¾	G Cinema .40	8	39⅛	39⅜	39⅛	39⅜	+⅛
	5	G Employ .24	6	6⅞	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+⅛
	3⅝	Gen Interiors	10	6⅛	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+⅜
	11⅛	Gen Mt 1.09e	50	11⅞	11⅝	11¾	11⅝	+⅜
	3⅛	Gen Plywood	12	3⅞	4¼	3⅞	4¼	+⅛
	15⅝	Genge Ind	36	20	20⅝	19⅞	20⅝	+⅝
	2½	Genisco Tech	28	2¾	3	2⅜	2⅞	+⅛
	10⅝	GerberSc Ins	2	11⅝	11½	11⅝	11½	+⅛
	14½	Giant Fd .50a	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	—⅛
	15-16	Giant Yel .40	259	9⅝	9⅝	9½	9½	—5-16
	9½	Gilbert Flex	131	18⅝	20⅞	18⅜	20⅜	+1⅛
	5⅝	Gladding Co	25	6⅛	6⅛	6	6	—⅝
	4⅝	Glasrock Prd	10	5⅝	6	5⅝	5⅞	
	5⅝	Glen Ger .18f	60	9⅝	10	9⅝	9⅞	+⅛
	11¼	GlenDisB .40	1	13½	13½	13½	13½	+⅛
	23	GlobeSec Sys	9	27	27	26¼	26⅝	—¾
	2	Glucklin Ltd	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
	5	Goldblatt .36	5	8	8	8	8	—⅛
	6½	Gorin Str .50	9	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
	3⅛	Gould Inc wt	25	6¼	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+⅛
	2⅛	Granger As	42	3⅛	3½	3⅛	3½	+⅛
	7⅝	Granite Mgt	29	9	9¼	9	9¼	+⅛
	6⅛	Grass Val Gr	3	7⅛	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	+⅛
	5½	Gray Mfg	49	6¾	7⅛	6¾	7⅛	+⅛
	1½	GreatAm Ind	42	2	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	+⅛
	2⅝	Gt Basin Pet	33	3¼	3½	3¼	3⅜	+⅛
	6⅛	Gt Lak Chem	97	8⅝	9	8⅝	9	+½
	12½	Greenmn .29t	13	18½	18½	18⅛	18⅛	—⅛
	6⅝	Greer Hyd	3	7	7	7	7	+⅛
	5	Greyh C .20e	9	7⅛	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	+⅛
	21⅝	GRI Corp .16	21	30	30⅝	30	30	+⅛
	12¾	Griesdk 1.10e	2	13⅝	13¾	13⅝	13¾	—⅛
	24½	Groc Str 1.50	z200	42	42	42	42	+½
	9⅝	GrossTics .70	4	10⅛	10⅞	10⅛	10⅞	+¼
	5⅛	GrowChm .32	6	7⅛	7⅞	7⅛	7⅞	+¼
	2⅝	Gruen Ind	4	3⅝	3½	3⅝	3½	+⅛
	2	GSC Enterp	18	2¼	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	+⅛
	2½	GTI Corp	8	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	—⅛
	25	Guardian Ind	2	37⅞	38	37⅞	38	+½
	18⅝	Guar Mf .74g	27	28⅞	29	28⅝	29	+½
	8½	GuardCh .35r	14	8⅝	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	+¼
	8⅛	Guardon Ind	203	19⅜	20	19	19	—⅜
	12½	Gulf Can .40	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	+¼
	1⅝	Golf St Land	10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
	2⅝	Gulf Wind wt	389	4⅞	5¼	4⅞	5¼	+½
		H						
	5	Hampsh Des	137	7¾	8	7¾	7⅞	+⅛
	3¼	Hampt Sh .32	43	7½	7⅝	7½	7½	+⅛
	17¾	Harland .17e	31	26⅛	27⅞	26⅛	27⅞	+1⅝
	12⅝	Harnischfr 1	9	18	18¼	18	18⅛	+⅛
	7⅝	Hartfld Zody	8	10¼	10½	10¼	10½	+¼
	2⅝	Harvard Ind	20	3⅞	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+⅛
	8	Harv Ind ptA	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
	3	Harvey Grp	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+⅛
	6⅝	Harvey St .24	6	7	7¼	7	7¼	+⅛
	6	Hastings .28a	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	—⅛
	5	Head Ski Co	10	13¾	13⅞	13¾	13¾	
	6⅛	HealthM .60	5	8⅝	9	8⅝	9	
	15⅝	Hecks Inc .16	12	32¼	32¼	31⅞	31⅞	—⅝
	3	Heinicke Inst	12	5	5	4⅞	4⅞	—¼
	21½	HelenaRu .76	5	30	30	29⅝	29⅝	—¼
	6	Her Mal .48e	23	13½	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	—⅛
	4½	HIG Inc .25t	5	5⅛	5½	5⅛	5½	+⅛
	6½	HiShear .40	15	9	9½	9	9⅛	+⅛
	15⅝	Higbie Mf .80	18	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+⅛
	6	Hillhavn .16	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
	22¾	Hilton Hot wt	10	38	38	38	38	—⅛
	5⅝	Hipotronics	10	6⅛	6½	6⅛	6½	+⅛
	2⅝	Hofm Indust	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
	25⅝	Holling 1.40a	2	36½	36½	36½	36½	+¼
	1	Holly Corp	70	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1½	—⅛
	15½	Holoph 1.20e	2	26	26	26	26	—¼
	9⅛	HomeO A .50	69	26¼	27⅝	26¼	27⅝	+⅝
	11½	HomeO B .50	5	26	26⅝	26	26⅝	+⅜
	25⅝	Hormel 1.50	1	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	+⅛
	11½	Hoskins .80a	18	17⅞	17⅞	17½	17½	—⅛
	8½	Hospital Affil	11	10⅝	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
	6⅛	Host Ent .23t	6	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	
	29	House Fab n	28	29¼	29½	29¼	29⅜	+⅛
	20⅛	House Vis .44	28	24⅞	26⅜	24⅞	26⅜	+1⅛
	21⅝	HubbellA 1	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼	+⅛
	22	HubbellB 1	8	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+½
	39¾	Hubb pfB1.75	6	41⅞	42¼	41⅞	42¼	+¾
	34	Hubb pfC1.75	4	42⅝	43	42⅝	43	+¼
	33½	HudB OG .50	287	37	37⅛	36¼	36⅞	+½
	7	Hudson Leas	42	11⅛	12⅛	11⅛	12⅛	+⅝
	6⅛	Huffman .60	2	12¾	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	+⅛
	6⅛	Husky Oil .15	101	15⅝	16⅛	15⅝	16	+⅜
	21½	Huyck Cp .48	89	35⅝	35¼	34¼	34⅞	—¾
	2⅝	Hycon Mfg	11	3⅝	3½	3⅜	3½	+¼
	4⅛	Hydrometl	37	6⅝	7⅛	6⅝	7	
	9⅝	Hygrad Food	12	23	24¼	23	24¼	+1½
		I						
	14⅝	IdealToy .1f	14	24⅝	24⅞	24½	24⅞	+⅜
	3⅛	IHC Inc	11	5¼	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+¼
18¼	6	IllusWor Enc	14	8	8	7¾	7¾	
11⅛	4	IMC Magnet	8	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
11	4⅛	ImocoGy .64t	8	5¼	5¼	5⅛	5¼	—⅛
21½	13½	ImprlOil .50a	4	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	
11¼	5½	Indian Hd wt	10	10⅝	11	10⅝	10⅞	+½
57	49	IndplsPL pf 4	z20	53½	54	53½	54	
14⅛	10½	Inexco Oil	42	11¾	12	11¾	12	+¼
15¼	5	InflghtP .15t	50	5⅝	6⅛	5⅝	6⅛	+⅜
11½	5	Instron Corp	25	7⅝	8	7⅝	8	+⅜
17¼	4⅝	Instrum Sys	45	6¼	7	6⅛	6⅞	+⅜
15⅛	4⅝	Int Controls	59	11⅝	11⅝	11	11	—⅝
6¼	1⅝	Int Cont A wt	19	3⅝	3⅝	3½	3½	—⅛
37⅝	9⅝	In Protein .10	11	14	14	13⅞	14	—⅛
9⅛	4¼	Int Stretch	172	8⅞	10⅞	8⅞	10⅞	+2
12⅝	5½	Interphoto	34	7⅛	7⅞	7⅛	7⅞	+¾
15⅛	8⅛	Interstate Un	41	9¼	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+⅛
27⅝	9	Intersystm	18	17¾	17¾	16⅞	17⅛	—⅜
38	20	InvDiv A 1.80	35	37¾	38⅛	37¾	38⅛	+⅞
9½	5	InvDivB .45	22	9	9⅛	9	9⅛	+¼
22½	8⅛	Invt Fdg .60b	23	10¼	11⅝	10¼	11⅝	+1⅜
6⅛	4⅛	Invt Roy .14a	5	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
9¼	4⅛	Irvin Indust	3	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+⅛
7	4⅛	ISC Ind	14	5¾	5⅞	5⅜	5⅞	
25½	6⅛	Itel Corp	51	15¾	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	—⅜
5⅝	1½	ITI Corp	24	2⅞	3	2⅞	3	+⅛
		J-K						
6⅝	3½	Jaclyn .05g	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	+⅛
33⅝	9⅝	Jeannette Gl	24	20¼	20⅝	20⅛	20¼	
13⅛	6	Jeff Lak Pet	14	10½	10⅝	10¼	10¼	
24⅞	8⅛	Jefferson Strs	11	9⅞	10⅝	9⅞	10⅝	+¼
9⅝	3	Jervis Corp	8	5⅜	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	
4⅛	2	Jetronic Ind	8	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	
9⅛	8	JS Industries	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
15⅛	6½	Jupiter Cp	333	7⅝	8⅝	7¼	8⅛	+⅜
21¼	10¼	Kaiser In .38t	98	12⅞	13⅛	12¾	12⅞	
8¼	3⅛	Kalvex .25t	36	5⅛	5⅛	5	5	
25⅝	7⅛	Kane Miller	116	19	19⅞	18¾	19	+½
7¾	3¼	Kane Mill wt	51	7¼	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	+⅜
27¼	14	Kaneb PL .80	20	27	27⅛	26½	26½	—⅛
63	56	Kn GE pf4.50	z80	60	61	60	61	+1⅝
24⅝	9	Kauf Brd wt	28	23¼	23¼	22⅝	23¼	—⅛
26¼	8½	Kenton .32	89	17⅝	18⅝	17	18⅛	+⅜
25⅛	7⅛	Ketchm .30b	10	10⅛	10¼	10	10¼	
26⅝	16⅝	Kewanee .90	4	25⅝	25¼	25⅛	25¼	
9⅝	3⅛	Key Co	21	9¼	9⅝	9	9⅝	+½
12⅛	5⅝	Keyst Ind .40	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
9¾	4	Kilemb 1.50e	34	5	5⅝	5	5⅝	+⅝
4⅝	2	Kin Ark Corp	18	2⅜	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	+⅛
12⅝	4⅝	King Radio	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
14¼	5⅛	Kingsford .16	13	7⅞	8	7¾	8	+¼
35⅝	22½	KingsLaf 1.44	15	29	29¼	29	29⅛	+⅛
10⅛	4½	Kinny pfC .05	119	7¼	7¼	7	7⅛	
34⅝	12½	Kirby Ind .36	37	24	25⅝	24	25⅝	+1⅝
13⅛	6	Kit Mfg	6	8¼	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	
36⅝	18¼	Kleinerts	4	22⅝	23	22⅝	22⅞	+⅛
31⅝	12½	Kollmrgn .40	15	17	17¼	17	17½	+¼
26½	8⅞	Kysor Ind .40	18	12½	13¼	12½	12⅞	+⅛
		L						
6⅝	3	LaBarge Inc	19	3⅝	3½	3¼	3⅜	+⅛
27¼	7⅛	Lafay Radio	13	22⅝	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	
11⅛	4	LAiglon Appl	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Lake Shore	7	3¼	3¼	3	3	—⅛
40	12¼	LaMaur .36	3	17½	17¾	17½	17¾	+⅛
5¼	1⅞	Langley Cp	1	2½	2½	2½	2½	+⅛
17⅝	6⅛	LaPoint .20a	9	8⅛	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	—⅛
		Larwin 1.58e	66	19¼	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	
14⅝	6½	LaSalle Delt	37	11⅝	12	11⅝	12	+¼
4	2⅝	LaTouBck wt	8	3	3	3	3	
17	9	LeaRonl .28	13	14¼	14½	14⅛	14⅛	+¼
11⅛	5⅛	Leader Intl	7	8	8⅝	8	8⅝	+⅝
15	3⅛	Leas Cafe wt	470	6⅝	7	6⅝	7	+⅜
20¾	12	Lee Ent .10	22	19	19⅞	19	19⅞	+1
13⅞	5	Lee Natl	37	8⅛	8⅝	8	8⅝	+¼
20¼	10	Leh Press .56	28	15⅝	15¾	15⅛	15⅝	—⅜
34½	10½	Leisure Tec	15	13⅞	14½	13⅞	14½	+⅞
22⅛	21⅞	Lenox In n.50	7	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+½
36	16⅝	LernerStr .80	30	31¾	32½	31¾	32½	+¾
22⅝	7½	Lerner St wt	26	18⅝	19½	18⅝	19⅝	+½
24⅛	13⅝	LeslieFa .40b	12	23½	23⅞	23½	23⅞	+⅜
19⅛	3	LevinTown	18	5⅛	5⅝	5	5⅝	+¼
72¼	26⅝	Levitz Furn	59	70⅝	71½	70	71¼	+¼
12½	4	LibtyFab .50f	7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
13½	5½	Liberty Leas	18	6⅝	6¾	6¼	6¾	+⅛
14⅝	7	Lilli Ann Cp	3	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
15	5⅝	LilyLynn A	16	9½	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
8⅝	2¼	Ling TVt wt	53	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
8½	3¼	Lockwd K&B	6	3⅝	4	3⅝	4	—⅛
4	2	Lode&S .05e	12	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	2½	+¼
20	8	Loehman .32	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	—⅛
18¼	5⅝	LoewsThe wt	244	13⅝	14	13⅝	13⅝	
7½	2¼	Loistic Ind	14	3	3⅛	3	3⅛	+⅜
18	7	LTV Aero .80	25	7⅝	8	7⅝	8	+½
7⅝	2	LTV Aero wt	8	2⅛	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	
6½	2⅝	LTVElec .15e	8	3⅝	4	3⅝	4	+¼
4⅝	1¼	LTV Lin Alt	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+⅛
2⅜	⅝	LTV Ling wt	3	1	1	1	1	+⅛
7⅝	2¼	LTV Lin pf	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	+⅛
18½	5⅝	Lundy Elec	3	6⅞	7	6⅞	7	+¼
6½	2½	Lynch Corp	9	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+⅛
		M						
4⅝	2¼	Macold Ind	24	2½	2½	2⅜	2½	
8⅝	2⅝	Macro Chat	7	2⅞	2⅞	2⅜	2⅜	—⅛
6½	3½	Mans Oil	39	5	5⅝	5	5⅝	+½
7¾	2½	Mallory Ran	13	2⅝	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
31¼	14⅛	MamMrt .28b	16	30¼	30⅝	30¼	30½	+⅝
25½	6⅝	Mamt Data	15	9½	9⅝	9⅝	9¼	—⅛
14¼	5⅝	Manet St .30	3	7	7	7	7	+¼
24½	13	Manood .60	7	14⅛	14¼	14⅛	14¼	+½
18⅝	10	Mansf TR .50	10	12⅛	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	
13⅝	7½	Marinduqe	40	9⅛	9½	9	9	—1
9½	4⅛	Marlene Ind	6	7⅝	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+⅛
50	23⅛	Marley .40	54	44½	45⅝	44⅛	45¼	+1
67⅝	34	Marshal Ind	58	20⅝	20⅞	20½	20	—⅛
18⅛	8⅛	Masland .40	1	18½	18½	18½	18½	+⅛
21¾	12⅝	MaterRe .07	7	15¼	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+⅛
37½	8½	Maul Bro .20	2	10	10	9¾	9¾	—⅛
17⅞	6⅛	Maule Ind	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	—⅛
9⅝	3½	McCrory wt	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
10⅝	3½	McCrorwt n	14	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
38⅝	16⅛	McCull 1.12f	57	37¼	37½	37	37	—⅛
29⅞	12	McDonh .30	15	28⅝	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝	—⅛
19⅝	12½	Means&Co 1	3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
15½	10¼	Medalist .08	2	13	13	13	13	+⅛
7½	2½	MedcoJwly A	5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
34	24⅝	MediaGen .52	51	34¼	35	34	34	
19⅝	10	MEM Co .72	8	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	
25⅝	8¼	Menasco .41t	36	24½	24⅝	24¼	24¼	—⅛
24⅝	13⅛	MerleN .20e	1	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	+⅛
3 15-16	1¼	Merrill Isld	27	1½	1½	1 7-16	1½	+⅛
9⅝	3½	Mich Genl	61	5⅝	5⅝	5⅛	5¼	
3¾	3	Mich S pf.24	3	3⅛	3⅛	3	3⅛	—⅛
28	9⅝	Microwave	3	17¾	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	+⅛
17⅛	7½	Midind Co .20	12	12	12¼	11¾	12¼	+¼
14¼	9¼	MidMt 1.24e	77	11⅞	12¼	11¾	12	+¼
9⅝	5	Midwst Ru R	9	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
18⅝	9½	MidwsFin .32	13	18⅝	18⅝	18½	18⅝	
40½	15	Milo Elect	61	25¼	25½	25	25⅛	
14⅛	5	MillrWohl .30	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
20	9	MillOmyx .54t	18	12⅝	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
43⅝	14½	Milton Roy	27	20	20½	19⅞	20⅛	—⅛
30½	23¼	Mirro Al 1.80	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼	—⅛
28¼	12⅝	MoBeefPkr	28	16⅝	17	16⅝	16⅝	—⅛
14⅛	3⅝	Mite Corp	43	4⅝	4⅝	4⅛	4⅜	+⅛
21¼	7	Mobile Home	45	16¼	16½	16¼	16⅛	+⅛
9⅝	5⅝	Modern Maid	24	7⅛	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+⅛
6½	3	Mohawk Air	13	3¾	3⅞	3⅜	3⅞	+⅛
7⅝	3 1-16	Molybd Can	6	3⅝	3½	3⅜	3½	+5-16
59½	50½	Mon P pf4.40	z10	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾	+⅛
9¼	4¼	Moog Inc	4	6⅛	6½	6⅛	6½	+⅛
18⅝	7½	Morse El Pd	198	12⅞	14⅜	12⅞	14⅛	+1⅜
12	7	Morton S .32	3	8	8	8	8	+¼
15⅛	5⅛	Mouldings	19	9½	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+⅜
20⅝	8¼	Mov Star .50	3	9	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+¼
7½	2	Movielab	28	2⅛	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	+⅜
11⅞	7⅛	MPB Cp .30	129	11⅛	12	11	11⅞	+½
9⅝	4⅝	MPO Video	2	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	5¼	+¼
17¼	8½	MultiAm .05r	4	12⅝	12¾	12⅝	12¾	+⅛
5¼	2	Muter Co	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
12½	6⅛	MWA Co .40	4	7	7⅛	7	7⅛	+⅛
		N						
9½	2⅝	Napco Ind	27	4½	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅜
10	3⅝	Narda Micr	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
9⅛	4⅛	Nat Alfalfa	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
5⅝	2	Nat Bellas H	44	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
12⅝	3½	Nat Gen wt	45	7	7⅝	6⅞	7⅛	+⅜
6⅛	2⅛	Nat Gen wt n	174	3¼	3½	3⅛	3½	+⅛
15⅛	3⅝	Nat Hlth Ent	11	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
4	1½	Nat Ind wt	19	1⅞	2	1⅞	2	+⅛
19	8¼	N Realty .80	6	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	+⅛
27	17¾	N Semicondt	58	19⅝	19⅝	18⅞	18⅞	—⅛
10⅛	6¼	Nat Spinning	28	10	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+⅜
34½	5	Nat Systems	32	13	13	13	13	—
6⅝	2⅝	NBO Ind	13	3⅞	4	3⅞	4	+¼
13½	7	Needhm Pk	22	9	9⅝	9	9⅝	+⅜
16½	9½	Nelsner .20	3	11½	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+½
12⅝	4⅝	Nelly Don	31	11⅞	12	11⅝	11⅝	—⅛
16	2⅜	Nestle LeM	8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
16⅝	12⅝	Newcor .90	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	—⅛
18⅝	6½	N Eng Nuclr	12	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
12⅝	5⅝	N Hamp Ball	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	
3⅞	1½	Newldria Mn	53	1⅞	2	1⅞	2	+⅛
17½	9	New Mex&Ar	4	12¼	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+⅜
9⅝	3½	NewPark Mn	25	4	4	3⅞	4⅛	+⅛
47⅝	42	N Proc .75	x30	43½	44⅝	43¼	44⅝	+1⅛
42⅝	14½	NY Times .60	16	22⅝	22½	22	22½	+⅜
11⅝	2	NiaFSv .04	2	4¼	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+⅛
16	3	NMS Indust	11	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
17½	9	Norf So Ry	6	13⅝	14	13⅝	14	+½
32⅝	8½	Nortek .28t	85	13⅞	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	—⅛
27½	16¼	No Am Mtge	44	23⅝	24	23⅞	23⅞	
7½	3⅛	Nor Am Roy	4	5	5	5	5	—¼
38⅝	14½	No Am Su 1	78	24⅝	25⅝	24⅝	25⅝	+½
8¼	4	Nor Cdn Oils	47	5 13-16	6	5 13-16	6	+⅛
8⅛	3¼	Noeast Airlin	15	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
60⅝	51	N InPS pf4.25	z30	57	57¾	57	57¾	+¾
19	14½	NNG Mob wt	15	17⅝	18	17⅝	18	+⅜
8⅝	3¼	Nowst Ind wt	127	7⅝	8⅛	7¼	8⅛	+⅜
19⅝	6⅝	Novo Corp	47	8⅝	8⅝	8½	8⅝	—¼
4½	2⅛	Nuclear Am	28	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+⅛
53⅝	12½	Nuclear Data	32	26⅝	27⅝	26⅝	27½	+1
13⅝	2⅝	Nytronics	199	3	3	2¾	2⅞	—⅛
		O						
40	26⅝	Ohio Brass 2	5	32	32¼	32	32¼	+⅜
28½	11⅝	OKC Corp .80	3	17	17	16⅞	17	—¼
4⅝	1⅛	Okonite wt	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
26⅝	10⅝	Olla Ind	21	16¼	16⅝	16¼	16½	+½
116	95	Ocklep 15.30e	2150	98	98	98	98	
9¼	3⅝	Originala .30	12	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
4⅝	2	Ormand Ind	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
9⅝	6	OSullivn .50	9	7⅛	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
31	11	OverhdDr .60	1	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	+¼
12⅝	7	Overs Secur	3	7	7⅝	7	7⅝	+⅝
17¼	14	Over Ship Gr	117	16¼	17½	16¼	17½	+1⅛
5⅞	2½	Oxford Elec	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+½
11¾	5½	OxfrdEl pf.56	2300	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—¼
25¼	6⅝	OxfdFst .30g	9	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—⅝V
5⅝	3	Ozark Airline	53	3¼	3½	3¼	3½	+⅛
		P						
13⅝	5⅝	P&A Indust	3	11¾	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	—⅜
4⅞	2⅝	P&F Indust	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
6⅞	2⅝	Pac Cst Prop	82	2⅞	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	+¼
23	18⅝	PGE 6pf 1.50	9	22⅝	22⅝	22	22	—¼
19⅝	16⅛	PGE pf 1.37	2	19½	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
18⅝	15¼	PGE 5pf 1.25	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	+¼
17⅞	14⅝	PG Rd pf1.25	2	17⅝	17¾	17¾	17¾	+⅛
16⅝	14¼	PG 4.80pf1.20	1	17	17	17	17	+⅛
16⅛	13½	PG 4.50pf1.12	7	16¼	16⅛	16¼	16⅛	+⅛
29⅝	28½	PG 9.28pf2.32	17	29	29⅝	29	29⅝	+½
26½	12	P Hold .60b	27	14¼	15	14¼	15	+1
21½	14	P Hold pf1.20	3	16⅛	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+⅛
62	51	Pac Lt pf4.50	z200	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝	+¼
60	48½	Pac Lt pf4.36	z260	56½	56½	56½	56½	
16⅝	13⅝	P NwTel 1.84	16	16⅛	16⅛	16	16	—⅝
66½	57⅝	PacPL pf 5	z100	64	64	64	64	+1
22¼	13	PacSLoan .30	3	20½	20⅝	20½	20½	
15⅛	6⅝	P SwstAir wt	6	9⅛	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅜
23	6⅝	PallCorp A	17	8¼	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+¼
8½	2⅝	Pantasote	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
12¼	4⅝	Parmont Pkg	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
9⅝	5½	ParkCh .30	3	6½	6½	6⅝	6½	+⅛
14⅝	8⅝	ParkEle .47t	18	10¼	10¼	10	10¼	—⅛
11⅝	3⅝	Parklan Hos	13	4⅛	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+¼
14	6½	Parkwy Dist	20	9⅝	10	9⅝	10	+¼
26⅝	11⅛	Parsons .25e	38	17⅝	19¼	17⅝	19	+1⅛
9⅝	4⅝	Pato CG .20g	8	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—⅜
30¼	9	PeabGal .07t	100	24⅝	24¾	24½	24¾	+⅛
18⅝	7½	Peel Elder	4	11	11⅝	11	11⅝	+⅛
14¼	8¼	PennEng .60	7	9⅝	9½	9¼	9¼	+¼
12	9½	Penn RIE .85	12	11	11	11	11	—¼
8⅝	4⅝	PenobSh .10g	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
4⅝	2	Pentron Ind	3	2¼	2⅝	2¼	2¼	
31¼	19½	PepBoys .96	10	28	29	28	29	+⅞
14⅛	7⅛	Pepcomin .40	2	10⅝	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	
46¼	21⅝	PEPI 1.30t	17	25½	26¼	25½	26¼	+¾
7	3¾	Periní Corp	67	5½	5¾	5½	5¾	+⅜
29	5⅝	Permaner	17	7⅝	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	—¼
40¼	20¼	Petrie Str .55	11	40	40	40	40	
6⅝	5	PhilLgDis .91	5	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5½	
26¼	8⅛	Phillips Scr	6	12⅞	13	12⅝	13	+⅜
8	2⅝	Phoenix Sil	387	3¼	4	3¼	4	+⅞
9⅝	1⅝	Piasecki Airc	7	2	2⅛	2	2⅛	+⅛
54⅝	20½	Pickwick Intl	1	38	38	38	38	
40½	33⅝	Pier 1 Imprt	2	38	38⅛	38	38⅛	+⅛
10⅝	2½	Pierce Gov	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
15	11½	Pioneer Plas	65	14	14⅛	13½	13⅝	—¼
13¼	4⅝	PionerSy .12t	50	6⅝	7	6⅝	6⅞	+⅛
21	15⅝	PitDesMoin 1	5	20⅝	21	20⅝	21	+⅛
47½	24⅝	Pittway .60b	20	31¼	31½	30⅞	30⅞	+¼
8	5⅛	PitWV Tr .48	4	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+⅛
12⅝	2½	PKL Co	14	3⅝	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
38⅝	9½	Plant Ind	27	10¾	11	10⅝	11	+¼
19⅛	4⅝	Plaza Group	11	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
13⅝	4⅝	Ply Gem .19t	32	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
6½	3⅝	Plym Rub B	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
17½	7	Pneumo .Dy	58	9⅝	10⅝	9⅝	10⅝	+1
27⅛	6	Poloron .08t	19	9	9¼	8⅞	9¼	+¼
15⅝	6	Polych .73t	7	14½	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+¼
42⅝	14⅝	Potter Inst	85	17¼	18⅛	17⅛	17⅝	+½
18⅝	4⅝	Prairie Oil	11	10¼	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+⅛
16⅝	10⅝	Pratt Lamb I	18	15⅝	15½	15	15½	—⅛
6¼	3⅝	Pratt Rd .25	1	4	4	4	4	+¼
52	27⅛	PrentHall .68	32	44½	44⅝	44	44¼	—⅛
13⅛	8⅛	PresRlt B .80	11	10	10	10	10	
12¼	7¼	Preston .28e	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
12¼	5⅛	Price Capital	6	6¼	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	
20½	13¼	Prolr Stl .25g	4	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	
9⅝	8¼	Prov Gas .64	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
32⅝	5⅝	Prud Resrcs	66	8	8⅝	8	8⅝	+⅜
24⅝	13½	Prud Bdg .24	152	20	20	19¾	19¾	—¼
20½	4	PrudFnds .10	33	5⅝	5½	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
9⅝	5⅝	Pubco Pf .15	114	7⅝	8⅛	7⅝	8⅛	+⅜
12⅝	8⅝	PuntaGord Is	9	10⅝	11⅝	10⅝	11⅝	+⅝
11⅝	4¼	Puritan Fash	58	10⅝	11⅝	10⅝	11½	+⅞
		R						
6¼	2½	Ramer Ind	2	3	3⅛	3	3⅛	+⅛
23⅝	12⅝	Ranchrs Ex	12	16¼	16¼	16	16¼	
7⅝	2½	Rapid Am wt	15	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+¼
10⅝	3⅝	Rath Pack	32	9	9⅝	9	9⅝	+⅝
19	5⅝	Ray Resrcs	16	6½	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
11½	5⅝	Raym Pr .40	2	6⅞	7	6⅞	7	+⅜
8⅝	5½	RB Indust	29	8	8⅝	8	8⅝	+⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Reading Ind	17	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
23⅝	16⅝	Real El 1.40a	2	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	+¼
17¼	9¼	RltyInT 1.22e	96	13	13½	13	13¼	+⅜
45¼	12½	Recrion Corp	11	24⅝	25¼	24⅝	24⅝	—⅛
4⅝	2⅝	REDM Corp	39	2⅞	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	+¼
5¼	2½	Reeves Ind	20	3⅛	3¼	3	3¼	
15⅝	2	Reeves Telec	82	2⅞	3	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
35	24	Reli Ins 2.20	2250	32½	32½	32	32	—½
11⅛	3½	Remco Ind	15	4¼	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+⅛
18⅝	12⅝	Rap Mtg 1.80	27	17⅝	17⅝	17½	17½	—⅝
5⅝	2⅝	RepMtgIn wt	20	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
68⅝	17	ResrchCII .08	76	36⅝	37⅝	36½	37⅛	+⅜
11⅛	4⅝	Reserve OG	45	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
10½	4¼	Resistoflex	8	6¼	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
13⅝	4⅝	ResortsIntl A	35	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
13⅝	6¼	ResortsIntl B	2	9½	9½	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
22½	4	Restau Assoc	44	5⅛	5⅝	5	5⅝	+¼
22⅝	11⅝	Rex Noreco	17	19¾	19¾	19⅝	19¾	
16⅝	5⅝	RH Med Svcs	36	9⅞	10⅝	9⅞	10⅝	+1⅛
12	5⅝	Riblet Prods	35	7⅝	8½	7⅝	8⅝	+⅝
12½	4½	Richford Ind	23	6¼	6¼	6	6	—⅝
38⅝	14⅝	Richton 1.07t	1	24½	24½	24½	24½	
20	6⅝	RicoArg Mng	6	18⅝	18⅝	18½	18½	—⅛
15	2⅝	Riker Maxs	10	4	4	4	4	+⅛
4	1½	Riker Mxn pf	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—⅛
5⅝	3⅝	RitFinB .25r	20	5½	5½	5⅝	5½	
8½	3½	Robintech	7	6½	6½	6½	6½	+⅛
9½	4⅝	Roblin Ind	18	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅜
43⅝	13⅝	Rogers Corp	26	21¼	21¼	20	20⅝	—¼
45	15	Rollins Intl	12	18⅝	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	—⅜
3½	1	Rolls Royce	161	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—⅛
12	8½	Ronco Telepr	48	11⅛	11⅛	10⅞	11	
6¼	4	Rosenau Bro	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
26⅝	10½	RownDrl .28e	8	24½	24½	24¼	24½	
3⅝	1½	Royal Amer	42	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+⅛
9⅛	3½	RoyBusn .10e	5	4⅛	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	—⅛
19⅝	12	RoyalInn Am	21	12⅝	12½	12⅝	12⅝	
18½	13	Rupp Indust	12	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16½	—¼
12½	4	Rusco Ind	26	5⅝	5½	5⅝	5½	+⅛
7⅝	3¼	Russell Alum	2	5	5	5	5	—⅛
10¼	6	RussIMil .42e	7	7	7	7	7	+⅛
32¼	18½	RustCraft .40	62	30	30	29	29	—1
		S						
20¾	9⅝	SabinRoy .40	11	17⅞	17⅞	17¼	17¼	—⅜
16⅛	7	Safegrd Ind	119	10⅝	11⅝	10¼	11⅝	+1
32⅞	12	StJhnTrk .90	3	19	19	19	19	
18¼	5¼	Salem Corp	53	14	14⅝	13⅞	14¼	+⅜
19⅝	13⅝	SamboR .10r	31	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	—⅛
6⅛	3⅛	SanCarlo .78e	2	5	5	5	5	+¼
113⅛	106½	S DieG pf9.84	1	113½	113½	113½	113½	
14¼	11⅝	S DieG pf 1	1	13½	13½	13½	13½	
13½	11	S DieG pf.90	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	—⅛
13	10⅝	S DieG pf.88	2	13	13	13	13	
26⅝	17⅝	SJuanR 2.18t	2	24	24	24	24	
16⅛	5	Sanitas .12	49	8⅝	9	8⅝	8⅝	
6⅝	2⅝	Sargent Ind	42	3⅝	4¼	3⅝	4¼	+½
8⅝	2⅝	Saturn Airwy	13	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
24⅝	8	Sav AStop .24	18	10⅛	10⅛	10	10	—⅛
73	19¼	SavinB Mch	54	26	26⅝	25½	25⅝	—¼
14	4⅝	Savoy Ind	48	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+½
6⅝	2⅛	Sayre Fishr	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
19¼	7¼	Scam Instru	12	15⅝	16	15⅝	15⅝	+½
16¼	7⅝	SchenultA .40	x2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅞	+⅛
14¼	5⅛	Schiller .16	16	5⅝	6⅛	5⅝	6⅛	+⅝
9⅞	5	Sclent Atlan	19	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
17¾	9⅛	ScottysH .10e	10	16¾	17	16⅝	17	
28⅛	11¼	Scurry Rain	68	20⅞	21¼	20⅝	21¼	+½
12	4½	Sea Container	15	7⅝	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+¼
8⅞	4⅝	SbdPlywd .10	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
8⅝	4⅝	Seabrk Fds	75	6⅝	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	+¼
12¾	3⅝	Sealectro Cp	2	4⅝	4½	4⅝	4½	+⅝
17⅝	7¼	Sears Ind .44	65	16¼	18⅝	16⅛	18¼	+2
11⅞	4½	Season All	21	8⅛	8⅞	8¼	8⅞	+¾
22¼	8⅝	Sec Mtg Inv	84	14⅛	14¼	13¾	14⅛	+⅛
17⅛	8⅝	SelasCorp .40	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	—⅛
13¼	4½	Selig Ltz .20r	17	5½	6	5⅝	5⅞	+⅛
11⅝	2⅝	Sequoyah Ind	55	3⅝	4	3⅝	4	+⅛
18	15⅝	ServiceCp In	7	17⅝	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+⅜
16⅝	6½	Servisco	13	12½	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+½
6⅛	3	Servo Corp	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
16⅝	9	Servotronic	23	12	12⅝	11⅞	12⅛	+⅛
10⅛	7⅝	Seton Co .45	6	10¼	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+⅛
23½	15⅝	SGLInd 1.19t	3	19	19	19	19	+¼
6½	4⅛	Shaer Sh .36	2	5	5	5	5	+⅛
9¼	3⅝	Shahmon Ind	5	5	5	4⅞	4⅞	—⅛
6¼	3	Shattck Denn	18	4⅛	4⅛	4	4⅛	
11⅛	3⅝	SheffWat .12r	31	5½	5½	5	5⅛	—⅛
16⅛	6	SheltRes .05e	34	10½	10½	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
61½	35	Sherwod Med	11	41⅝	41⅝	40⅝	40⅝	—⅞
16¼	6½	SierraP Ind	36	9⅝	10⅝	9⅝	9⅞	+⅜
11¼	5⅝	Sifco Indust	7	7⅝	7⅝	7¼	7½	—⅛
13⅝	3¼	Sigma Inst	9	5⅛	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+⅛
8¼	4¼	Signat Cp .30	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
10⅛	2⅝	Silicon Tran	10	3	3⅛	3	3⅛	
11¼	6	Simkins .50	1	7½	7½	7½	7½	—⅛
22⅛	5⅛	Simplex Ind	16	8	8	7⅝	7⅝	—¼
37¼	19	SincVenOil 2	z820	25½	29½	25½	29½	+4½
15⅝	5½	Sitkin SmRfg	27	6½	7½	6½	7⅛	+1⅛
29½	15⅝	SkaggCo .40b	111	23	24½	23	24⅝	+1⅜
24¼	8½	Slick Corp	144	11¾	12½	11½	12½	+⅞
48	19⅝	Slick ptA 1.75	40	25⅝	26½	25⅛	26½	+1¼
8⅝	3½	SMD Ind	1	4	4	4	4	+⅛
40¾	10¼	Solitron	126	12½	13⅛	12⅝	12⅞	+⅜
34⅝	10¼	Sonder Brdcl	16	24⅝	25	24⅝	24⅝	
17¾	6⅝	Sorg Paper	3	7⅝	7½	7¼	7½	+⅜
24	4⅝	Soundesign	25	14	14⅝	13⅞	13⅞	+⅛
8⅝	8⅝	Soest Cap .64	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
110½	98	SCE pf8.96	1	111½	111½	111½	111½	+1
20⅝	17	SC 5.80pf 1.45	400	20¼	20¼	19⅝	19⅝	—⅛
23½	16	SC 5.20pf 1.30	10	22	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞	
15⅝	12⅝	SC 4.32pf 1.08	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
14⅝	12⅝	SC 4.24pf 1.06	2	14½	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+⅛
14½	12¼	SC 4.08pf 1.02	4	14	14	13¾	13¾	
47	22½	Sou Roy 1.20	10	37½	37½	37⅛	37⅛	—⅜
24	9⅝	Swst For Ind	227	16⅝	16⅝	16	16	—⅝
14⅝	8	Swn Inv .70	3	12⅝	12⅝	12½	12½	+⅛
17	6½	Specity Rest	9	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
15½	4⅝	Spectro .18	16	6	6½	5⅞	6½	+⅜
13⅝	4⅝	Sped OP .21t	5	5½	5½	5¼	5⅝	—⅛
20¼	4⅝	Spencer Cos	34	8⅝	8⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
15¼	5⅝	SSP Ind .25e	13	7	7⅝	7	7⅛	+⅛
11⅞	3	Std Container	4	4	4	4	4	+⅛
22¼	11⅝	StdCoose 1.30	5	20½	20½	20⅝	20½	
12⅝	5½	Std Dred .20e	10	6⅞	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+⅛
8½	3	Std Metals	8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
29½	16	Std Mot A .75	26	28⅝	28⅞	28⅝	28½	—⅛
11¾	4¼	Std Pac Corp	58	6	6⅞	6	6⅞	+⅞
27⅝	20⅝	Std Prod 1.20	3	23	23	22⅝	22⅝	—½
28⅝	18½	Std Shrs .15r	20	22½	22⅞	22½	22⅞	+½
14	7½	Std Thomsn	5	9	9	8⅝	8⅝	—¼
7½	2⅝	Stanley Avia	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
5⅝	1⅝	Stanwick Cp	12	2	2¼	2	2¼	+⅛
18½	10⅝	StapMach .80	5	13⅞	14	13¾	13¾	
8½	5⅝	Stardust .48	1	6½	6½	6½	6½	+⅛
14	8	Star Smkt .60	25	13½	14⅛	13½	13⅞	+⅜
31¼	8⅝	Statham Ins	16	10¼	11⅝	10¼	11⅝	+½
15	7⅝	Steelmet Inc	2	8⅝	9	8⅝	9	
13½	6⅛	Stein H .25b	55	13	13¼	13	13½	+⅛
8⅝	2⅛	Stellar Ind	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
25¼	12	Stepan Ch .52	5	21½	21⅝	21½	21⅝	+½
11	2½	Sterl Electr	19	3	3	2⅝	3	
12⅛	3½	Sterl Extrudr	12	3⅝	4	3⅝	4	+⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Sterl Pre .20f	9	4	4⅛	4	4⅛	+⅛
19⅝	5½	Stern Met .25	36	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
20¼	11½	Sternco A	10	20¼	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	+⅝
30⅝	19⅝	Stop Shop .90	20	24⅞	25⅝	24⅞	25⅝	+¾
48½	29¼	STP Corp .60	78	47	48⅝	47	48½	+1⅛
10⅝	4	Stratton Grp	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
9¾	4¼	Struthr Wells	2	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+⅛
15⅝	8⅛	Suave Shoe	20	15	15⅛	15	15⅛	+⅛
9⅝	2½	Summit Org	18	4	4	4	4	—⅛
30½	15⅝	Sun Elec .40	4	16	16	16	16	
8⅝	3½	Sunair Electr	12	5¼	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+⅝
6⅛	3	Supercr .08e	7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
16⅛	7½	Sup Surg Mf	2	11½	11¾	11½	11¾	+⅛
40⅝	8	Superscope	473	22	24¼	21⅝	24¼	+2¼
12¼	5⅝	Susquehana	42	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
15	9⅝	Susqueh pf 1	5	10⅝	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+⅝
18⅝	12⅛	Sutro Mt .40g	43	15½	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	—⅛
9⅝	4½	Synalloy .38t	27	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
69¼	18⅛	Syntex .40	292	38¼	39⅝	38	39⅝	+1⅝
49⅛	10⅛	System Eng	53	14⅞	15½	14⅞	15½	+⅝
		T						
5⅝	2¼	Tamar Elec	13	3⅞	4	3¾	3¾	
16½	12	Tasty B .88b	18	13¾	13¾	13⅝	13¾	—⅜
26⅝	6½	Tech Aerofo	9	9⅝	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+⅛
5⅝	1⅛	Tech Sym Cp	20	1⅝	2	1⅝	2	+⅛
27¼	7¼	Technic Oper	12	10⅝	10⅝	10¼	10¼	—⅛
6¼	2⅛	Technic Tape	36	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+¼
22	7	Technicolor	33	14	14¼	14	14⅛	+⅛
14⅝	3	Technitrol	17	3⅛	3½	3⅛	3½	
16⅝	6⅛	Teleflex Inc	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
133½	46	Telepromtr	127	75¾	78⅝	75¾	78⅝	+2¾
20⅝	3⅝	Tenna Corp	171	8	9	8	8⅞	+⅞
7½	4⅝	Tenneco wt	407	6¼	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+½
8⅛	2⅝	Tenney Eng	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
8⅝	3	Tensor Cp	4	3⅝	3⅝	3½	3½	
17⅝	10½	Teradyne Inc	45	12¾	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	—⅜
9¾	4	Ter Hud .42t	26	4½	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
39¼	13½	Tesoro Pet	34	25½	26⅝	25½	26⅜	+⅝
65½	56	Tx PL pf4.56	z25	61½	61½	61½	61½	+1
8⅝	3⅝	Texstar	52	4	4	3⅝	4	
18	7½	Textron wt	12	15¾	16¼	15½	16¼	+½
8⅛	3	TFI Co Inc	18	4¼	4⅝	4¼	4¼	+⅛
17⅝	9⅝	Thriftimart	9	13¼	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	+⅜
37½	18¼	Tokheim .60	46	24¼	25⅛	24¼	24⅝	+¾
29	11⅝	Tonka Cp .40	10	13⅝	13⅝	13¼	13¼	+⅛
23⅝	9½	Tool Res .99t	36	20⅝	23⅝	20¼	20⅝	+⅛
10	3 9-16	Total Pet NA	13	7¼	7½	7¼	7⅝	—⅛
15½	12⅛	Total P pf .70	7	14⅝	15⅛	14⅝	15⅛	+⅛
14⅛	5⅝	Town Cntry	21	9⅝	9½	9⅛	9⅝	
6¼	2	Trans Carib	85	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
24	9⅛	Tran Lux .60	7	20	20	19⅞	19⅞	—⅛
15¼	1⅝	Transogrm	6	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+⅛
14½	4⅝	TWA wt	36	6⅝	6½	6¼	6⅝	+⅛
73	43	Tri Cont wt	5	63¼	63¼	63⅛	63⅛	—⅛
11⅛	4⅝	Tri State Mot	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
24⅝	10½	Triang P .15e	10	23	22	22⅝	22⅝	—⅛
3⅝	2 7-16	Tubos Mex	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—1-16
23⅝	6	Tyco Labs	26	8¼	8½	8⅛	8½	—⅛
		U						
10⅛	3½	Udico Corp	8	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5½	—⅛
9⅝	2⅛	UIP Corp	35	2⅞	3	2⅞	2⅞	+⅛
14⅛	3½	Unexcelled	21	4	4	3⅞	3⅞	—⅛
18	11⅛	Un Invest .70	6	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
16¼	10	Un StOm .40e	5	10⅝	10½	10⅝	10½	+⅜
19¼	15⅝	Una MT .44g	60	19	19¼	18⅝	18⅝	—⅛
4	2⅝	Unam Tr wt	96	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
14	6¼	UnAircPd .50	2	9⅝	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Unit Asb .07e	21	3 15-16	3 15-16	3 13-16	3 13-16	+1-16
5⅝	3	UnBrands wt	183	4	4⅛	4	4	
15⅝	6¼	UnDolirSt .42	9	11⅞	12	11⅞	12	+¼
6½	2⅝	Unit Foods	21	4⅝	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
8	3⅝	Un Natl Corp	16	4⅝	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	
3¼	1¼	UnNat Cp wt	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
8⅝	7⅝	Un Nat pf.70	6	7½	7⅝	7½	7½	
33	7	U P Dye .12g	64	31¼	31⅝	31¼	31½	+½
20½	8¼	Un Refin .15	17	18½	18⅞	18½	18⅞	+⅛
36	11	US Filter	7	19	19¼	19	19¼	+⅛
37	17⅝	USHome Dev	32	35⅝	36⅞	35⅝	36⅞	+1⅛
34	12⅝	US Nat Rsrc	56	19	19⅝	18⅞	19⅝	+½
12⅝	4½	US Radium	5	5⅝	5⅝	5¼	5¼	+⅛
21¼	14½	US Rfil 1.40a	8	17¾	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	—⅛
13⅝	4¼	US Reductn	15	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+⅜
10½	6	US Ru R .25g	3	8½	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+⅛
12½	4	US Smelt wt	44	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
18⅝	3½	Unitrode Cp	7	6	6⅛	6	6⅛	+⅛
4⅝	2½	Univ Cigar	3	3	3	3	3	+¼
12	3⅝	Un Cont .16t	15	5	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	—⅛
22⅝	11⅛	Univ Marion	19	21⅝	21⅝	21½	21½	
31½	10½	Uris Bldg wt	4	14⅝	15⅛	14⅝	15⅛	+⅛
20⅛	4⅝	URS Systems	27	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+½
15	11⅛	Utah IdSu .80	2	14⅝	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	+⅛
		V						
21¼	12	Valley Slk H	8	14½	14½	14½	14½	+⅛
10	3	Valley Met	6	5	5⅛	5	5⅛	+⅛
7⅛	4⅝	Valmac Ind	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
7⅝	4¼	Valspar .03g	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
15⅝	8⅝	Van Dorn .30	10	11½	11⅞	11½	11⅞	+½
5½	2½	Vanguard Int	73	2¼	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	+⅛
14½	3	Varo Inc	59	4	4	4	4	+⅛
37½	10⅝	Veeco Instru	40	14⅝	15⅝	14½	15⅝	+1⅛
25⅛	9⅝	Venicein .10e	254	23⅝	24	22⅝	24	+⅝
24⅝	5⅝	Vernitron	17	7¼	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
11½	4	Vesely Co	9	4½	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	—⅛
34⅝	10½	Vatco Offshr	68	34⅝	34¾	34½	34⅝	—⅛
25⅝	5⅝	Viewlex	84	8	8½	8	8⅝	+⅜
27⅛	6⅛	Vikoa Inc	41	8⅝	9	8⅝	9	+⅜
10	4½	Vintage Ent	15	8⅝	9⅝	8⅝	9⅝	+⅜
10¼	4	VLN Corp .20	50	5¼	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+⅛
54¼	32	VLN Cp pf 3	5	35⅝	37½	35⅝	37½	+1
15¼	5⅝	Vol Mrch .20	14	6⅞	7	6⅞	7	+⅛
13¼	6⅞	Voplex Corp	12	8½	8⅝	8⅝	8½	
8¼	3⅝	Vulc Corp .10	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
7½	4¼	Vulc Inc .30	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
		W						
30¼	6¼	Wabash M	49	7⅝	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+¼
26⅛	14⅝	Wacknhut .28	70	25¼	25¼	24⅞	24⅞	—⅜
9¼	3¼	Wadell Equip	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
23⅝	9⅝	Walco N .25e	z100	12⅝	12⅝	12¼	12⅜	—⅛
13⅝	3¼	Waltham In	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+¼
8⅞	2	Ward Fds wt	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+⅛
11¼	5	Wards Co .40	4	6	6	6	6	
6⅝	3	Watsco Inc	2	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+¼
13⅝	5⅝	Welman .52t	10	7	7	6¼	6⅝	—¼
11⅝	4⅝	Wellco Ent	19	8	8¼	8	8¼	+½
17⅝	5	Wells Rch Gr	46	17¼	17⅝	16⅞	17¼	+⅛
4⅞	2⅛	Wentworth	4	2⅞	2⅞	2¾	2⅝	—⅛
23¼	16	West Ch Pd 1	1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+¼
60½	52½	W Tex pf4.40	z260	60	61	59	61	+½
11	4½	Westates Pti	80	9	9	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
8	2⅝	Westby Fsh	35	6⅝	7	6⅝	7	+⅝
18½	9	Wstn Fin .15e	13	18	18	17¾	17⅞	—⅛
10⅝	5⅝	Wn Nuclear	18	6¼	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+¼
11½	2⅝	Westrn Orbis	4	3⅝	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	+⅛
52⅝	30⅝	West Un Intl	41	46½	46⅝	46⅛	46⅝	+⅛
13⅝	11⅝	Westrans Ind	9	13¼	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	
48⅝	17¾	Whelab .60e	24	27½	27¾	27⅝	27¾	+½
13⅝	7⅝	Whitaker .50	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+¼
7⅝	2½	Whitehall El	7	3⅝	3½	3⅝	3½	
7⅝	2	Whittakr wt	14	3	3⅛	3	3⅛	+⅛
6¼	2⅛	Wichita Ind	8	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
18⅝	4½	Willcox Gibb	17	5⅝	6	5⅝	6	+¼
42¼	12	Wmhouse	21	19	19⅝	19	19⅝	+⅝
8⅛	4	Wilshire Oil	51	5½	5⅝	5⅝	5½	+⅛
22⅝	8⅛	WilsonCo 1.35	11	17	17⅛	17	17	
5⅝	2⅛	Wilson Co wt	9	3⅝	4	3⅝	4	+⅛
10¼	4¼	Wilson Br .60	19	10	10⅝	10	10⅝	+⅝
10¼	5	Wilson Ph .12	35	7	7¼	6⅞	7¼	+¼
16⅝	9⅝	WilsonSpt .60	9	14½	14½	14⅝	14½	
5⅝	3½	Wilson Sp wt	6	4⅛	4⅛	4	4	—¼
12⅛	5⅝	Winkelmn .40	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	—⅛
64	53½	Wisc P pf4.50	z50	61¼	62½	61¼	62½	+2¼
13⅝	4⅝	Wolv Indust	7	6⅝	6½	6⅝	6½	+⅛
19⅝	7⅝	Wood Ind .22t	7	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	—⅛
19	7⅝	Work Wr .60	5	12½	12⅝	12½	12⅝	
10⅝	4½	Wrather Cp	89	6⅝	7¼	6⅝	7¼	+⅝
2¼	1⅛	Wright Harg	26	1 5-16	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+⅛
14⅝	9¼	WTC Air .10e	6	9⅝	10⅛	9⅝	9⅞	—⅛
7½	3⅛	Wyand Ind	1	5	5	5	5	—¼
9½	2⅝	Wyle Labs	20	3⅝	4¼	3⅝	4¼	+⅛
31	22	Wynn Oil	25	29⅞	30¼	29⅝	30⅛	+½
9⅝	4½	Wyomissing	2	6½	6½	6⅝	6⅝	
		Y						
18	8⅝	Yates Ind	1103	11¼	12	11¼	12	+⅛
		Z						
10	3⅝	Zero Mfg .05	9	4	4¼	4	4⅛	
32¾	7½	Zim Hom .24	59	14	14⅝	14	14¼	+⅛
7⅝	3½	Zion Foods	4	3⅝	3⅝	3½	3⅝	—⅛

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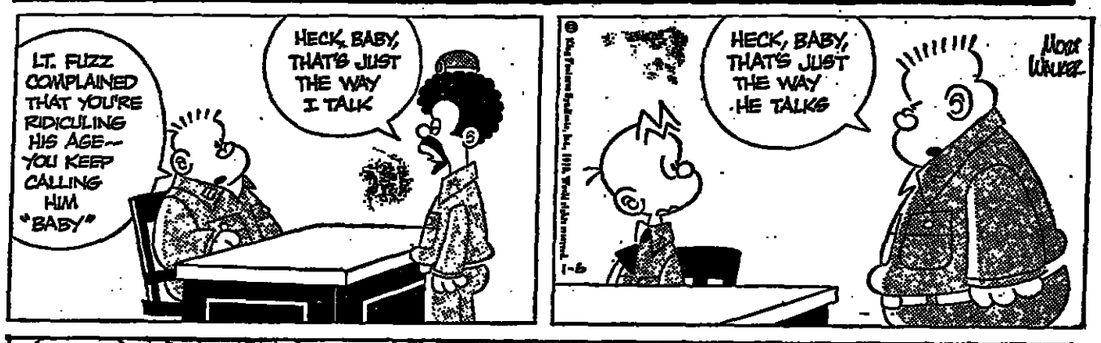


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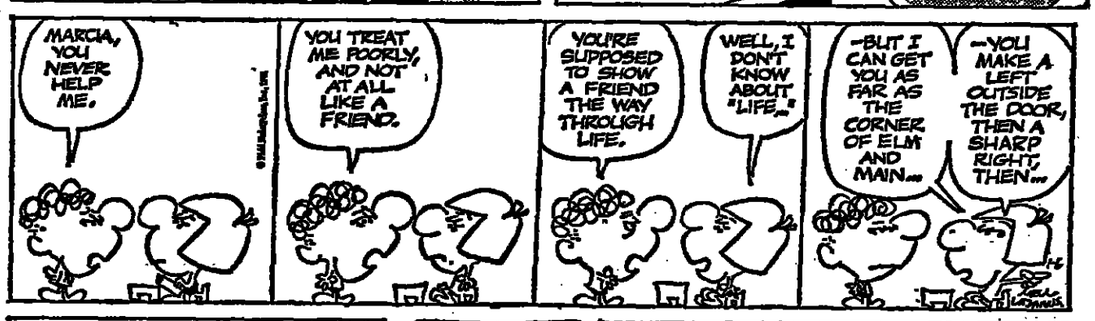
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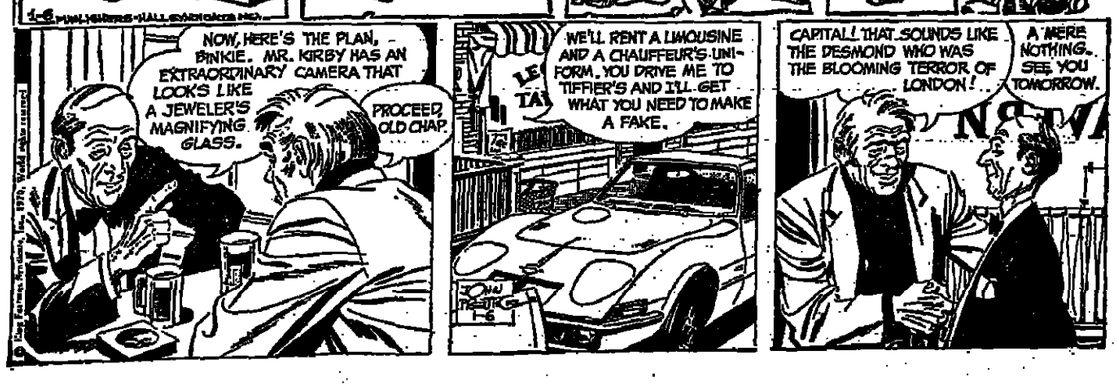
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BLONDIE



BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

North opened the bidding with a thin hand on which many American experts would prefer to pass. On the second round he raised the spade response to the two level, an action that would not appeal to those who demand four trumps or perhaps three to a high honor for trump support. But rebidding the five-card suit or bidding no-trump with a weak unbid doubleton were even less desirable actions.

South had no hesitation in bidding game when his partner showed an *opening bid* and some spade support. But the dummy proved a disappointment. The club king was just about valueless, and South would happily have traded it for the spade jack or the diamond jack.

The opening lead of the heart jack was taken by dummy's ace, and South rapidly discarded the heart queen on the club ace. He attempted the diamond finesse, and the queen lost to the king. West persevered with hearts, and South ruffed, reaching a crucial position.

Without giving the situation sufficient thought, he cashed the diamond ace and ruffed a diamond, with the suit dividing conveniently.

The trumps, however, were less obliging. West won the first trump lead with the king and played a third round of hearts. South had no way to lead a second trump from the dummy, and East's ace-jack of spades defeated the contract.

South had to assume a favorable diamond break, and if the spades were also breaking, any play was due to succeed. He should have given himself an extra chance by leading a low trump from his hand instead of leading the diamond ace.

If West has the singleton ace or king, as in fact he has, the declarer can subsequently secure the diamond ruff and lead the second round of trumps from the dummy. This prevents East from making a trick with the spade jack, and the game is made.

NORTH (D)
♠ 1063
♡ A82
◇ 94
♣ AK762

WEST
♠ K
♡ J10963
◇ K106
♣ Q853

EAST
♠ AJ9
♡ K75
◇ J73
♣ J1094

SOUTH
♠ Q87542
♡ Q4
◇ AQ852
♣ —

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:

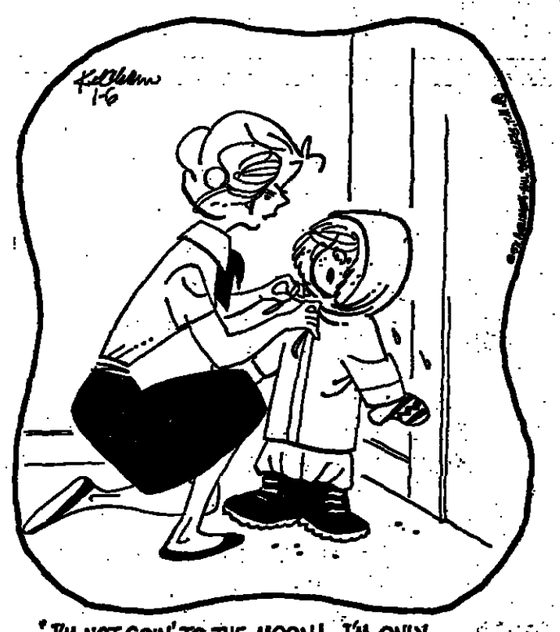
North	East	South	West
1 ♣	Pass	1 ♠	Pass
2 ♠	Pass	4 ♠	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the heart jack.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

F	L	I	P			L	H	B			S	U	R	A
A	U	R	A		B	O	N	E	S		E	N	O	S
S	P	I	R	O	A	G	W	E	W	A	T	C	H	
T	E	S	T	A	T	E		P	A	R	T	A	K	E
			I	K	E		T	E	N	E	T	S		
A	R	L	E	S		B	I	D		A	L	S	O	P
D	U	O	S		W	I	N		S	T	E	E	V	E
E	N	S		H	A	S	H		S	H		L	E	A
L	E	A	F	O	F		A	L	E		M	E	R	C
A	S	N	O	T		A	T	E		W	I	D	T	N
		G	R	A	I	N	S		A	W	N			
S	E	E	M	I	N	G		S	L	I	D	E	R	S
C	O	L	O	R	T	E	L	E	V	I	S	I	O	N
I	N	E	S		O	R	G	I	A		O	R	S	O
O	S	S	A			S	T	S			F	E	E	D

DENNIS THE MENACE



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ICCUB

CELFIK

NESIPP



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(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: JOKER QUEEN CREATE BALLET
Answer: What she was hoping for when she hijacked a jet—THE QUARTERBACK

BOOKS

THE PEOPLE VS. PRESIDENTIAL WAR

Compiled and edited by John M. Wells with Maria Wilhelm. Foreword by J. William Fulbright. Dunellen Company. 199 pp. $5.95.

Reviewed by Herbert Mitgang

BAD wars make good law. Sometimes the law is only a measure of good intent that, nevertheless, comes closer to the unwritten conscience of a people than the political resolutions of a Congress. For examples, Commanders in Chief Johnson and Nixon both had their resolutions of support, in one form or another, for the Vietnam war. But having been mousetrapped, many legislators now look for succor and sense in the law of the Constitution.

We may never know how good in a purely legal sense the law was that the Commonwealth of Massachusetts enacted early this year challenging Mr. Nixon's war. For the Burger Court failed to provide the moral guidelines, let alone interpret the war-making powers of the President and the Congress. Given the chance to define the rights of a citizen of Massachusetts (or any other state) to serve in an undeclared war overseas, the court majority simply refused to let a complaint be filed. And so the war continues to be run by presidential TV pronunciamento.

Although a number of personages in the permissive press deplored the effort of Massachusetts to challenge the President—saying it wasn't nice to come in this way from left field—they missed the basic aim of the state law: To fight a rearguard guerrilla war, using the weapons of education and aroused public opinion, against the Vietnam war itself.

This becomes clear after reading "The People vs. Presidential War," a raw and fighting account of who and what was behind one of the most daring efforts to confront the federal government's death-making authority. An amateur and ingratiating air pervades the story; the book itself matches the subject, for it is unpolished—a little too much so. But what lingers is a feeling of admiration for those who had the nerve to dream up the law and push it through the legislature. A profile in courage is an understatement; it is a profile in chutzpah.

The Shea-Wells bill was the work of a score of citizens—ministers, housewives, teachers, lawyers, journalists and, yes, politicians. Their recollections of how the bill became law are assembled here by the moving spirit, John M. Wells, a Unitarian minister with a law degree and a background of service as a judge advocate and Pentagon legal consultant. It was Dr. Wells who enlisted Representative James Shea Jr. to introduce the war challenge in the Massachusetts House of Representatives. The middleman who brought them together was Kenneth P. O'Donnell, President Kennedy's close friend and adviser.

"I live in a historic house," Dr. Wells writes. "It belonged to one of the Minute Men, Jonathan Harrington. He was engaged in the first battle of the Revolution, which took place in his front yard, now the Battle Green in Lexington. He died on April 19, 1775. It does something to one to live in such a house. Every morning, I look out the window on the Green where the flag flies day and night in commemoration of the place where the American Revolution began. What was it all about? It was for the right of people to participate in the decision-making process, in what the government does. And the process of government that most involves people, their lives, their pocketbooks, is war."

That was the beginning of a remarkable rallying of forces against the war—even more than against its unilateral conduct by the Washington managers. Steve Worth, a professor at Northeastern University, was convinced that the war was unconstitutional and offered assistance; Larry Adler, a Boston lawyer and member of Dr. Wells's church, helped to draft the original bill; David Lustig, a graduate student, enlisted press support; many others used their talents to keep up the pressure on the Statehouse. And Rep. Shea of Newton called for "intellect and guts" by candidates to demand the "immediate withdrawal of our troops from Southeast Asia."

The opponents rallied their forces, too. Veterans groups delivered the usual argument about honor and all that jazz; a "Bible Fundamentalist" at hearings said that the American Army had been denied victory in Vietnam because of lack of arms and leaders; legislative experts declared that the bill was *futile and unconstitutional*. According to an involved Boston Globe reporter in the book, Sens. Kennedy and Brooke, although known for their disputes with the Nixon administration over the conduct of the war, "never entered into the controversy over the Vietnam bill." But the groundswell of educated public opinion turned the bill into law, and "The People vs. Presidential War" tells how it was done.

A sad footnote to the book: A few days after President Nixon extended the Vietnam war into Cambodia, Rep. Shea made a strong speech, quote here, against the escalation and for total withdrawal. Then he took his life.

Mr. Mitgang is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

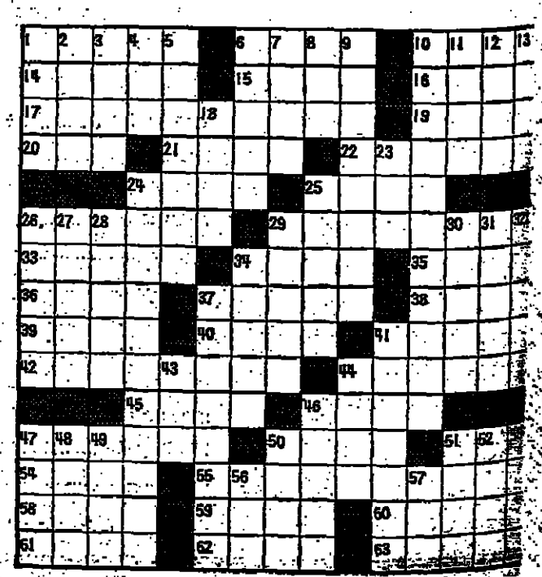
CROSSWORD — By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Tease
6 Poker moves
10 Fastener
14 Landscape
15 Lily plant
16 Latin 1201
17 "... a most susceptible ——"
19 Kind of rug
20 Musical note
21 Sturdy plant
22 Venomous snakes
24 Partner of quo
25 Dress length
26 Cleans
29 Formally *permitted*
33 "——little maids from school"
34 Fred Astaire prop
35 Height
36 Tease repeatedly
37 Jokes
38 Central points
39 Sobeit
40 Raw materials
41 Fruit parts
42 Notation on an envelope
44 Deep red
45 Tidy
46 Lasted
47 What captains and kings do
50 Fruit
51 Full of: Suffix
54 Norwegian king
55 When Captain Corcoran got seasick
58 Kind of seamen
59 Excited
60 Musical work
61 ——day service
62 Alaskan town
63 Cubs and Cards

DOWN

1 Army decorations
2 Nature's replay
3 Entrée order
4 Tavern
5 Have on the carpet
6 Packaged
7 French pronoun
8 ——late
9 Gross national product component
10 Well-known ship
11 Hurt
12 Certain tissue
13 Greedy ones
18 Goddess of discord
23 Food fish
24 "... ruler of the ——"
25 Siberian sights
26 Word with black and boot
27 Steeple sound
28 System
29 Coat part
30 Contempt
31 Entertainment man
32 Certain believer
34 Jeweler's weight
37 David's friend
41 Behave foolishly
43 Poetic contraction
44 Kicker's objective
46 Pie cut
47 "—— I do"
48 Medit. island
49 Where the heart line is
50 College event
51 Baking equipment
52 Withered
53 Ages
56 Since
57 Roof ornament



هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

Swiss Skier Beats Russel

Bruggmann Scores Giant Slalom Upset

BERCHTESGADEN, Germany, n. 5 (UPI).—Edmund Bruggmann of Switzerland today upset e powerful French and Austrian ine ski squads to win the two-st men's giant slalom of the rchtesgaden World Cup races. The 27-year-old electronics me-anic from Sargans found the ht mixture between gambling

Miss Macchi Takes Slalom To Lead Cup

MARIBOR, Yugoslavia, Jan. 5 (UPI).—Françoise Macchi, a 19-ar-old French girl, today won e women's giant slalom race move within three points of stria's Anne Marie Proell in e World Cup ski standings.

Miss Proell, 17, finished third today's event and with her tory in the regular slalom ce yesterday totals 68 World up points to Miss Macchi's 65, er five cup competitions.

Miss Macchi streaked through 54 tes over the 1,400-meter course one minute 32.23 seconds. The urse, one of the world's longest d hardest, had a vertical drop 430 meters.

Gertrud Gabl of Austria crossed e finish line in 1:32.81 to finish cond. She was followed by ss Proell in 1:33.14.

The Austrian girls continued eir fine showing as Berni Rau-r was fourth in 1:34.30. The strians placed four girls in the p ten to France's three.

France's Isabelle Mir, third in up standings with 40 points, aced 13th today in 1:35.69. Both iss Macchi and Miss Mir were squalified yesterday when they issed gates and fell in the rst heat of the regular slalom ce.

After today's victory Miss Macchi id. "I am very happy I won the ant slalom. After yesterday's ad luck in the slalom, I had to o well today.

"The course was rather hard nd tricky but I started the race cond and made good going."

The top U.S. finisher was Sandy oulsen in 15th place and sisters arbara and Marilyn Cochran who ere tied for 18th.

The next World Cup competition ill be held in Oberstdorf, West ermany on Friday and Saturday.

TOP WOMEN FINISHERS IN GIANT SLALOM

Françoise Macchi, France	1:32.23
Gertrud Gabl, Austria	1:32.81
Anne-Marie Proell, Austria	1:33.14
Bernl Rauter, Austria	1:34.30
Rosie Mittermaier, W. Germ.	1:34.31
Betsy Clifford, Canada	1:34.45
Regina Gallca, Britain	1:34.64
Perpetue Rouvier, France	1:34.71
Astrid Gloeiner, Austria	1:34.98
Florence Steurer, France	1:35.38

U.S. FINISHERS

Sandy Poulsen	1:36.78.
Barbara and Marilyn Cochran	1:36.44.
Penny Northrup	1:38.19.
Suzi Corock	1:39.87.
Linda Cochran	1:40.19.
Patty Boydston	1:40.62.
Janet Turner	1:40.95.

WOMEN'S CUP STANDINGS

	Pts.
1. Anne-Marie Proell, Austria	68
2. Françoise Macchi, France	65
3. Isabelle Mir, France	40
4. Florence Steurer, France	40
5. Wilfried Drexel, Austria	39
6. Bernl Rauter, Austria	37
7. Betsy Clifford, Canada	31
8. Gertrud Gabl, Austria	27
9. Barbara Cochran, U.S.	23
10. Michela Jacot, France	21

and playing it safe on the tricky and icy course to score his seventh major victory in his six-year campaign on the ski circuit.

Patrick Russel of France made a mistake in the middle of the second run to lose his first-heat lead. He finished second, almost a full second behind, but took the lead in the World Cup standings with 45 points.

World champion Karl Schranz of Austria was disqualified for missing a gate in the second run after trailing in eleventh place. France's Henri Duvillard and Bernard Orcel, who had been one-two in cup standings before today, both fell in the first heat. Gustavo Thoeni of Italy lost his balance twice, missed a gate and was disqualified after the first heat.

Bruggmann, four-hundredths of a second behind Russel's 1:23.05 after the first heat, totalled 2:40.91 for the two runs over the 1,600-meter-long course that dropped 310 meters and had 61 gates. Russel's time was 2:41.80. David Zwilling of Austria finished third with 2:42.40.

Bruggmann accepted congratulations as if he was used to winning World Cup races.

"Of course I am happy about my victory, but do you want me to jump around like a soccer player after scoring a goal?" he said.

The Swiss said the course was "extremely difficult, especially on the steep part with its tricky gate combinations."

"I thought I was bad up there, but I won so I guess I must have done well," he said.

The course was an ice-run which took its toll. Only 24 racers out of 80 from 14 nations finished. Because of a lack of snow, 200,000 liters of water had been splashed over the course making it hard, rough and bumpy.

"I did not play it too safe, but also avoided great risks," Bruggmann explained.

The French had three other skiers besides Russel in the top ten—world giant slalom champion Jean-Noel Augert was sixth, Alain Penz eighth, Roger Rossat-Ignod tenth.

The best American finish was Rick Chaffee of Rutland Vt. in 13th place with 2:48.30. Hank Kashiwa of Old Forge, N.Y., took 17th place in 2:49.80, while Spider Sabich of Kyburz, Calif., finished 18th in 2:50.94.

TOP MEN FINISHERS IN GIANT SLALOM

1. Edmund Bruggmann, Swits.	2:40.91 (1:33.09, 1:17.82)
2. Patrick Russel, France	2:41.85 (1:33.80, 1:18.75)
3. David Zwilling, Austria	2:42.40 (1:34.39, 1:18.01)
4. Sepp Heckmiller, W. Germ.	2:42.93 (1:34.01 1:18.92)
5. Adolf Roesti, Switzerland	2:42.96 (1:33.59, 1:19.37)
6. Jean-Noël Augert, France	2:43.89 (1:34.93, 1:18.96)
7. Max Rieger, W. Germany	2:44.25 (1:34.97, 1:19.28)
8. Alain Penz, France	2:45.06 (1:34.36, 1:20.70)
9. Josef Loidl, Austria	2:45.07 (1:34.86, 1:20.21)

U.S. FINISHERS

13. Rick Chaffee	2:48.30
17. Hank Kashiwa	2:49.80
18. Spider Sabich	2:50.94

MEN'S CUP STANDINGS

	Pts.
1. Patrick Russel, France	45
2. Henri Duvillard, France	44
3. Bernard Orcel, France	40
4. Karl Schranz, Austria	38
5. Jean-Noël Augert, France	36
6. Karl Cordin, Austria	25
7. Edmund Bruggmann, Switzerland	25
8. Bernhard Russi, Switzerland	22
9. David Zwilling, Austria	17
10. Gustavo Thoeni, Italy	15



Associated Press.

TURN FOR THE BETTER—Edmund Bruggmann of Switzerland speeds down giant slalom on way to winning World Cup event at Berchtesgaden, Germany, yesterday.

Nebraska Voted No.1 in Writers' Poll

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 (AP).—Nebraska is No. 1 for the 1970 collegiate football season.

Unbeaten Nebraska garnered a whopping 39 first-place votes in the final Associated Press poll of a nationwide panel of sports writers and sportscasters and outdistanced runner-up Notre Dame, which had eight firsts.

"It's probably the greatest thing ever to happen to University of Nebraska athletics," said Bob Devaney, the Cornhusker coach and owner of the best record in major college coaching ranks. "You could say the same thing goes for me as a coach."

Nebraska piled up 946 points with a first-place vote worth 20, a second 18, and so on. Notre Dame had 814.

Nebraska conquered Louisiana State, 17-12, in the Orange Bowl. Notre Dame upset defending national champion Texas, 24-11, in the Cotton Bowl. Texas finished the regular season in the No. 1 spot but the Cotton Bowl loss by the Longhorns dropped them to third in the final rankings.

"It is the ultimate of all college football players to win their league championship, then the national championship is just some sort of dream," Devaney said.

This is the first national title for Devaney, who has won five Big Eight Conference crowns and tied for a fifth championship. He coached five years at Wyoming before taking the reins at Nebraska nine years ago.

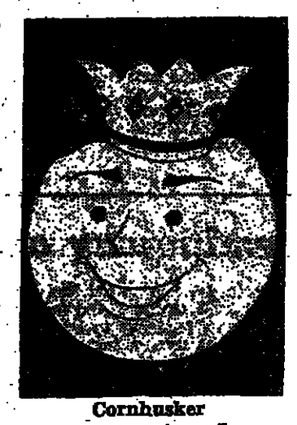
The upsets of Texas and Ohio State in the New Year's Day bowls paved the way for the Cornhuskers to vault to the top. Nebraska was third at the end of the regular campaign and its Orange Bowl victory left the team with an 11-0-1 record.

The only blemish on the 1969 Nebraska season was a 21-21 deadlock with Southern California, which gave second-place Notre Dame, 10-1, its only loss, 38-28. The Fighting Irish were No. 6 at season's end.

Arizona State, Toledo and Dartmouth are the only unbeaten, untied teams in the top twenty. Arizona State, 11-0 and Peach Bowl champion, got two first-place votes and finished sixth.

Toledo, 12-0, the Tangerine Bowl winner, ranks 12th and Dartmouth, 9-0, the Ivy League champion, is 14th. Toledo's 23-game winning streak qualifies as the current longest with Texas' string broken at 30.

Of the teams in the top twenty, only Michigan, No. 9; Arkansas, No. 11; Dartmouth, Southern California, No. 15; Penn State, No. 18, and Houston, No. 19, did not play in Bowl games. Michigan and Dartmouth were prohibited from postseason games by their respective conferences, Big Ten and Ivy.



Cornhusker
. . . reason to smile

FINAL WRITERS' POLL OF COLLEGE FOOTBALL
By Associated Press

(The final top twenty college football teams, with first-place votes in parentheses, season records and total points. Points tabulated on basis of 20-18-16-14-12-10-8-6-4-3-2-1.)

1. Nebraska (39)	11-0-1	946
2. Notre Dame (8)	10-1	814
3. Texas (3)	10-1	721
4. Tennessee	11-1	663
5. Ohio State	9-1	588
6. Arizona State (2)	11-0	472
7. Louisiana State	9-3	464
8. Stanford	9-3	450
9. Michigan	8-1	316
10. Auburn	9-2	289
11. Arkansas	9-2	199
12. Toledo	12-0	157
13. Georgia Tech	9-3	124
14. Dartmouth	9-0	90
15 Southern California	6-4-1	85
16. Air Force	9-3	67
17. Tulane	8-4	31
18. Penn State	7-3	17
19. Houston	8-3	14
20. Oklahoma	7-4-1	13
Mississippi	7-4	12

Others receiving votes, in alphabetical order: Alabama, California, Colorado, New Mexico, Northwestern, Oregon, Oregon State, Texas Tech, UCLA, Washington.

Grantland Rice Award Is Voted To Nebraska

RALEIGH, N.C., Jan. 5 (UPI).—Nebraska has been chosen winner of the Grantland Rice award given by the Football Writers Association of America to the outstanding college football team. Dick Herbert, the president of the association, announced the selection today.

The Cornhuskers missed by only two points being a unanimous choice in the voting of the five-man selection committee. Notre Dame finished second and Texas third.

Four committee men rated Nebraska first, and the fifth voted for Notre Dame.

Black Coach Hired by Huskies For Football

SEATTLE, Jan. 5 (AP).—Ray Jackson, a black former Washington fullback, was hired as an assistant football coach by the Huskies yesterday in a move aimed at easing racial problems in the football program.

The hiring of Jackson, 35, now personnel supervisor for Puget Sound Power and Light Company, was announced jointly by the athletic director, Joe Kearney, and the head football coach, Jim Ownes.

The Regents had directed Kearney to hire a black assistant coach and a black administrative assistant in the wake of the third racial controversy at the school in four years.

The latest was when four sophomore black athletes announced a black boycott of the team.

The four, who said they had the support of black seniors, charged the Huskie coaching staff with racism but refused to be specific.

College Basketball

Randolph-Macon 118, George Mason 38.
Mont-Rockville 98, Hartford J.C. 84.
Auburn 79, Georgia 58.
Alabama 101, LSU 87.
Arizona 105, DePauw 68.
Akron 64, Wittenberg 51.
Baltimore U. 103, Elizabethtown 84.
Brooklyn 100, Pratt 72.
Central Univ. 82, Shaw 82.
Cincinnati 92, Rice 80.
Delaware St. 75, Bowie St. 57.
E. Stroudsburg St. 92, Moravian 57.
Eastern Ill. 88, Houston Bapt. 68.
E. Texas St. 67, Tarleton St. 66.
East Kentucky 115, Austin Peay 89.
Florida 84, Vanderbilt 82.
Findlay 77, Ohio Northern 58.
Georgia Tech 98, Maine 52.
Houston 106, Dayton 80.
Howard Payne 89, Texas A&I 57.
Kentucky 79, Mississippi St. 71.
Louisiana Tech 89, Southeastern La. 58.
LSU (New Orleans) 103, Tex Wesleyan 89.
LaSalle 63, Tulsa 61.
Lincoln 104, California St. 93.
Louisville 118, Georgetown (Ky.) 76.
McNeese St. 78, Nicholls St. 71.
Murray St. 65, Morehead St. 66.
Miami (Fla.) 89, Seton Hall 81.
Minot 90, Carroll 70.
North Carolina 79, South Carolina 64.
Northern Ill. 97, Iowa St. 96.
Pittsburgh St. (Kan.) 67, Northwest Mo. 62.
Penn 70, Princeton 62.
RPI 108, Western Ontario 81.
St. Peter's (N.J.) 86, Fair. Dickinson 71.
Southwestern La. 94, Texas-El Paso 69.
Scranton 72, Kings 71.
Sam Houston St. 100, Angelo State 82.
St. Augustine 102, St. Paul's 96.
Stetson 105, Brandeis 84.
Stephen F. Austin 99, Sul Ross 81.
Tennessee 98, Mississippi 85.
Tex. Southern 98, Mississippi Valley 88.
Texas Tech 80, Northern Colorado 58.
Trinity Christian 82, Bethel (St. Paul) 74.
Villanova 103, North Dakota 62.
West Texas St. 107, Texas (Ari.) 65.
Western Kentucky 85, Tenn. Tech 82.
William and Mary 59, Citadel 54.
Wisconsin 94, Australia Nat. 63.
Weber State 87, Montana 63.
Xavier (Ohio) 74, UNC (Charlotte) 69.

Senior Bowl Tournament
(First Round)
Pepperdine 86, Trinity (Texas) 69.
South Alabama 86, VMI 67.

Pocono Classic
(First Round)
Buffalo State 48, Dickinson 26.
Albany St. 65, St. Francis (N.Y.) 56.

Cornell Tournament
(First Round)
Graceland 98, Cornell (Iowa) 72.
Coe 83, William Penn 56.

Colt Pass vs. Cowboy Run

Super Bowl Matches Opposites

By William N. Wallace

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 5 (NYT).—The Super Bowl game in Miami on Jan. 17 will match the Dallas Cowboys, a running team featuring a rookie named Duane Thomas, against a passing team, the Baltimore Colts, whose star is an old-timer, John Unitas.

The Cowboys reached the Super Bowl by winning two national conference playoff games, against Detroit and then San Francisco here Sunday, with outstanding defense, good running by Thomas and almost no passing. Craig Morton's record in those games was 11 completions in 40 attempts for 139 yards.

When the Colts look over the film of Sunday's 49er-Cowboy game later this week, here is the most significant nugget they will find: The Cowboys ran the ball 51 times to only 19 rushes for the 49ers, who, like the Colts, are a passing team.

Sixteen times Thomas ran to his left against the right side of the 49er defense, the vulnerable side because the inexperience of the young San Francisco team is there.

"That was their big weapon," said Dick Nolan, the 49er coach.

Most of the time Thomas had John Niland, the Dallas all-pro guard, blocking out in front.

"That was Tom Landry's game plan," said Niland with reference to his coach. "It worked beautifully."

Bob Hayes, the renowned Dallas wide receiver, did not catch a pass. But the 49ers decided he was dangerous anyway. When Hayes lined up in the slot to the right with Reggie Rucker, the other wide receiver, outside of him, the 49ers' defensive secondary rotated toward that side to cover. They were playing pass even though Morton's scatter arm had not proved a threat.

The Cowboys then ran the other way, to the left, or weak side, with Thomas. The rookie 49er defensive end, Cecil Hardman, was shut off and Niland took care of the linebacker, Skip Vanderbundt, a first-year regular.

The speedy Thomas was around the corner in a jiffy and it was up to Bruce Taylor, the rookie cornerback, to stop him.

"This is something we planned," said Morton. "Pro football is a game of experience, and we went against their inexperience. We controlled the game when we had to. Thomas was his usual great self."

Niland added, "Experience counts in championship games. We went where they had the inexperience, the lesser of the two sides."

The 49er defense, thoroughly respectable in every other way, had the wrong set of priorities. It stressed coverage of Hayes as a pass threat rather than Thomas as a weakside end-run threat, even though recent Dallas games showed quite the opposite potential.

Perhaps Landry thus outsmarted his pupil, Nolan, whose training as a coach came as an assistant for five years on the Dallas staff.

"Tom Landry is smarter than everybody," said Alex Webster, the Giant coach.

Colts' Coach Establishes His Identity by Winning

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 (NYT).—In the closing moments of the American Conference championship game Sunday, with the Baltimore Colts out to complete their 27-17 victory, coach Don McCafferty beckoned John Unitas to the sideline. As the quarterback trotted over, his idolators in Memorial Stadium accorded him a roaring ovation.

"What do you want?" asked Unitas, surprised at the necessity for a strategical chat.

"Nothing," the coach said. "But all the cheering for you looks good on television."

Such is the thoughtful, soft-spoken manner of the Colt coach who has remained a virtual unknown despite the emergence of his team as a Super Bowl qualifier. Not long ago, in fact, a letter addressed to "Mr. Weaver, coach of the Colts" arrived at the club offices.

The sender presumably had confused Earl Weaver, the manager of the baseball Orioles, with McCafferty.

But the Colt players weren't confused after Sunday's triumph. The game ball was awarded to their coach.

"He's done a great job," said Unitas, the offensive captain. "He deserves it more than anybody else."

Strangely, the Colts waited for almost two months after Don Shula's departure to the Miami Dolphins last winter to elevate McCafferty from his role as offensive coordinator. During that time, the Colt owner, Carroll Rosenbloom, and the new general manager, Don Klosterman, surveyed two dozen applicants.

One of the applicants was George Allen, then with the Los Angeles Rams, but the Colt front office rejected him.

It is also whispered in Baltimore that the Colts were in touch with two famous college coaches, Ara Parseghian of Notre Dame and Joe Paterno of Penn State, but that neither was willing to accept the job. Paterno reportedly told the Colts that he might be available for the 1971 season.

But the Colts don't need a coach now. Don McCafferty is secure.

McCafferty, 49, joined the Colt organization in 1959, when Weeb Ewbank was the head coach. He became an assistant coach in charge of the offensive ends and a scout. Prior to that, he had served as an assistant coach at Kent State University for ten years.

The tallest National Football League coach at 6-feet-5, McCafferty was an end with the New York Giants in 1946. He had been a college star at Ohio State.

After McCafferty's only playing season in the NFL, he worked for the city recreation department in Cleveland, his birthplace, until joining the Kent State coaching staff, and then the Colts' staff a decade later. He and his wife, June, live in Timonium, Md., with their four children.

The name on their mailbox is "McCafferty," not "Weaver."

RED SMITH

Supersedence

WELL, the Super Bowl was fun while it lasted. For years fans talked wistfully of a game between the champions of the National Football League and the American Football League for the championship of the great, sordid professional world, and for years it was ruled out as unthinkable because Pete Rozelle wasn't speaking to Joe Foss, (then the AFL chief) and Milt Woodard wouldn't give Jim Kensil the time of day.

Then came June 8, 1966, and that poignantly sweet moment when Tex Schramm and Lamar Hunt Found Love. That day the dove of peace roosted on the pro games roof-tree, and the next four Januarys were enlivened by post-season conflict in Los Angeles Miami and New Orleans.



Red Smith

Now, with the score even—two victories for the Green Bay Packers of the NFL, one each for the AFL's New York Jets and Kansas City Chiefs—it's all over. There'll be a championship game a week from Sunday, but the AFL is dead. None of the orphan teams it left behind will be in Miami to defend its memory.

There has been a great gibble-gabble about how the Baltimore Colts have lived the last two years only for the day when they might return to the Super Bowl and expiate the sin of Jan. 12, 1969, when they became the first National League team to go down in shame before AFL champions. Well, they'll be in Miami, but they can't find atonement by beating their old NFL buddies from Dallas. It can't be a Super Bowl without American Leaguers. We've come full circle to the old East-West playoff for the NFL title.

The Playoff

Eight years ago when the playoff was last held in New York, a man who writes for television made an excited phone call to a friend in show business.

"Guess what," he said. "Alan has a pair of tickets for the playoff and he says that if I give him a part in my play he'll give me the tickets."

"Alan is the worst living actor," the friend said. The playwright agreed.

"Look," his friend said, "you've worked a whole year on this script. Are you going to let Alan ruin it for a lousy football game?"

"Football game?" the writer said. "It's the playoff!"

In almost unbearable cold the Packers whipped the Giants. Two days later the friends were on the phone again. "It was frightful," the writer said. "After 36 hours I still can't get warm."

"How's Alan in rehearsal?" the friend asked.

"Just as bad as we knew he would be."

"Beginning to regret your bargain?"

"Of course not. It was the playoff."

In Baltimore last Sunday there were 3,872 pieces of evidence that residents of that many-splendored city did not share the playwrights' attitude toward playoffs. That's how many seats were empty in Memorial Stadium when the Colts won the American Conference championship by beating Oakland, 27-17.

It was the rarest of January days for these latitudes, a sunny and windless 41 degrees, yet at $12 a seat $46,464 worth of tickets went unsold. Probably the principal reason was that home television sets could bring the game in from Washington.

The capital is within the 75-mile blackout radius of Baltimore, but the telecast was permitted because Washington is a league city and this was a championship. However, even at $12 the game would have sold out in many other cities, with or without TV.

Although Oakland had the ball for only six offensive plays in the first 16 minutes, the game was by no means onesided. In fact, until the last few minutes the titillating notion persisted that St. George Blanda, the dragon-slayer, would somehow contrive to pull this one out for the Raiders as he had done six times during the season.

However, the ball took Baltimore bounces all day. From the opening kickoff, the Colts always had the advantage of field position until the second period, when the Raiders offensive line began opening holes for Hewritt Dixon. Then with the Oakland ground game operating under forced draft, Daryle Lamonica let the motor run down while he flung bombs around like rice at a wedding.

Kid Stuff

Even so, the Raiders were now on the trowel. Their defense pinned the Colts down near the goal line, forcing a punt. George Atkinson muffed the punt. The fumble cost the Raiders position, possession, momentum, and seven points, for Baltimore recovered on the Oakland 45 and went in for a touchdown.

No need to enumerate all the fringe benefits the Colts enjoyed. They had many things going for them this day, including youth. A youth named John Unitas, that is.

Haywood Makes NBA Debut

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 5 (AP).—Spencer Haywood, rookie of the year and most valuable player of the American Basketball Association last year, made his debut with the Seattle Supersonics last night, but the Milwaukee Bucks won the National Basketball Association game, 124-110.

Immediately after the game, the Bucks protested the game because of Haywood's appearance.

Three NBA teams have lodged protests against the Sonics for signing Haywood because of an NBA bylaw forbidding a team to sign a player before his class is scheduled to graduate. For Haywood that would be June.

Haywood started the second half, his first action in the NBA, and promptly missed his first shot, a 15-foot jumper.

The former Trinidad, Colo., junior college star found the range with 6:09 showing on the clock in the third period with a turnaround jumper from 20 feet. He later added a free throw after being fouled while trying to maneuver inside and finished with 14 points.

The pro-Milwaukee crowd roared when Haywood's attempted stuff-shot hit the rim and bounced out of bounds.

Haywood didn't play defense against Alcindor, however, moving instead to a forward position.

Trail Blazers 119, Cavaliers 106

Rookie Geoff Petrie of Portland scored more than 30 points for the fifth straight game, hitting for 39 points in leading the Trail Blazers to a 119-106 victory over Cleveland.

Group Says Mexican Grand Prix Eliminated From Drivers' Title

PARIS, Jan. 5 (UPI).—A spokesman for the International Sports Committee of the International Automobile Association said yesterday the Grand Prix of Mexico has been eliminated from the list of racing events for the 1971 world driving championships.

"The decision was taken by the CSI after the scandalous events which took place last year during the 1970 Grand Prix of Mexico when the organizers were unable to prevent the crowd from invading the track," CSI secretary Henri Treu said.

"This created an extremely dangerous situation for the racers who had to go at full speed in between two rows of spectators. It is a situation we cannot accept," he said.

The decision to ban the Mexican Grand Prix from the formula one races for the 1971 world driving championship reduced the total of races for the trophy from 13 to 12.

'Nobodies' of North Carolina Hand South Carolina 1st Loss

By Mark Asher

CHAPEL HILL, N.C., Jan. 5 (WP).—North Carolina, the only Atlantic Coast Conference contender without a superstar, upset second-ranked South Carolina, the team with many, 79-64, last night.

The Tar Heels had many a hero in building a 14-point half-time lead and then holding off three South Carolina challenges before pulling away again in the final 3 1/2 minutes.

North Carolina held All-America John Roche to 14 points as the Gamecocks lost their first game in ten this season.

North Carolina played its deliberate offense efficiently, making 51 percent of 55 field goal attempts. But most surprisingly, the Tar Heels bettered South Carolina on the backboards, 40-33. Six-foot-6 Bill Chamberlain took 12 rebounds and 6-10 Lee Dedmon added seven.

South Carolina challenged for the last time at 62-58 before the Tar Heels ran off eight straight points to the delight of the sellout crowd of 8,000 in Carmichael Auditorium.

Losing coach Frank McGuire commented: "They (North Carolina) just outplayed us from the beginning. The ball wouldn't drop for us. North Carolina seemed fresher, more alert, quicker. They deserved to win.

"Someone once said being ranked nationally will cost you four games a year because everyone is up for you. North Carolina was definitely up for us tonight."

Penn Wins

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 (AP).—Penn opened its defense of the Ivy League crown last night with a 70-62 victory over Princeton. The fifth-ranked Quakers, led by Dave Wohl's 20 points, held off a Tiger rally by going 26-for-30 from the foul line.

Seven-foot Jim McDaniels exploded for a career-high 49 points as No. 6 Western Kentucky toppled Tennessee Tech, 95-82. McDaniels hit seven straight points late in the game to lock up the Hilltoppers' triumph.

Seventh-ranked Jacksonville, eighth-ranked Kansas, No. 9 Notre Dame and No. 10 St. Bonaventure were idle.

Eleventh-ranked Kentucky, which fell three places in this week's poll, trailed by as many as 13 points in the first half but came on strong to turn back Mississippi State, 79-71. Mike Casey hit 19 of his game-high 26 points in the second half for the Wildcats and Tom Payne added 24.

Louisville routed Georgetown, 115-76. Larry Carter's 20 points led six double-figure scorers for the Cardinals.

Villanova dropped North Dakota as the Wildcats led from the opening buzzer en route to a 103-62 romp. Howard Porter led the balanced Villanova attack with 20 points.

Tennessee, which slipped from tenth to 17th in the poll, smothered Mississippi and high-scoring Johnny Neumann, 98-85. The Volunteers, topped by Mike Edwards's 26 points, double-teamed Neumann and held him to 26, well below the nation-leading 44.3 average he had going into the game. Dave Rhodes led the Rebels with 32.

In other major games, John Mengelt poured in 40 points as Auburn belted Georgia, 79-58; Georgia Tech stung Maine, 99-52, behind Rich Yunkus's 29 points and 15 rebounds; Alabama, with Wendell Hudson leading five double-figure scorers with 21 points, upset Louisiana State, 101-87, and LaSalle, paced by Ken Durrett's 22 points, turned back late-rallying Tulsa, 63-61.

Olympic Talks Open: Money is Subject

From Wire Dispatches

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The Marquis of Exeter, president of the International Amateur Athletics Federation, today suggested a way of beating commercialism by individuals in the Olympic Games.

His plan is for National Associations to sign contracts with manufacturers of equipment, such as track shoes, with revenue going to the associations and not to the athletes.

Exeter and Fred Holder, secretary of the IAAF, met Lord Killanin of Ireland, vice-president of the International Olympic Committee, and Herman Van Karnbeek of the Netherlands to thrash out the Olympic eligibility rules—and thus, possibly get a clearer definition of "amateurism."

The meeting today was one of 26 that will be held between the special IOC commission and various international sports federations over the next two weeks. The talks here are scheduled to go through Thursday and then continue in Paris on Jan. 11 and 12 and Lausanne Jan. 13 to 15.

Three members of the commission—Count Jean de Beaumont of France, Alexandrou Siperco of Romania and Arpand Csanadi of Hungary—failed to arrive in time today because of fog and ice.

All the meetings will be conducted in private and the commission will present its findings to the full IOC congress in Luxembourg in September.

After a three-hour meeting with Killanin and Van Karnbeek, Exeter said: "We have discussed the eligibility rule, and as far as athletes using trade names on running shoes is concerned, we have suggested that national associations and manufacturers should be allowed to draw up contracts.

"That would mean that the national associations would collect any money due from the contract—and not individual athletes. We hope that such a solution would put temptation out of the way of individuals."

The IOC, in the past, has been accused of burying its head in the sand on the question of amateurism. IOC president Avery Brundage, 83-year-old Chicago millionaire, has always maintained a rigid interpretation of the rules of what constitutes an amateur.

Brundage, elected president at Helsinki in 1952, will step down at Munich in 1972.

He lost his last confrontation with the International Ski Federation at the 1968 Grenoble Winter Games where there was a clash about the display of brand names in victory photographs.

The new alpine season, however, started with Brundage announcing that ten top stars will be banned from competing in the Sapporo Winter Olympics of 1972 because they were paid $90 a day to act as coaches at a ski school in the United States last summer.

Lord Killanin said today: "It is a fact of life, but our problem in dealing with the subject of payments to sportsmen is that we have to be careful not to let the business slide to the other direction. But I am not going to prejudice the issue."

Talks with the International Ski Federation are scheduled for London.

NBA Results

Monday's Games

Milwaukee 124, Seattle 110 (Alcindor 38, Dandridge 26; Kojis 24, Wilkens 19).
Portland 119, Cleveland 106 (Petrie 39, Barnett 19; Wesley 22, Warren, Sorenson 18).

ABA Result

Monday's Game

Indiana 121, Florida 99 (Keller 28, Daniels 20; Calvin 25, Harge 22).

COLLEGE BASKETBALL WRITERS' POLL
By Associated Press

(The top 20 teams, with first-place votes in parentheses, won-lost records through Sat., Jan. 2, and total points.)

1. UCLA (24)	9-0	526
2. South Carolina (1)	9-0	478
3. Marquette (1)	8-0	426
4. Southern California	10-0	362
5. Pennsylvania	8-0	293
6. Western Kentucky	9-1	274
7. Jacksonville	1-2	168
8. Kansas	8-1	155
9. Notre Dame	6-3	140
10. St. Bonaventure	8-0	137
11. Kentucky	7-2	130
12. Indiana	7-2	78
13. Louisville	8-1	66
14. Villanova	8-2	55
15. Utah State	9-2	49
16. Drake	8-2	44
17. Tennessee	7-2	37
18. Fordham	11-0	30
19. Purdue	8-3	13
20. North Carolina	8-2	13

The Scoreboard

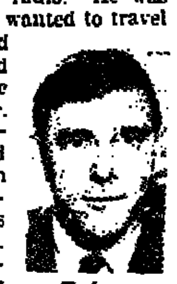
SKIING—At Mittersil, Austria, Austrian Berchtold Huber won the slalom of the international Slazachtal-ski weeks with a combined two-heat time of 56.69. Olle Rolen of Sweden was second in 56.78, with Sweden's Sven Mikaelsson third in 56.92.

Observer

The New Golden Age

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON.—Madge and Bob were invented in the golden days of radio. He was a newsboy who wanted to travel the world and do good, and she was the girl next door.



Baker

After marrying, they had two children and a succession of cars and houses. Both had always wanted to have children. They were in love with the idea of children, summoning up, as it does, visions of pink and blue wool and, later, the children's own typical boy's and typical girl's rooms in a cozy house with its succession of cars parked at the curb and Bob barbecuing spareribs under an elm tree.

They envisioned pennants on the wall in the room of their boy children and neat bunkhouse spreads with charmingly scattered sneakers emitting just a very slight stench, acceptable on account of its suggestion of nascent masculinity. And the rooms of their girl children would be, they imagined, gauzy, reminiscent of lollipops, and smelling of perfume.

* * *

There is in the house of Madge and Bob a room that is the reality. Its door is always closed. It is the room of the children of Madge and Bob, who are named Heedon and Sybaris. (Elegantly phony names were all the fashion in the 1950s when Madge and Bob reproduced.)

Madge and Bob were broken now, or, as Bob puts it, in a vulgarity he would never have dreamed of using when he was a newsboy, "Frankly, my dear, we don't give a damn." This is why, if you catch Bob when he is feeling expansive and when the children are out purchasing their marijuana, Bob will open the closed door and show you the room of Heedon and Sybaris.

The first impression is of a chamber in which a disaster has occurred. This is partly caused by the clutter. Ashtrays mounded over with cigarette butts sit on shelves, chests, the floor. Randomly placed are drinking glasses in which moderate quantities of milk have congealed.

"Really stinks, doesn't it?" Bob usually observes. "We have had that odor analyzed by a chemist. He can't identify all the components but he says it definitely contains sour milk, spilled wine, marijuana smoke, 18 varieties of incense, rotten pizza, a half-eaten submarine sandwich fermented between sheets, eight pounds of year-old cigarette ash, three sour towels and a pair of blue jeans that have had six herring stuffed in their pockets since they were last worn in August, 1970."

Bob is particularly proud of the library. It contains the collected works of Tolkien and Herman Hesse, the authorized biography of the Beatles, the Tin Woodman of Oz, the one-liners of Chairman Mao, and several issues of Zap comics.

* * *

"Don't be shy about asking questions," Bob usually says. "You want to know what that mess is, don't you? It is what a stereo set looks like after it has been dismantled and rewired to an electric guitar and a tape recorder, with special wiring that makes it possible to broadcast incoming telephone calls through these two loudspeakers concealed here under all this melted cheese."

"That looks like it must have cost a lot of money, Bob."

"Only $1,800," says Bob. "Heedon and Sybaris believe in the nobility of poverty. I hope you are not too dazzled to notice the hangings."

Bob is referring to a number of Calcutta silks which are nailed to the ceiling over the mattresses, as well as to the 1,842 magazine pictures that are pasted on the walls. These show poor people and Black Panthers being misunderstood by policemen.

Except for persons who are Heedon's and Sybaris's age, nobody can stay in the room very long without going mad. Bob shuts the door behind him, evidently hoping to seal in most of the odor. Madge is usually waiting outside. She cannot bear to go in, as the room reminds her too painfully of her shallowness and hypocrisy.

"Sometimes," she mumbles in her broken way, "I wish the golden age of radio had never invented us." And Bob invariably replies, "It was better than being invented by the golden age of television, mother. At least we don't need an aqualung to survive in the bedroom."

The Civilization of San Nicolas Island

By William S. Murphy

- *Excellent Navigators*
- *Skillful Artists*

VENTURA, Calif.—A lonely island 70 miles from Ventura is providing archaeologists with a key to an Indian civilization that existed thousands of years ago along the California coast and its offshore islands.

Bruce Bryan, curator of the Southwest Museum, made his first excavations on San Nicolas Island more than 30 years ago and has returned often since to dig for artifacts which were once in abundance on the outermost island of the channel group off Southern California.

Some of the discoveries by Mr. Bryan and his associates indicate that there were Indians living on San Nicolas 5,000 years ago, and the island, which is approximately nine miles long with an average width of three miles, had a population of more than 1,000.

At one time, these Indians had a far more advanced degree of civilization than has been accorded them by many historians. The first Spaniards to visit the island were the men who sailed on Cabrillo's voyage of discovery in 1542. One of them wrote:

"The Indians of the islands are very poor. They are fishermen; They eat nothing but fish; they sleep on the ground; all their business and employment is to fish ... they live swinishly; they go naked."

Mr. Bryan's conclusions refute this statement: "Here was a people who had far passed beyond the puerile ability to scratch crude lines and daub raw colors on some sort of rough surface. Their geometric and naturalistic conceptions were skillfully inlaid in shell into other substances. They had even developed the art of sculpture to no mean extent, portraying both realistic and imaginary figures in the round in small but surprisingly lifelike effigies." Mr. Bryan's findings have been printed in "Archeological Explorations on San Nicolas Island," published recently by the museum.

The Navy has been custodian of San Nicolas since 1933 when it was designated as a gunnery range by the government. Today the island is primarily concerned with guided missile activity in support of the Pacific missile range. Military and civilian personnel on the island total about 500.

The Navy has spent approximately $30 million to make San Nicolas serviceable and in doing so it has indirectly created one of the greatest wildlife sanctuaries in North America.

Because of the classified nature of the Navy's work, the island is restricted, which means that civilian boats are forbidden to approach. The resulting serenity has permitted a herd of sea elephants to multiply in rocky coves on the windward side of San Nicolas. Nearby is a colony of sea lions. These neighbors never mix.

San Nicolas also has long been a haven for birds. Along the beach are the homes of thousands of sea gulls, sea mews, cormorants and the vanishing pelicans.

It was the rich bounty of the sea which brought the first Chumash Indians to San Nicolas. In 1925, Dr. A. L. Krober deduced that they were of the Shoshonean linguistic stock.

Spanish explorer Sebastian Vizcaino gave the island its name. He sighted it Dec. 6, 1602, the feast day of St. Nicholas. Vizcaino had a penchant for renaming the landmarks inscribed by Cabrillo on his earlier charts and most have survived on modern maps.

The Chumash were excellent navigators, voyaging constantly between the channel islands and the California mainland in their wood canoes. There was a busy commerce between the tribes. Inhabitants traded with the mainland to add variety to their diet. Acorns were ground into a mash and cooked in stone mortars which were fashioned from a heat-resistant soapstone native to Catalina Island.

The last Indians were removed from San Nicolas in 1835 by the Franciscan Mission fathers. For years the natives had been the victims of Russian hunters who brought Aleut Indians and their kayaks to search for prized otter pelts. A number of San Nicolenos were killed.

The Franciscans sent Capt. Charles Hubbard with a small schooner to remove the Indians for their own protection.

As Capt. Hubbard made ready to cast off, a sudden storm threatened to run his vessel aground. One Indian woman discovered her child was missing. She dived overboard and swam ashore. The captain was forced by the fury of the gale to head for San Pedro without delay.

The San Nicolenos were taken to the San Gabriel Mission, where they were assimilated into the Indian community. Capt. Hubbard explained to the mission fathers how he had been forced to abandon the missing woman. A month later he went down with his ship in San Francisco Bay.

Fifteen years passed before Thomas Jeffries and George Nidever went to San Nicolas with an Indian crew to hunt for otter and possibly find the remains of the Indian woman. They found plenty of otter, but the only trace of the woman was a figure seen running in the distance.

Finally, in 1853, Mr. Nidever and another hunter tracked the woman to a grass hut on an island peak. She was dressed in cormorant feathers and by sign language explained that she had discovered her child dead the day she returned to look for it.

For 18 years she had lived with only dogs for companions. The island had provided an abundance of food—birds, eggs, abalone, fish and seals' blubber—and water from numerous springs.

Mr. Nidever took the woman to his Santa Barbara home where his wife cared for her.

The woman failed rapidly, possibly due to the change of diet. A priest from the Santa Barbara Mission baptized her as she lay gravely ill in Mr. Nidever's home, giving her the name Juana Maria. Within three months of her rescue, the last Indian inhabitant of San Nicolas island was dead.

© Los Angeles Times

Fitzgerald's Advice to Hemingway on a Novel

By Rob Wood

COLUMBIA, S. C. (AP).—A letter from F. Scott Fitzgerald to Ernest Hemingway attempting to convince Hemingway to change the beginning of his now famous novel "The Sun Also Rises" has been published for the first time.

The long and rambling letter appears in the Fitzgerald-Hemingway annual, edited by Nohew J. Bruccoli, professor of English at the University of South Carolina.

Mr. Bruccoli said the letter was published with the permission of Scotty Smith, daughter of Fitzgerald, and with the approval of Hemingway's widow, Mary.

Fitzgerald dissected the novel almost page by page in his successful effort to get Hemingway to polish or eliminate the first part of the book.

The letter, somewhat ungrammatical, said in part: "Anyhow I think parts of Sun also are careless-ineffectual. As I said yesterday and I recollect in trying to get you to cut the 1st part of 50 Grand I find in you the same tendency to envelope or and it usually turns out to embalm in mere wordiness an anecdote or joke that casually appealed to you, that I find myself in trying to preserve a piece of fine writing. Your first chapter contains about 10 such things and it gives a feeling of condescending casualness.

"Oh well, it's fine from Chap V on, anyhow, in spite of that-which fact is merely a proof of its brilliance."

Mr. Bruccoli said, "Hemingway took much of Fitzgerald's advice by sharply trimming the first four chapters of the book and getting right into the action.

"Hemingway," Mr. Bruccoli said, "went along with the Fitzgerald suggestions that the tourism guide of Paris in the early chapters should be eliminated and in fact cut much of those first four chapters, starting with the real action as Fitzgerald wanted."

PEOPLE: *You Could Look It Up*

Much joy lies in the argument [over world records], but how exasperating it can be if there is no final means of finding the answer.—VISCOUNT ELVEDEN, chairman, Arthur Guinness, Son & Co., Ltd.

Alors, a joyous recapitulation of some of the more relevant world records established in 1970 with splendid disregard to the moral consequence thereof:

● In Britain, Pilgrim's Progress, a snail with a psychotic aversion to garlic-butter, owned and trained by a women's hockey club, shattered the world record for the two-foot dash by clocking three minutes 26 seconds, beating by 1:26 the previous mark set in 1969 by a plater named Mickey.

● In Brighton, unflappable Christopher Hudson, the persistent 15-year-old trainer of the late, late Mickey, transferred his allegiance forthwith to a prominent member of the Lumbricus Terrestris family. Willie the Earthworm has already been timed in a mind-wiggling 2:15 over the standard 24-inch-long glass low-way, says Chris, who has prescribed for his protégé a spartan diet of cabbage and chocolate in preparation for the world championship later this month. "Worms is much less trouble than snails," confides the versatile coach. "They don't turn."

● Among miscellaneous feats, a freight train operating out of Peking ran safely for 1.2 million miles "guided solely by Mao Tse-tung thought"; Chris Lawson, of Newcastle, England, drank 3 1/2 pints of beer in two minutes while standing on his head, he thinks; in Blenheim, New Zealand, Graham Manly caught an egg—without breaking it—thrown by Pat Mulloy from a record distance of 122 feet; and Giuseppe Mancini, of Treviglio, Italy, puffed a single pipeful of tobacco "for a record 3 hours, 42 minutes and 68 seconds." (Now there's a record!)

● The year's most popular event in terms of participants was the attempt to break the record for the world's longest non-stop kiss. Starting on March 3, when Jenny Winmill, 19, and David Atkinson, 20, of London, smooched for 95 minutes 40 seconds, the record changed lips almost monthly. At length, on Dec. 6 in Omaha, Nebraska, Christine Gorup and Dan Kinson, both 18, encouraged by shouts of "Hang in there, Danny!" and "Way to osculate!", kissed a single kiss lasting 27 hours 14 minutes. Smirked Kinson at the end of the marathon: "It's the way you hold your mouth."

● Two days later, 103 students from Bournemouth, England, scrunched into a Volkswagen. The record was duly noted by the AP, which reported that "the sagging Volks [obviously caught up in the spirit of the occasion] then hugged 15 feet."

● In a Paris Métro steaming between Madeleine and Opéra, the world's lightest-fingered pickpocket relieved Vienna's Leopold Ledl of 31 $100 travelers' checks, 30 more worth $500 each, $225 and 400 Swiss francs.

● A record for brevity of gestation was established by Lassie, who was off tending the sheep in one weekly episode of her latest CBS-TV series when she chanced upon a rakish male colliegue who, the script said, was standing by for a ram. A mere seven days later, Lassie got a rather nasty litter from the producer.

● In Nenagh, Ireland, Tim Hayes, 32, was buried alive in a coffin 11 feet underground for 240 hours 19 minutes, while in Svrljig, Yugoslavia, Milutin Veljkovic, 35, claimed a world record for "solitary human isolation" after spending 110 days in a mountain cave. (The "solitary human" part of the record was called into question, however, when the AP disclosed that Veljkovic "was alone except for a cat, a dog and a few chicks.")

● In Port Townsend, Wash., Robert Cooper slurped up (down?) 220 clams in eight minutes, but in Sydney, Joe Barcas's 15-year-old record of 480 oysters at one sitting remained intact when organizers of the "Annual National Oyster-Eating Championships" cancelled the event at the last minute on the grounds that the spectacle was "entirely too disgusting." In Geneva, fakir Ali Ben Camelia celebrated his 45th birthday by eating his 45,000th razor blade and claiming a lifetime record which few bothered to dispute. Mrs. Marion Tindall, 45, of Barton-on-Sea, England, drank 78 cups of tea in six hours but scarcely had time for a good burp when she lost her record to V. Pritam, of Rupar, India, who quaffed 80 cups in an hour less. The title of "chow-hound-of-the-year," though, has still got to go to 18-year-old Tom Knutsen. Tom, reported UPI from Oslo, "set a new world record for 101 hours one minute and one second of non-stop eating on a drum."

—DICK RORABACK

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EXECUTIVE TRILINGUAL SECRETARY (French, English, Spanish), 28, seeks interesting position, free to travel. Write: Box 75.391, Herald.
GRADUATED INTERPRETER-TRANSLATOR, 8 years in England, technical, medical & commercial. French, English, Spanish, seeks post. Used to telex, typing and audio-typing. Box 75,421, Herald.
GRADUATED FRENCH, ENGLISH, GERMAN translator-interpreter, 4 years U.S. experience, excellent background. Box 75,389, Herald.
PRIVATE or COMPANY CHAUFFEUR, French, single, very serious references, free now, all cars, Rolls-Royce. Boat & hunting license. Prefer artistic milieu. Can travel. Cholley, 18 rue Michel Lecomte, Paris (3e).

SITUATIONS WANTED

AMERICAN MECHANICAL engineer, 44, 25 years experience building trades (heating, plumbing, air-conditioning, refrigeration, process piping), including management, engineering, project supervision, mechanic. 5 years Europe, 5 years Far East. Willing to travel and relocate, preferably outside the U.S. Available 1st Feb. 71. Write: Herald Tribune, Box 717, Bankg. 8, 1010 Wien, Austria.
MINICOMPUTER PROGRAMMER, BA MATH, 2 years experience, 28, U.S. citizen, seeks position in Europe, preferably Amsterdam or Scandinavia. Box 8.506, Herald, Paris.
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, Personal Assistant, English, German (shorthand-bookkeeping) French, good appearance, personality, initiative, reliable. Free now. Could travel. Write: Box 75.418, Herald, Paris.
ENGLISH / JAPANESE / CHINESE speaking experienced securities broker with wide financial, managerial experience seeks new association. Currently resident Tokyo but would relocate. Write: Box 8.510, Herald, Paris.
FRENCH GIRL, 22, good English/Spanish, secretarial skills, free to travel, seeks job with public contacts, all legal propositions considered. CURTO: 704-66-79, Paris, office hours, or 86 rue G. Lauriau, 93, Montreuil.
ELECTRONICS ENGINEER, 35, member I.E.E.E., 8 years experience, perfect French, resident Paris, available immediately for temporary or permanent projects in marketing, sales or after sales service. Box 35.387, Herald, Paris.
ENGLISH-GERMAN-FRENCH SECRETARY for Paris. Box 75.403, Herald, Paris.
FRENCH CHEMIST, 35, has worked in several trades, such as photo, oil paintings, seeks work in U.S.A. Write: Mr. Claude Laplaine, 4 rue du Parc, 94, Charenton.

SITUATIONS WANTED

BILINGUAL SECRETARY, 24, French-English shorthand, part time (morning) Paris. Box 75,400, Herald.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS

SITUATIONS WANTED

FORMER CONGRESSIONAL INTERN (Washington) 23, former secretary French-English (Paris), fluent Italian, knowledge Russian, seeks part/full-time post. Travel considered. Write: Miss Maull, 62 Ave. du Général-Leclerc, Paris (14e).
CHAUFFEUR DE DIRECTION, 51 ans, sérieuses références, cherche place stable. Box 75.386, Herald.
FRENCHMAN, 26, as COOK-VALET for New York. Box 20,760, Herald.
URGENT. Excellent resident chauffeur-handyman, immediately available, requires position on Continent. Rolls Royce trained, single, references. Thorough knowledge of Continent. Tel.: London 730 8122 or cable: Searchagy, 25 Kings Road, London, S.W.3.
SOMEBODY RELIABLE to cook (international) look after children or be generally helpful. Sensible, 35 years old English-speaking girl studying French Sorbonne. Free afternoons & evenings, seeks work. Own accommodations & car. Paris: 078-62-34.
AU-PAIRS, MOTHER'S HELPS, NANNIES for Europe. Baxter's Agency, Peterborough, England. T.: 62744.
FRENCH MAID, speaks English, good U.S. references, 380-79-87, Paris.
CHILD CARE your home by English married lady. Paris: 874-77-36.

HELP WANTED

FOR WASHINGTON: diplomat seeks MAID for 2 years. Good salary, references. Paris: 924-65-50.
JEUNE FEMME, sérieuse, expérimentée, parlant français, sachant s'occuper de jeune enfant et tenir intérieur. Logée, nourrie. Bons gages. Références exigées. 783-23-54.

PLACE YOUR CLASSIFIED AD QUICKLY BY CONTACTING A CONVENIENT OFFICE

AUSTRIA: Mr. McKim White, Bankgasse 8, Rm. 215, Vienna 1 (Tel., 63-84-06.)
BELGIUM: Mickey van Tekelenburg, 62 Rue de Livourne, Brussels 5 (Tel.: 380784.)
BRITISH ISLES (incl. Ireland) and Scandinavia: Miss Jackie White, 28 Great Queen St., London, W.C.2. (Tel.: 242 6593.)
GERMANY: Miss Eva Petzold, BOHN International KG, 6 Frankfurt/Main, Eschersheimer Landstr. 395. Tel.: 56 36 29 and 56 36 51. Telex: 04-14902.
GREECE: Mr. Athanassios Ch. Kouros, 71 Skoufa Str., Athens 144. Tel.: 621-198.
ITALY: Mr Antonio Sambrotta, 55 Via della Mercede, 00187 Rome (Tel.: 673-437.)
NETHERLANDS: Mr. A. Teesing, 88A, Rubensstraat, Amsterdam (Tel.: 727913.)
PORTUGAL: Miss Rita Ambar, 32 Rua das Janelas Verdes, Lisbon. (Tel.: 672793.)
SPAIN: Mr. Rafael G. Palacios, 7 Plaza Conde del Valle de Suchil, Apto. 304, Madrid 15 (Tel.: 257 3005.)
SWITZERLAND: Triservice Rufenacht, 4 Place du Cirque, Geneva. (Tel.: (022) 24 22 74.)
U.S.A.: Mr. Arnold M. Obler, International Herald Tribune, 444 Madison Ave., New York 10022.
MEXICO: Mr Juan Nolan y Asociados, Calle Sullivan 67, Mexico 4, D.F.
INDIA: Maj. Gen. U. C. Dubey, A-11, West End, New Delhi-33. (Tel.: 77253.)
JAPAN: Mr. Tadashi Mori, Media Representatives, Inc., Daiichi Mori Building, 1-12, 1-Chome, Nishi-shimbashi, Minato-Ku, Tokyo.
ALL OTHER FAR EAST COUNTRIES: Albert C. Capotosto, Media Representatives, Inc., P.O. Box 4.255 Manila Philippines.
FRANCE & OTHER COUNTRIES (Head Office): 21 Rue de Berri, Paris (8e), France. Tel.: 225-28-90. Telex: 28508.

5 QUICK STEPS TO PLACE A CLASSIFIED AD.

1. WRITE OUT THE TEXT: Minimum of two lines. Count 32 letters, symbols or spaces per line. White space above & below is charged extra. Abbreviations are not accepted. Do not forget to include name and address or phone (1-2 lines) or a box number (1 line).

2. DETERMINE INSERTIONS
☐ 4 consecutive times (4 for the price of 3)
☐ 1 time
☐ Ad. to appear — times on the following dates: ....

3. DETERMINE PRICE:

	4 Consecutive Times	1 Time or Other
Regular Classified categories ...	$1.70 per line	$2.25 per line
Situations Wanted (Commercial)	$1.13 per line	$1.50 per line
Situations Wanted (Domestic) ...	$ .75 per line	$1.00 per line

Box service charges per insertion are $0.80 (Europe) and $3 (outside Europe). Example cost of advertisement: Regular ad. 3 lines × 4 consec. times × $1.70 = $20.40. Rates are per insertion per line. Rates are subject to 23% French tax if advertisement originates in France.

4. ENCLOSE PAYMENT: ☐ I am enclosing payment of .... Private individuals and orders from hotels, P.O. Box Nos., APO Nos. other temporary addresses must be paid in advance.

5. SEND TO NEAREST HERALD TRIBUNE OFFICE:
NAME: ____
ADDRESS: ____
Telephone No.: ____
—Allow 3-5 days for ad. to appear due to mailing and processing.

هكذا من الأصل